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Local News

Local news of Boston, Greater Boston and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, 14 and 17.

Lower Income Exemption? More Troops at Devens; Nazi Sea Claim Disproved

The World's Day—August 25, 1941

Washington: Lower Tax Exemption Favored

The Senate Finance Committee voted to broaden the income tax base by lowering exemptions from $2,000 to $1,500 for married persons and from $800 to $750 for single individuals. The lower exemptions would bring an additional 6,000,000 persons under the income tax structure and would add between $300,000,000 and $350,000,000 to Federal revenues. Most of the increase would come from persons already paying income taxes.

Local draft boards were instructed by Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, director of Selective Service, to see that soldiers released in the autumn get their former jobs. [Pages 2 and 8.]

The President vetoed the bill to freeze Government stocks of cotton and wheat.

The Senate confirmed the nomination of Rexford Guy Tugwell to be Governor of Puerto Rico.

Lord Beaverbrook, British Minister of Supply, returned to Britain from Washington conferences on United States aid. His first mission in the United States has been completed, it was announced.

President Roosevelt lifted the restriction against American newspapermen, photographers and commentators going to Iceland, opening that country to press and radio under joint American-British military censorship. [Page 8.]

President Roosevelt nominated Francis Biddle, Solicitor General of the Department of Justice, to be Attorney General of the United States.

New England: Devens Prepares for Maneuvers

More troops assembled at Fort Devens, Mass., in preparation for the maneuvers of 55,000 troops which begin Thursday. [Details of this and other Army news: Page 2.]

Hitler's idea of a "pure" master race is a "pure whitewash," Miss Ruth Benedict, Columbia University anthropologist, told the 1941 Williamstown Institute of Human Relations. [Page 4.]

Labor friction at the Leland-Gifford Company of Worcester, Mass., important link in warplane manufacture, continued. [Page 2.]

Arlington Mills of Lawrence, making uniform cloth in defense program, saw 1,000 more workers return to jobs, but major part of force remained out. [Page 2.]

Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell delivered his opening address in the Senate impeachment trial of Massachusetts' Executive Councilor Daniel H. Coakley. [Details and pictures: Pages 1 and 2.]

Air and Sea: "Sunk" Ships Enter Lisbon Harbor

A Nazi claim to having sunk 21 British merchantmen from an Atlantic convoy was answered when 13 merchantmen from the attacked convoy entered Lisbon harbor. Survivors said the convoy consisted of only 20 vessels of which seven were sunk. [Page 5.]

British warplanes carried out attacks on communications and industrial objectives in the Rhineland city of Düsseldorf.

British raids on Sardinia were admitted by the Italians on the night of Aug. 24, when bombs fell on Tempio, near Sassari.

A German summary of air fighting during the past two months said the British lost 1,044 planes compared with German loss of 127 in fighting ranging from the Mediterranean to the North Sea.

At sea Germany claimed that it sank 25 British merchant and convoy escort vessels totaling 148,000 tons. Britain admitted loss of the submarine Union. [Page 5.]

Americas: Haiti Restricts Nazi Consuls

Port-au-Prince, Haiti—Withdrawal of all privileges of German consuls "for internal and international reasons" was announced by the Haitian Government which said Haiti is closing its consulates in Germany and German-occupied countries. In Germany, however, it was stated the Nazi Government ordered the closing of Haiti's consulates in the Reich.

In the Orient: Greater Co-operation Foreseen

Heightened Anglo-American co-operation in the Far East was envisaged following Prime Minister Churchill's pledge to aid the United States if it were attacked by Japan. [Page 1.]

Japan charged that the Anglo-British attitude was a "propaganda plot." [Page 7.]

Tokyo announced that all American movies and all Japanese stage productions must obtain police permission after Sept. 1.

Manila—Mobilization of the Philippine Army was begun, a step toward its incorporation in the United States Army, as 1,000 commissioned and non-commissioned officers reported for active duty.

In Iran: British and Russian Troops Enter

Entry into Iran by British and Russian forces began today, the Russians entering from the Caucasus, the British from the Persian Gulf at the south. [Page 5.]

Russian promise that the Red Army would be withdrawn as soon as the Soviet Government was satisfied that all Nazi danger had been removed was given to the Iranian Ambassador by Foreign Minister Molotoff.

British assurance to a similar effect was also given.

Lacking details of the actual points of entry it was assumed that the British would occupy the Iranian oilfields and then effect junction with the Russians, thereby affording them direct contact with the forces fighting in Russia.

In Russia: Counter-Attacks Hold Up Germans

Russian counter-attacks, particularly heavy around Gomel in the center of the battlefront, held up the latest German advance. [Page 1.]

Heavy fighting continued around Kakisalmi and Novgorod in the Leningrad area and also around the approaches to Dniepetrovsk further to the south.

Soviet naval units in the Baltic claimed to have sunk two of four German transports carrying troops, ammunition and tanks and to have sunk an escorting destroyer.

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Weather Predictions

FAIR RAIN WARMER CLOUDY
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
COLDER FAIR WARMER RAIN

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Nominated

By a Staff Artist

Francis Biddle

Solicitor General, who has been nominated by President Roosevelt to be Attorney General of the United States. He is a Philadelphian.

'Gas' Dealers Blame Price Rises on U. S.

Massachusetts gasoline dealers, challenged by the State to justify week-end price boosts, today laid the blame on Washington's "unjust" dealer-rationing scheme and warned that its extension into September would mean "chaos" in the industry.

A State-wide investigation of dealers' account books began today from the office of John J. McBride, Director of Necessaries of Life, to determine whether hundreds of stations actually are on the verge of failure, as they declare, it was learned.

Price increases, meanwhile, spread to many stations in Maine, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and New Jersey.

Frederick H. Moore, Secretary of the Retail Gasoline Dealers Association, said today that stations in more than 50 towns bordering Boston may need twice as much gas next month as they had in July, but may get 10 per cent less if the current dealer-rationing scheme is continued.

Explanation of gas shortage: Page 4.

Sufficient 'Gas' in N. E. Mountains: Page 4.

Coakley Loses Initial Points As Trial Opens

Hunt sits on court—Plea for two-thirds rule is denied and counsel's protest is overruled.

Daniel H. Coakley, veteran member of the Governor's Council on trial by the Massachusetts Senate after impeachment by the House of Representatives, today suffered a triple setback at the opening session of the Senate trial.

These blows to the Coakley cause were refusal of Senator Jarvis Hunt (R) of North Attleboro, and former Chairman of the Special Commission on Pardons and Paroles, to disqualify himself as a member of the Impeachment Court; the denial of the motion of William R. Lewis, Counsel for Coakley, for a two-thirds rule to govern the decision instead of a majority, and the overruling of protest by Mr. Lewis that conviction by less than two thirds of the members present "does not accord to the defendant due process of law."

The Lewis motion for a two-thirds vote instead of a majority was turned down by Senate President Angier L. Goodwin, presiding officer. After a 45-minute recess, Senator Joseph B. Harrington (D), of Salem, moved for a roll-call vote on the motion. The Senate responded with a party-line vote of 23 to 11.

Preliminary motions dispensed with, Robert T. Bushnell, Attorney General, opened the prosecution's case, and after a one-hour luncheon recess launched into his address, warning the impeachment court against innuendos, insinuations, and charges of political bias.

He said this is "a familiar method of attack to accuse a tribunal of being prejudiced to cause the tribunal to lean over backwards and not decide upon the evidence."

The Attorney General, in his brilliant oratorical style, told the court that the House of Representatives wishes the court to decide according to the evidence honestly, nonpolitically, fairly and squarely, and to free the respondent of charges if the evidence does not prove him guilty.

"However, if the evidence discloses, as we believe it will, that the respondent has been guilty of misconduct, then the verdict of the impeachment court, regardless of insinuations and innuendos, fairly and squarely in accordance with that evidence, shall be guilty," Mr. Bushnell said.

Mr. Coakley came into the Sen-

Continued on Page 2, Column 2

U. S. Takes Over Kearny Yards; For Duration of Emergency?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 — In taking possession today of the strike-locked Federal Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company at Kearny, N. J., the Government begins its first major experiment in the operation of private industry in the interests of national defense during the present war.

Without the use of force or a show of force—since both company and union accepted the President's action—the Navy Department's technicians, headed by Rear Admiral Harold G. Bowen, have now taken control of the huge plant and resumption of operations is scheduled for tomorrow.

Although the responsibilty for the Goverment having to take over the plant is placed squarely on the shoulders of the company because of its refusal to abide by the strike settlement recommendations of the National Defense Labor Mediation Board, President Roosevelt pledged to return the plant to private ownership just as soon as its private operation showed it would meet the needs of national defense.

Likely to Continue

On this significant point the President's executive order read: "Possession and operation hereunder shall be terminated by the President as soon as he determines that the plant will be privately operated in a manner consistent with the needs of national defense."

But unlike the Government's intervention in the North American Aviation Company strike at Inglewood, Calif., and its occupation of the plant, it is expected here that the Government's operation of the Kearny shipyards will be a long-term undertaking and is likely to continue for the duration of the emergency.

It is this fact which sets today's action apart from the role which the Government temporarily played in settling the Inglewood strike in which Army troops opened the plant for private operation and then in about three weeks was able to withdraw. This was possible because the company itself was prepared to accept the findings of the Mediation Board while the local union refused and, when pickets were cleared from the environs of the factory, the overwhelming majority of the employees quickly returned to work.

Actually the Federal Shipbuilding and Drydock Company invited the Government to take possession of its plant because it was unwilling to operate it itself under the terms laid down by the Mediation

Continued on Page 21, Column 1

Text of President's order seizing shipyard at Kearny: Page 21.

Detroit Trolley Strike Ends: Page 21.

British-Soviets Invade Iran; Strategy Behind New Moves; Russians Check Nazi Drives

Germans face another full-fledged drive if armies succeed in Soviet adventure.

Action follows warning against Nazis—Some resistance reported by London.

By Maj. James Ross

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Russian troops are presumably moving today on the old trans-Caucasian highway from Tiflis through Tabriz on Teheran. British forces from Baghdad way are no doubt striking for Kermanshah, moving up the railway and road leading from Basra.

At Barfrush, on the Caspian, two Russian gunboats, the only warships on that water, may be expected to be convoying another Russian expedition.

Herr Hitler's forces thus face the elements of another front—from the Mediterranean to the Caspian—which will protect the oil fields of Iraq and Iran and insure transport of the previous Russian oil of the Baku region to Russian and British tanks.

The German High Command, peering over the top of its hard-won Russian successes in the Ukraine, finds it will have another full-fledged campaign on its hands, if its advance continues toward the Volga, and it still has much to do in Russia.

German Strategy

The German major movements resolve themselves into three great army groupings:

1. Gen. Ritter von Leeb with the 16th and 18th Armies to the north of the Novgorod area is menacing the Leningrad communications, attempting to drive a wedge between Marshal Clement Voroshiloff and Marshal Semyon Timoshenko.

2. Gen. Fedor von Bock, ostensibly pointing at Moscow, and gathering in front of him all that Marshal Timoshenko can muster in that area, is seemingly making his main effort on his own right, to isolate Marshal Semeon Budenny's southern grouping. It must be recalled that General von Bock's 9th and 4th Nazi Armies were the forces which dislocated Marshal Timoshenko's original stand in the Bobruisk area, moving north of the Pripet marshes and throwing off spearheads to the southeast.

3. The remaining German grouping is that of Gen. Gerd von Runstedt, now forcing Marshal Budenny's masses back into the heart of the Ukraine.

Russian Counterattack

The Russian counterattack which fell upon General von Runstedt's left as he swung south of Kiev in the first few days of August, has spent its force, thanks to General von Bock's activities north of Rogacher.

A new counter-offensive on a large scale, however, operated by Marshal Timoshenko above and below Gomel, south of Smolensk, just as the German advance was beginning to gain momentum in the

Continued on Page 21, Column 1

By a Staff Artist

Campaign in Iran

The exact points of British and Russian drives into Iran are not disclosed, but the general directions of the offensive are indicated by the arrows.

LONDON, Aug. 25 (AP)—The British forces entering Iran have encountered some resistance, an authoritative source said late today.

British troops have landed from ships at Bandar Shahpur, at the head of the Persian Gulf, but, it was stated, "that of course is not the sole point of entry."

The extent of the Iranian resistance was not known here.

By the Associated Press

Monday, Aug. 25

A simultaneous British-Russian invasion of Iran was launched today—with British troops crossing the frontier of Southern Iran along the Gulf of Persia and Soviet forces moving in from the Caucasus to the north.

From Moscow, it was stated that the Red Army had entered Iran after three warnings to the Iranian Government over Nazi activity there.

The communiqué asserted that the Soviet Union had no territorial designs on Iran.

It said that the action had been pre-arranged with Britain and that British troops had entered Iran from the south simultaneously with the Russians.

The double move into the oil-rich desert kingdom backed up with military operations the demands of London and Moscow that modern Persia be rid of any German influences.

Wavell in Command

Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell, former Commander in Chief in Egypt who was shifted several months ago to India, was reported in London to be in full charge of the new British operation.

British naval forces in the Persian Gulf, commanded by Admiral Sir Geoffrey Arbuthnot, Commander of the East Indian Station, were said to have "taken necessary steps" to support the move.

British sources said they were unable to say whether Indian troops were involved in the advance and it was not known whether British forces had reached Iran's vast oil fields, which lie only about 80 miles northeast of neighboring Iraq's big southern port of Basra.

There was no official disclosure of exact points of entry into Iran.

The most likely routes into the Moslem monarchy were believed to be northeast from southern Iraq, for the British, and south along the shores of the Caspian Sea from the Azerbaijan Republic for the Russians.

Threat to Iran's Capital

The Red Fleet's control of the Caspian Sea, observers in London said, made a direct expedition against Iran's seat of government at Teheran possible.

Troops might be landed on the coast at the little ports of Abbasabad, Aliabad, or Mahmudabad—all within 75 miles of Teheran on the Iranian plateau.

It was considered here unlikely that Soviet forces would attack from the Turkmen Republic east of the Caspian because they would have to cross the mountains along the frontier and then the Persian desert.

Iran was described as particularly vulnerable to air attack—with the Red Air fleet operating from the Baku base on the Caspian Sea within 330 miles of Teheran and British bombers within easy striking distance of the Persian Gulf ports of Bushire and Bandar Abbas.

Air Raids Delayed

Belief was expressed here, however, that little or no such bombing could be expected until the British and Russians were convinced Iranian resistance could not be broken by other means.

Instead, it seemed likely that diplomatic and propaganda pleas would be made for the Iranians to give in to British and Russian demands without a fight.

Any British advance from Baluchistan on the east, though it probably would encounter the least resistance, would have the roughest and longest road to travel before reaching any major objective.

One of these prime objectives is the oil pipe line running from Masjid-I-Sulaiman to Abadan on the Iraq frontier, near Basra.

It was thought probable that troops from Iraq would make this their first objective.

A British Foreign Office communiqué, reviewing the diplomatic steps which preceded the decision to move into Iran, declared that neither Britain nor Russia had designs against Iran's political integrity or independence. The occupation, it said, would be directed "solely against attempts of the Axis powers to establish their control of Iran."

Russians Smash Nazis In Wide Counterattacks

By the Associated Press

Monday, Aug. 25

General Red Army counterattacks with huge tanks, masses of infantry and swift-striking cavalry were reported today by the Russians, who declared one Rumanian and two German divisions were routed and three other Rumanian divisions lost 26,000 men.

One German division was said to have been routed in the Leningrad sector by a powerful Soviet tank attack.

Another, the Russians said, was forced back in the Gomel sector of the central front in a heavy assault at dawn on Aug. 24 by Russian tanks and infantry, supported by Red Air fleet bombers.

The Rumanian losses were reported in the battle for Russia's Black Sea port of Odessa, while farther east in the Ukraine Red Army cavalry units were hurled into the fight for vital bridgeheads in the Dnieper River bend.

Germans Claims

The Germans, for their part, reported a massive encirclement battle racing toward a victorious climax for Nazi arms in the 150-mile Kiev-Gomel sector of the Russian front.

Soviet troops commanded by Marshall Semeon Timoshenko between Gomel and Kiev, which have presented a flank threat to German thrusts into the Ukraine and in the Smolensk sector before Moscow, now are being slowly ground between the millstones of the Nazi left and right wings, DNB, the official German news service, reported.

During the week end intermittent rain and fog set in around low-lying Leningrad — forerunners of the usual September and October rains which precede the northwest Russian snows of November.

A Moscow communiqué indicated that the assault on Leningrad from the north had been renewed in a drive toward Kakisalmi in the northeastern sector of the heavily-fortified Karelian Isthmus.

Finns Claim Advance

The Finns reported yesterday to have driven within 18 miles of Viborg in the northwestern sector of the Karelian Isthmus, but made no mention of a thrust closer to Kakisalmi.

Russian military dispatches pictured the German push toward Leningrad from the west and south as checked by a Red Army defense so strengthened that the Russian forces were counterattacking successfully.

A dispatch to the Government newspaper Izvestia reported that massive Russian tanks rammed, burned and smashed with shells 135 lighter German tanks and led the way in beating back a division whose losses were described as heavy.

The Red Army lines apparently still were holding just east of Kingisepp, less than 75 miles from Leningrad, and near Novgorod, 100 miles southeast of the heavily-fortified port.

Red Counterattacks

Red Star, organ of the Red Army, credited Soviet General Konev's forces in the Gomel area between Smolensk and Kiev with hurling back the Germans there in a plane-supported assault which was said to have left more than 100 German armored vehicles and cars wrecked.

Kiev, itself, was not mentioned by name. A Moscow communiqué, however, told of strenuous fighting at approaches to the town of "K." There, the communiqué declared, massed German forces were hurled forward in waves in an attempt to capture the town's railroad station and bridges across a river. Two German battalions were reported annihilated.

Fight for Odessa

South and east of Kiev the Red Army was reported battling desperately to save Odessa and the big hydroelectic power center, Dniepropetrovsk, at the Dnieper bend.

Russian forces were reported still holding the west bank of the river in a strong rear-guard action, and Russian cavalry recaptured one town, Russians said.

Reports reaching Moscow indicated that most of Marshal Semeon Budenny's Ukraine Army had withdrawn successfully to defense positions on the east bank of the Dnieper.

British Pledge Aid to U. S. in Far East

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 25—The outstanding points of Prime Minister Winston Churchill's eagerly awaited interpretation of his Atlantic meeting with President Roosevelt made over the radio yesterday are:

1. The most open appeal yet made to the United States to enter the war and halt once and for all Hitler's "one by one" method of enslaving nations.

2. A warning to Japan that its aggression must end, coupled with indication that an Anglo-American plan has already been drawn up for this purpose.

3. A new message of hope for conquered Europe.

4. An elucidation of what Anglo-American long-range partnership as pledged in the Atlantic means for the world's future.

The Role of Americans

Hailed here today as one of Mr. Churchill's greatest and most far-reaching pronouncements, the speech is also welcomed as a symbol of the Premier's new vigor and clear-sightedness derived from the personal meeting with the President of the United States.

Mr. Churchill's warning to America was no blunt telling Americans what to do, for it still clearly recognized their inherent right to decide for themselves.

But no American, it is felt here, can fail to read between the lines that there is no longer any attempt to conceal the fact that Britain fervently wants the United States as a full ally in the desperate struggle against Naziism. The Churchill speech, the British feel, should silence the suggestion that the United States can play a more important role out of the war.

Recalling how Hitler's one-by-one method had subjugated nation after nation, he asked, "Why is Hitler striking at Russia? It is with the declared object of turning his whole force upon British lands.

"And if he could succeed . . . then is the moment when he will settle his account—and it is already a long one—with the people of the United States and generally with the Western Hemisphere." He continued:

"It needs but one final successful application to make him master of the world. I am devoutly thankful

Continued on Page 21, Column 3

Text of Churchill's account of talks with Roosevelt: Page 6.

Spiritual basis of 'charter' stressed by church leaders: Page 21.

'Almost the Newest' A Churchill Slip?

By the Associated Press

London, Aug. 25

In the opinion of naval commentators, Prime Minister Winston Churchill let go a jealously guarded naval secret in his radiocast last night when he said his Atlantic voyage to the meeting with President Roosevelt was made in "almost the newest" British battleship —the Prince of Wales.

If the Prince of Wales is not the newest any more the honor would belong to the Battleship Duke of York, the third 35,000-tonner of the George V class, never previously mentioned as in service.

Two other battlewagons of the same class are due to be finished this year.

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25—The United States Government stood adamant today against any agreement with Japan which did not insure the integrity and security of the Far Eastern possessions of the western democracies, the independence of the Chinese people, and the restoration of free trade in East Asia.

Fortified by the public promise of Prime Minister Winston Churchill that Britain would range itself by the United States in the event of hostilities with Japan, State Department officials recalled the recent warning of Secretary of State Cordell Hull that an American-Japanese agreement must be premised on the American note of July, 1937.

This note, which set forth the official American policy as regards the Far East, refused to recognize conquest by force and insisted upon a maintenance of the "open door" trade policy in China.

In explaining the American stand, Secretary Hull reiterated that a superficial American-Japanese settlement was impossible and that any agreement must include all the fundamental Far Eastern questions.

Strong Warning to Tokyo

Prime Minister Churchill's unequivocal statement that the Japanese menace to Singapore and the Philippine Islands "has got to stop" is viewed here as the strongest verbal warning yet given Tokyo.

Since the Churchill radio address was devoted to an explanation of the Roosevelt-Churchill meeting, the warning to Japan is considered as having full American indorsement and to express the

Continued on Page 21, Column 3

Coakley Impeachment Trial Gets Under Way With Bushnell's Opening Address

4-H Club Fair Makes a Hit In Pittsfield

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSFIELD, Mass. — Without pari-mutuel machines and midway fakers, the first Berkshire County 4-H Club fair last week was a success, as it attracted more than 100 youthful rural exhibitors and contestants and an estimated 1,000 spectators.

The fair was modeled after the old-fashioned New England variety, with the accent on agricultural exhibitions. It was th efirst 4-H fair in the State on a comparable scale, and Harley A. Leland, assistant club leader of the State Agricultural Extension Service, indicated a large growth in this new youth enterprise.

The show was held at the Pittsfield Riding and Polo Club grounds, under a tent furnished and erected by the Massachusetts State College for a nominal fee. Among the exhibits and competitions in the fair were those for dairy cattle, lambs, pigs, poultry, home-made clothing, food and preserves, home furnishings, garden flowers, handicrafts of all kinds.

Particularly impressed with the large interest shown by adults in the fair, Mr. Leland termed the fair, which is "without the distractions of race tracks and sideshows," is "much more in keeping with the club spirit and gives a far better opportunity to show the work that the club members do." Previously, the local club has presented exhibits at established commercial fairs which had other amusements, but the independent fair here had twice as many club exhibits as have been entered by the 4-H group in other fairs in previous years.

Besides Mr. Leland, another very pleased observer was John Buckler, Pittsfield farmer and chairman of the Board of Trustees for County Aid to Agriculture, who declared he was much impressed with the number of entries and the quality of the exhibits. The young people deserve a great deal of credit, he stated, as he paused from judging platefuls of garden beets, and he is sure they will have an even larger fair next year.

Big-Scale Trials Of the North's Air Warning Oct. 9-16

MITCHEL FIELD, N. Y., Aug. 25 (AP)—Air defenses of the North will be tested, and the entire regional air warning system, military and civil, will be activated in large scale maneuvers Oct. 9-16, inclusive, Brig. Gen. John C. McDonnell, commanding the First Interceptor Command of the First Air Force, said today.

He said pursuit aviation, anti-aircraft artillery, searchlight batteries and the anti-aircraft warning service would participate.

Headquarters for the Interceptor Command will be in New York City. Approximately 43,000 civilian volunteers will directly participate, among them 3,000 men and women in the information and filter centers and 40,000 distributed in the 1,600 observer stations in the northeast.

Volunteer civilians will man newly installed information centers in Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk.

Tobin Vetoes Council Curb On Animals for Vivisection

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin today vetoed a City Council order that would restrict the sale and transportation of animals to be used in vivisection. The Mayor, backed by an opinion from Corporation Counsel Robert Cutler, held that the matter was not subject to Council action.

The Council order would have restricted gifts and sales and movement of such animals within the city unless specific permission were secured from the Police Commissioner.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Community Forum conducted by the WPA Community Recreation Project. The motion picture "Know Your Money," describing the work of the Secret Service Division of the United States Treasury Department and showing the various methods of detecting counterfeit currency, will be shown. Inspector Frank L. Sweeney will detail the activities of the Narcotics Division of the Boston Police Department following the picture. The West End Community Players will appear in the comedy sketch "Ten Flights Up." At the Hecht Neighborhood House, 160 American Legion Highway, Dorchester, at 8 p. m. Open to the public free.

Tuesday

At the Museum of Fine Arts, gallery talk on "Christian Symbolism" by Mrs. Sayward, at 11 a. m.

Free public concert by the Commonwealth WPA Band, William Barrington-Sargent conducting. At the Parkman Bandstand, Boston Common, at 12 noon.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 17.
Radio Timetable: Page 14.

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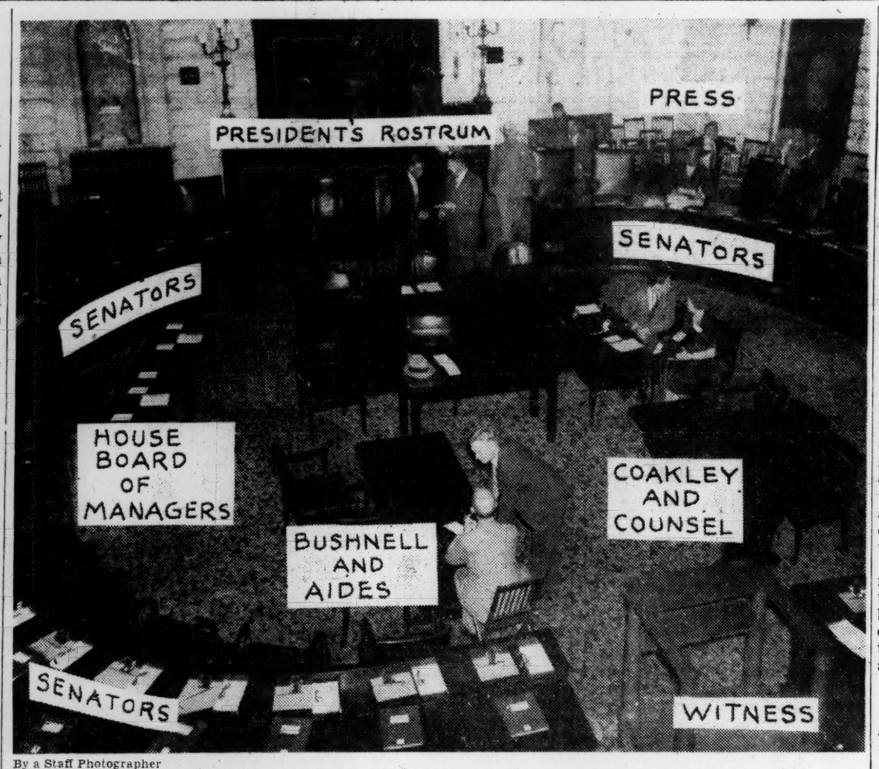

By a Staff Photographer

How Senate Chamber Looks for Impeachment Trial

The Massachusetts Senate Chamber was the scene today of the first impeachment trial in the State for 120 years as Executive Councilor Daniel H. Coakley (D) was tried on charges of using his office for personal or family gain through the issuance of pardons to notorious criminals. The seating arrangement for the various participants is indicated. Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell is the prosecutor engaged by the Board of Managers of the House of Representatives, which impeached Mr. Coakley. The Senators constitute the jury. The President of the Senate, Angier L. Goodwin, presides.

Setbacks for Coakley as Trial Opens

Continued from Page 1

ate Chamber accompanied by his counsel, Mr. Lewis, and associate counsel, Francis E. Rafter. The public galleries were packed with interested spectators, although seats reserved for members of the House of Representatives and former legislators on the floor of the Senate were only partially filled. This was surprising in view of the fact that an overflow crowd was expected.

Also assisting Mr. Coakley in his defense are Daniel H. Coakley, Jr., and Gale Coakley, his sons, and James Kenney of Rockland.

Mr. Bushnell, prosecutor for the House Board of Managers conducting the trial, was assisted by James E. Everett Farley, Assistant Attorney General; Samuel Aisner, an investigator in the Attorney General's office, and Judge Frederick A. Crafts, special justice of the Waltham District Court, who has been aiding the Attorney General in an investigatory capacity.

Senator Mason Sears (R) of Dedham, made his first appearance in the Senate since several months ago, when he was called into active naval service as a Lieutenant Commander in the Naval Reserve. Prior to opening of the court session, Senator Sears took his oath as a member of the Court.

The Senator, however, said he could not determine whether he would attend all other sessions of the impeachment court, or even one or two other sessions, adding that his attendance would be subject to approval by naval authorities.

At the morning session two Senators were absent. They were Sen. Bernard L. Sullivan, (D) of Chelsea, and Sen. Thomas J. Lane (D) of Lawrence.

Williamstown Judge to Testify

Waiting to testify in the trial is Judge Israel Ruby of Williamstown, who was summoned as a witness by Mr. Bushnell. Judge Ruby participated in the proceedings involving the pardon for Frank W. Potter, one of the three pardons upon which the articles of impeachment are based. Mr. Coakley is facing charges by the House with misconduct in office and maladministration arising out of three pardons. These involved the pardon of Raymond Patriarca, Maurice Limon, and Potter.

Raymond Patriarca was released after serving less than three months of three concurrent three-to-five-year terms for armed robbery.

Frank W. Potter was convicted of second degree murder and sentenced to life.

The late Maurice Limon served one year of a three-to-five year sentence for burning to defraud an insurance company.

The prosecution already has indicated that it will summon as witnesses nearly a score of persons prominent in the State's political life, among them former Governor Charles F. Hurley, former Lieutenant Governor Francis E. Kelly and several of Mr. Coakley's colleagues on the Council.

Hunt State's Stand

Senator Hunt, at the opening of today's session, filed a lengthy prepared statement justifying his refusal to disqualify himself, in which he said:

"I am unable to find any instance where a member of any Court of Impeachment or removal in England or in the United States disqualified himself because he had information on the matter, or had expressed himself on the subject. As a matter of fact, I am unable to find a case where a member of such a court disqualified himself for any reason.

"Certain members of the United States House of Representatives who voted for articles of impeachment and later became members of the Senate which was to try those same articles did not disqualify themselves, although the same issue was raised.

"Similar cases have been found in State impeachment trials. The Constitution makes every member of the Senate a member of the Court of Impeachment. A judge who disqualifies himself may have another judge assigned to hear the case. A Senator in such a case may not. I have never evaded any responsibility placed upon me as a member of the Senate. I shall not evade this one. In taking my oath as a member of the Court of Impeachment, I obligated myself to try the charge impartially and to determine it upon the evidence. I shall discharge this obligation to the best of my ability."

The Senate vote on the Lewis motion for a rule requiring a two-thirds majority vote for conviction was along strict party lines.

Those voting against the two-thirds rule (all Republicans) were:

Senators Frank D. Babcock of Haverhill, Arthur F. Blanchard of Cambridge, Richard S. Bowers of Brookline, David M. Brackman of Boston, Arthur W. Coolidge of Reading, Laurence Curtis of Boston, Joseph F. Francis of Fairhaven, James A. Gunn of Montague, Cornelius F. Haley of Rowley, Arthur W. Hollis of Newton, Newland H. Holmes of Weymouth, Jarvis Hunt of North Attleboro, Thomas H. Johnston of Clinton, George S. Krapf of Pittsfield, Harold R. Lumdgren of Worcester, John D. Mackay of Quincy, Charles G. Miles of Brockton, Joseph F. Montminy of Lowell, Donald W. Nicholson of Wareham, Charles W. Olson of Ashland, Tycho M. Petersen of Springfield, Harris S. Richardson of Winchester, and Mason Sears of Dedham.

Those voting affirmatively (all Democrats) were:

Eugene Casey of Milford, Chester A. Dolan, Jr. of Boston, Eugene H. Giroux of Somerville, William P. Grant of Fall River, Joseph B. Harrington of Salem, Robert L. Lee of Boston, Joseph L. Murphy of Boston, William E. Nolen of Holyoke, George W. Stanton of Fitchburg, Charles F. J. Sullivan of Worcester and Leo J. Sullivan of Boston.

Not recorded were:

Louis B. Connors, Democrat of Waltham, Charles V. Hogan (D) of Lynn, Thomas J. Lane (D) of Lawrence, Donald A. MacDonald (R) of West Springfield and Bernard L. Sullivan (D) of Boston.

Move for Pegging Quincy Rent Rises

Scoring a 10 to 20 per cent increase in rents in the Quincy, Mass., area, Kenneth J. Kelley, Secretary of the Quincy Central Labor Union, said recently he had appealed to Federal officials to "peg" rent rises in the South Shore section.

With the influx of defense workers at the Fore River shipyards, the expanding of Hingham naval ammunition depot, and erection of the Weymouth dirigible base, it will cause an acute shortage of adequate and reasonable housing facilities in the Quincy area, Mr. Kelley said.

"Rent in the area should be pegged to prevent both defense and nondefense workers from being caught in the vortex of an inflation spiral." He criticized a "few" property owners who allegedly were "indulging in the reprehensible conduct of supplanting their regular tenants in order that they may take advantage of some of the defense workers whose larger weekly earnings make them attractive prospects for homes and apartments."

Forte Heads Sons of Italy

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 25 (AP)—Judge Felix Forte of Boston was re-elected Supreme Venerable of the Order of the Sons of Italy a tthe end of its 17th biennial convention today.

SubmarineFinback Launched 6 Weeks Ahead of Schedule

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 25 (AP)—A month ahead of schedule, the new Navy submarine Finback was launched today before a restricted crowd of naval officials and yard workmen at the Portsmouth Navy Yard.

Mrs. Adolphus E. Watson, wife of the Commander of the Fourth Naval District, Rear Admiral A. E. Watson o the Philadelphia Navy Yard, was the sponsor.

The Finback originally was scheduled to be launched Sept. 24. It is only six weeks since the submarine Flying Fish was launched.

Another Destroyer

BATH, Maine, Aug. 25 (AP)—U. S. S. Emmons, 40th destroyer built for the Navy by the Bath Iron Works, Inc., slipped into the Kennebec River Saturday.

The sea greyhound was the second launched privately here in 1941 and was sponsored by Mrs. Frances Emmons Peacock of Garden City, N. Y., granddaughter of the late Rear Admiral George Foster Emmons, for whom the craft was named.

The Woolsey went overboard last Feb. 12, and the Macomb is nearing completion. The yard has 23 other destroyers building or under contract.

Draftees Due By Christmas Aided to Jobs

A program to insure civilian jobs for the 200,000 men who will leave the Army before Christmas was being mapped today with word from Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Acting Director of the Selective Service System, that local draft boards would be charged with this responsibility.

Each local draft board will be asked to appoint a re-employment committeeman to see that returning soldiers get their old jobs back or get new ones if necessary. Massachusetts selective service headquarters expressed the opinon that in co-ordinating this work on a State-wide scale, the active help of the State Employment Service would be enlisted.

Under the Selective Service Law, returning men must be given back their jobs in private industry or business, "unless the employer's circumstances have so changed as to make it impossible or unreasonable to do so."

How It Will Work

The job of local re-employment agents will be to ascertain whether the soldier's former job is available, to provide the State Employment Service with records of soldiers who have no jobs, and to act as liaison agent for the soldier in putting him in touch with available work.

The re-employment committeeman would be expected to get in touch with active clubs, chambers of commerce and similar organizations if necessary to find jobs, it was explained.

Massachusetts selective service headquarters today awaited detailed orders from General Hershey as to just how the program should be organized and how far it may go.

No statistics are available on how many of the 200,000 men to be released are from Massachusetts or New England, according to the Bay State headquarters.

The Army has announced that barring any change for the worse in the international situation, about 200,000 men—those over 28 years of age, those having dependents, and married men—will be out of uniform.

Army Children—Children of Fort Devens soldiers will be allowed to attend the Ayer, Mass., schools this winter, contrary to previous announcement, it was decided during the week end by town officials.

Announcement of the changed policy was made after army officers said they had been notified the Government would help finance additional schoolhouse construction, and would arrange further grants later.

Ayer officials had previously put a ban on attendance of the soldiers' children because they said it would cost the town $90 a child.

There are about 27,000 men permanently stationed at the Fort now, as compared with 2,000 a year ago and there has been a corresponding increase in the number of children.

Success Story—Horatio Alger careers do happen even in the Army.

A year ago William Marshall of Hitman, Iowa, enlisted in the Army Air Corps at Chanute Field, Rantoul, Ill. Within a month he was sent to the New England Aircraft School for detached service and won a promotion to private, fourth class specialist. This week, he was enlisted as an aviation cadet.

He started at $21 a month, a year ago. On promotion to specialist class, he received $45 a month. As aviation cadet he will receive $75 a month. Upon completing his training as cadet, he will be eligible for the rank of second lieutenant with three years of active duty at $245.50 a month, plus $500 additional bonus and $150 a year for clothing.

By a Staff Photographer

Senator Jarvis Hunt

North Attleboro Republican sits on Coakley Court of Impeachment despite protest.

War Games To Illustrate Horses' Value

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

FORT DEVENS, Mass., Aug. 25—When troops of the 26th Division and the Sixth Army Corps move into action here next Thursday in the biggest peacetime war games ever held in New England, one of the most colorful units taking part will be the 101st Cavalry unit of New York.

This regiment, part mounted and part mechanized, will take the field with forces opposing the 26th Division and, according to Maj. Leo W. Martenson, Operations Officer of the 101st, will demonstrate that the horse is an indispensable part of any modern army.

The 1941 type of cavalry regiment as exemplified by this crack unit, has as its chief function reconnaissance work and it has a flexibility not found in completely motorized units.

Nazis Used 900,000

Discussing the use of horses in modern warfare this morning Major Martenson pointed out that more than 900,000 were used by the Germans in the Battle of France — a fact overlooked in favor of the newer and more spectacular panzer divisions.

When the 101st moves into battle its 576 horses will be carried to the area in vans. Each van carries eight horses and eight men and each is equipped with a 50-caliber machine gun. In addition, each man is armed with a rifle and further protection is afforded by heavily-armed scout cars which accompany them.

Despite the variety of motorized equipment now available for the Army, Major Martenson said it is still impossible for four-wheeled vehicles to make progress off the highways. That's where the horse comes in.

Mounted troops, he said, can advance through heavily-wooded sections and can move over rough terrain, where scout cars and other vehicles would bog down.

While the present-day cavalry is not used as an attacking power, it is frequently the first branch to make contact with the enemy, the Major added, due to its scouting duty.

Radios Carried

The mechanized squadron of the 101st is made up of two scout car troops and one motorcycle troop. There are 48 scout cars in the squadron. The motorcycle troop is comprised of 38 vehicles and, in addition, there are 17 motorcycles in each scout car squadron.

Radio communication—a vital part of proper reconnaissance—has its place in this regiment, with each scout car and each horse squad equipped with field radios.

The 101st cavalry regiment is made up of 1,390 men and 71 officers. Its commanding officer is Col. Gilbert E. Ackerman of Brooklyn.

Influx at Devens

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

FORT DEVENS, Mass., Aug. 25—Final units of the 55,000 troops starting maneuvers Thursday began to pour into Fort Devens today.

The force already on hand for the Sixth Army Corps was brought up by 40,000 last week. Fort Devens has seen no such numbers since the last war.

Today's arrivals were scheduled mostly from Camp Edwards, Mass. These contingents included the 68th Coast Artillery, the 102nd Separate Battalion Coast Artillery, the Fifth Ordnance Company, the 101st Observation Squadron, and the 54th Medical Battalion.

From Vermont, units of the 71st Field Artillery from Fort Ethan Allen were expected also today.

Tomorrow other troops come in from Fort Dix, N. J.; Fort Ontario, N. Y., and Providence, R. I.

Another Strike Is Threatened At Worcester Defense Plant

Possibility that a second strike may be called at the Leland-Gifford Company of Worcester, Mass., a vital link in airplane production, was voiced today by M. J. Walsh, union leader, "unless," he said, "the company is inclined to co-operate with government agencies in attempting to arrive at a fair settlement of the dispute."

The union, the Steel Workers Organizing Committee of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, sent a delegation to Washington today. They went at the request of Dr. John R. Steelman, Director of the Conciliation Service of the U. S. Department of Labor.

Conferences between the union, the company and the government officials are scheduled in Washington tomorrow.

"The Government asked us to go work because of the importance of the plant to airplane production," added Mr. Walsh, who is New England Director of the SWOC.

"We are not satisfied at all with the way the situation has worked out since the men returned to their jobs last week. We claim that the company has set up a company union, and has now recognized it as sole bargaining agency for its employees."

The union assertion that the independent union which the company has just recognized was company-dominated was protested today by a spokesman for Leland-Gifford.

"There is an independent union here," said Andrew L. Wilkinson, personnel manager. "It has demonstrated that it represents a large majority of the workers. Under the law we have no choice. The National Labor Relations Act requires that a company bargain with a labor organization if it represents a majority of the workers.

"We deny any connection with the independent union. We just don't know anything about it except that it is here."

As to conferences in Washington tomorrow, Mr. Wilkinson added that company representatives expected to meet with Dr. Steelman.

Says Production Normal

Mr. Wilkinson said that production at the plant was again normal. The company finishes crankshafts for airplanes, and is the only source of these essentials for the big Pratt & Whitney airplane engine plant at East Hartford, Conn.

Dr. A. Howard Myers, Regional Director of the National Labor Relations Board in Boston, said today he had notified the company that some of the discharges of eight men, which were a factor in the strike, appeared to be clearly motivated by their union activity. Dr. Myers said also that he was proceeding to investigate the union charge that the independent union was company dominated.

Ernest L. Anderson, attorney for Leland-Gifford, wrote Dr. Myers that of the eight men four were discharged for good cause in the usual course of business and the other four were laid off temporarily because of necessary changes of operations.

Quarry Wages Up

BARRE, Vt., Aug. 25 (AP)—The Barre Quarriers Co-Operative, Inc., announced today an increase in wage of three cents an hour for the 550 employees of five granite quarries.

Loses by One Vote

One man cast a blank ballot when 300 employees of the Rockwood Sprinkler Company of Worcester, Mass., voted last week in a National Labor Relations Board election. Though he did not know it, this lone voter could have turned the election either way, had he made a choice.

The count showed a tie vote, 146 to 146, the employees dividing equally between the Steel Workers Organizing Committee of the Congress of Industrial Organizations and no union.

There were in addition nine challenged votes, which did not show up in the total. These the union claimed were ineligible. The company granted the protest. This still left the race a dead heat Consequently, as the union did not obtain a majority of the em-

Doughnut's Hole Laid To Indian's Poor Aim

By the Associated Press

Hyannis, Mass., Aug. 25

A Cape Cod historian is disturbed over plans to erect a Camden, Maine, memorial to an old sea captain for putting holes in doughnuts. Henry Ellis declares that an unknown Indian is the individual responsible.

Mr. Ellis says he has it straight from an Indian chief via his grandmother that this is the way the doughnut was punctured:

Soon after the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth, the women were cooking fried, flat cakes. Indians, attracted by the aroma, came creeping out of the forest, and one of the braves decided to take a pot shot with his bow and arrows, just for the fun of it.

You guessed it. This particular Indian couldn't hit the side of a stockade at 12 feet, so instead of hitting the cook, he speared one of the flat cakes she was holding — and it dropped into a pot to form the first glorious doughnut in history.

Shoe Wages Up

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 25 (AP)—Wage increases of 5 per cent for about 450 employees of Wiley-Bickford-Sweet Corporation are announced jointly by Stuart H. Armstrong, Treasurer of the Company and Samuel Appel, Organizer of the United Shoe Workers of America, C. I. O.

The increase is effective as of Aug. 18 and will remain in effect until May 1, 1942 unless some unforseen emergency arises. The increase makes a total of 15 per cent granted by the company since May 19 of this year, the statement said, "in view of the rising living costs."

1,000 Back on Jobs

At least 1,000 more workers returned to their jobs today in strike-bound Arlington Mills at Lawrence, Mass., according to company officials. They estimated roughly that 2,000 out of the normal force of 6,800 were back today.

All the weavers were reported back, also all in the finishing department that could be used, and besides several hundred in each of the spinning mills. The original washroom force, however, which initiated the strike, continued to stay out.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR RAIN WARMER CLOUDY
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
COLDER FAIR WARMER RAIN

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy followed by occasional rain this afternoon continuing tonight; slightly warmer than last night with the lowest temperature about 68 degrees; Tuesday considerable cloudiness followed by afternoon showers and thunderstorms; continued warm and humid Tuesday; fresh southerly winds tonight shifting to the southwest Tuesday.

Maine: Rain tonight, not so cool as last night; Tuesday considerable cloudiness with showers and thunderstorms, warmer and more humid Tuesday; moderate to fresh southerly winds shifting to southwest Tuesday.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Occasional rain, little change in temperature tonight; Tuesday considerable cloudiness with showers and thunderstorms; continued warm and more humid; moderate to fresh southerly winds tonight shifting to southwest Tuesday.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut: Occasional rain, slightly warmer and more humid tonight; Tuesday considerable cloudiness with showers and thunderstorms, continued warm and more humid Tuesday; moderate to fresh southerly winds shifting to southwest Tuesday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Block Island: Fresh to strong southerly winds shifting to southwest Tuesday; weather overcast with rain south of Portland this evening, advancing to Eastport during the night with occasional showers and thunderstorms Tuesday; considerable fog with fair to poor visibility and mostly fair visibility Tuesday.

Block Island to Cape Hatteras: Fresh southerly winds; weather overcast with an occasional shower tonight; Tuesday fresh south or southwest winds, strong at times north of Delaware breakwater Tuesday afternoon; weather overcast with showers and local thunder squalls.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	69	81	New Orleans	77	91
Chicago	67	86	New York	72	83
Denver	54	83	Norfolk	76	84
Kansas City	72	89	Philadelphia	74	87
Los Angeles	65	78	St. Louis	72	90
Miami	85	85	San Francisco	57	71
Minneapolis	64	85	Washington	71	86

A—8.30 a. m., D. S. T., Aug. 25.
B—Maximum for previous 24 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 1:53 p. m.; height, 10.8 feet.
Tuesday, 2:14 a. m.; height, 10.9 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:01 p. m.

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Coakley Arrives at Senate Chamber

By a Staff Photographer

Councillor Ready to Face Accusers

Mr. Coakley was accompanied by two daughters, Mrs. Charles Murdock, left, and Mrs. James E. Maloney, right, and by Charles Murdock, son-in-law.

El Salvador: Democratic Dictator

By R. H. Markham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

"South of the Rio Grande"
Nineteenth in a series of 30 articles

SAN SALVADOR, El Salvador—"Just prepare to stay for the night!" admonished my fellow-fugitive, who also had fled from a tropical rain in San Salvador and was hunched in the corner into which I darted. Fairly wide, double eaves, joining over an alcove, protected us, as we stood with our backs to the walls, facing a sheet of falling water. It seemed as though we were lurking behind a Niagara.

My companion in escape was dry, for he had rushed away in time. He knew more about rainy seasons than I. Besides, he wasn't enjoying the delight of a first evening in El Salvador's Capital.

Wearing a white tropical suit for the first time on my trip, I had gone out to the Plaza immediately after my first Salvadorean dinner. Palms lifted their green bouquets high toward the stars, a rather gentle loudspeaker was sending out tinkling marimba music, the night was just dark enough to hide all ugly spots behind a kindly veil, the weather was the same as the Muses had on Mount Parnassus, genial people were taking their evening stroll, and surrounding us were the imposing Government Palace, a fine new hotel, the University, the splendid new officers' club, a cathedral, and many shops. Everything invited me to tarry and enjoy the Republic of El Salvador.

Then came the rain. As suddenly as a police siren! When the first drops spattered down I refused to take the warning, for I didn't realize that down here the weather maker doesn't use a sprinkler but just tips over a tub. I was watching the promenaders scamper home, when the cloudburst washed me to the corner, where I was told I'd have to spend the night.

Don't Like Hitler

When I informed the sharer of my belated refuge that I didn't relish such a prospect, he asked: "German or English?"

"American," I answered.

"We like English and don't like Hitler. We like democracy," he commented. He also said many things about Salvadorean political philosophy which I didn't understand, so it was a one-sided conversation.

After a while I recalled a very pat proverb to the effect that "the wet don't mind the rain," and boldly splashed through the flooded street to my hotel, with portions of the Pacific Ocean streaming down my sad white suit. When I got there, I thought for a long time about the sentiments of my temporary corner companion.

He thinks El Salvador is a democracy, a bulwark in the fight against totalitarianism. However, the head of the Government here, Gen. Maximiliano Hernandez Martinez, is a dictator. He has been in power since 1931 and has extended his term of authority until 1945.

The Members of Parliament are popularly called "sheep," because they are mere "yes men." The President General runs the country. The biggest and grandest building in his Capital is the new police headquarters. Another very large and imposing edifice is the fortress, covering several squares in the middle of town. It is copiously manned night and day, and from whatever point you look up at this penitentiary-like building, you may see an armed soldier gazing at you. There are also policemen at most street corners, and the first day after you reach town you must go to the police station to report.

Good Government

You may wonder if that is democracy. I shall let each one answer the question for himself, but shall point out that General Martinez is giving El Salvador a good government, marked by the following characteristics:

Order is being preserved, which is a great boon. Revolutions have ceased. Life is secure, laws are enforced, courts function well. And for the vast bulk of the population, this order is not irksome. The press is largely, though not entirely, uncontrolled. Many meetings are held, opinions are expressed with much freedom. Individual administrative measures may be criticized almost without restriction. The President himself may not be attacked.

General Martinez, though master of El Salvador, does not assume the post of a strong man. On the contrary, he seems retiring, and looks more like a teacher than a soldier. Indeed, he is a teacher. He directs especial attention to the schools and often gives pedagogical lectures which are of a philosophical rather than a military nature.

Though the President maintains a very vigilant military organization, he prefers to effect national unity and social co-operation by moral suasion rather than by coercion. He is known as a friend of the common people and champion of the underpriviliged. I wandered into a labor meeting attended by many white-clad, brown men who were listening to a radio. I was told it was their President's voice.

The regime enforces fairly progressive measures for social protection and has organized an entirely new system of rural credits. Both measures are well adapted to El Salvador's social structure, for this is a land of laborers and small farmers. As in Guatemala, here also the principal marketable product is coffee. When I asked a local authority what El Salvador produced, he answered, "First coffee, second coffee, third coffee."

Small Plantations

However, unlike Guatemala, Salvador has kept the coffee farms in its own hands. As a rule they are not very large, almost all are locally owned, some of the proprietors are dirt farmers. The country is densely populated, most of the land is inhabited and well cultivated. So this new system of cheap credit for farmers is a useful measure.

Still, it leaves a majority of the population unaided, because most Salvadoreans are day laborers with no property. They are officially classed as peóns. In the Anuario Estadistico (year book) it is officially recorded that of the 6,169 men married in 1939, 4,692, or 76 per cent, were peóns, most of whom are farm hands or day laborers.

The largest category of skilled laborers are carpenters, who, according to the statistics, compare to the peóns as 1 to 37. Of the women married, 5,955 were classified as "domesticos," meaning housekeepers. They constituted 97 per cent. The next largest category was teachers, 1.1 per cent, then dressmakers, 0.8 per cent. In other words, there are practically no professional women.

Most of these peóns and domesticos do not live very far above the subsistence level. Their very low purchasing power is shown by the fact that in all El Salvador there are only 2,232 automobiles, including those of the Government and of all the foreign diplomats, while the number of bicycles is only half as large as that.

There is one car, including taxis, for every 700 persons, one bicycle for every 1,400. Most Salvadoreans cannot aspire to enjoy more than the bare necessities of food and shelter. The President is considered a spokesman for this mass of poor men and women. He governs them in the name of "Liberalism, Progressivism, and Democracy." All the political slogans he uses are an antithesis to those of Hitler and Mussolini.

This regime may be called "self-government by hunches" as a preparation for conscious, articulate self-government. President Martinez, with his police, his excellent little army, his very strong anti-Nazi policy, his farm credits, philosophical attitude, and social security measures, personifies his Nation and does what it wants done.

Sincere foreign educators and objective foreign diplomats heartily praise the Salvadorean Government. Most of the natives, of whom 70 per cent are illiterate, indorse it. It may help them prepare the way for a government not only for the people but of and by the people.

Little Traffic—Much Control

James Sawders

Street Scene in San Salvador

The picture shows a traffic policeman under an umbrella, with soldiers around him. The police and the army of El Salvador are among the best equipped in Central America.

Chile Parts With Neutrality To Recognize Naziism Threat

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—The dangers of Naziism have belatedly received Parliamentary recognition in Chile. The Chamber of Deputies unanimously accepted a Socialist motion citing the "serious proportions Nazi activities are assuming in South American countries and the imminent danger these signify in our country," and inviting the Foreign Minister to attend a special session for their consideration. The outlawing of Nazi organizations is proposed in a bill.

This is a notable development in a country whose Government has clung to "strict neutrality." Parliament, too, has taken less interest in the great issues of the war than the Legislatures of most other South American countries. Officially, the "fifth column" danger had been virtually ignored.

All this was rather anomalous considering the overwhelming popular sympathy with the democratic cause, the Government's continental obligations to resist anti-democratic activities and continual warnings of suspicious local movements. It should be borne in mind that the Aguirre regime is leftist, with Radicals and Socialists in control.

Collective responsibility does not rule in the Aguirre Cabinet, for, while the President and Foreign Minister keep to the narrow neutral path, the Socialist Ministers openly proclaim their alliance with the Allied cause. It was impossible for them to be indifferent to the popular urge or to the evidence of "fifth column" activity.

There was more consciousness of Parliamentary responsibility as the results were published of the Uruguayan and Argentine investigation commissions. These were created by congressional initiative. Then came the "Bolivian incident" and the curious contents of German diplomatic pouches in Argentina. Here was evidence that could not be denied. One neighboring Government had expelled the German Minister and another had found a radio transmitter in a German diplomatic pouch.

Three Good Examples

Three countries repeatedly crop up as investigations proceed—Argentina, Bolivia, and Peru. From each come suggestions that intensive Nazi propaganda—to say the least—dates from the March conference in Santiago of the Nazi ambassadors to Argentina and Chile and the ministers to Peru and Bolivia. It is recalled that the Chilean Foreign Office, at the time, expressed its public annovance at the arrival of these diplomats without prior notification.

Chileans hold that their country, as the venue of the Nazi conference, could not have been omitted from the plans of any "fifth column" campaign, if such was devised.

Above all, authoritative opinion has been influenced by the popular demand for investigations similar to those in the United States, Uruguay, and Argentina. Senators and Deputies today are beginning to appreciate their responsibility. They see that if they act for themselves and produce evidence of the "fifth column," responsibility for action can then be shifted to the Executive authority.

As an example of the popular urge, the First National Congress of Chilean Youth called for a confederation of all sports and political organizations catering for young men and women, to form a barricade against totalitarianism.

Nazis Spent $83,000 a Month

The Defense League, another organization, published a booklet claiming that Nazi organizations in Chile collect and spend 2,500,000 pesos, or about $83,000, monthly on anti-democratic propaganda.

The Socialists, in a position to decide the division, voted to keep the Communists in. Since then the parliamentary anti-Nazi front has gained in strength and the demand grown for a Chilean Dies Committee.

Meanwhile police have taken vigorous preventive measures in the south of Chile, arresting a number of Nazi leaders. This action came without the formality of a publicly announced Parliamentary investigation.

President Returns to Capital, Duke of Kent Is Guest

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (AP)—President Roosevelt and the Duke of Kent reached the Capital by special train today, the Chief Executive to slip back into routine in a conference with Congressional leaders and the Duke to fly to Norfolk, Va., to inspect defense operations.

The Duke, youngest brother of King George VI of England, had spent an apparently uneventful week end at the home of the President at Hyde Park, N. Y. The President chauffeured the Duke around the family estate yesterday and took him to an exhibit of WPA drawings at the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library.

Sunday activity at the temporary White House offices included announcements that the Chief Executive had signed two documents designed to assist the defense program.

One was a proclamation authorizing the Plantation Pipeline Company to use the right of eminent domain to acquire rights-of-way for a pipeline from Baton Rouge, La., to Greensboro, N. C., with a potential capacity of 90,000 barrels of fuel daily. The line would help relieve a gasoline shortage in the East.

The other was an executive order, the effect of which, officials said, will be to let British officers and men operate vessels which the Federal Maritime Commission acquired under the ship seizure act of last June.

The Duke started the day by breakfasting with President and Mrs. Roosevelt on the Chief Executive's private railway car and then, on arrival here, dressed in an Air Force uniform, motored directly to the Anacostia, D. C., Naval air station, where he took off for Norfolk. He was accompanied by Wing Commander Sir Louis Greig, his aide and personal pilot.

The Duke was due back at the White House for dinner tonight.

The Presidential conference with legislative lieutenants was the only one listed in advance by White House aides. Further discussion of a second Lease-Lend appropriation, reported to approximate $5,000,000,000, was regarded likely.

Mr. Roosevelt expected to remain in the Capital about four days and then return to Hyde Park for the Labor Day week-end. That trip will coincide with the Dutchess County Fair, which the Chief Executive usually tries to attend, and with an annual meeting Saturday of the Roosevelt Home Club.

The club, an informal organization of the Chief Executive's neighbors, friends and political associates, assembles every fall at the home of Moses Smith, who farms some of the Roosevelt acreage.

Speaking by radio from Hyde Park, the President will participate in a Labor Day program arranged by the Office of Production Management.

Canada Bans Fuel For French Islands

OTTAWA, Aug. 25 (AP)—Apparently to forestall use of the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon as Axis fueling bases, the Canadian Government announced last night a ban on coal exports to these French possessions lying off of the southern coast of Newfoundland.

'Let the Buyer Beware' Is Still Sound Advice

By Henry E. Ashmun
Member of The State Bar of California and Author of "Effective Public Reading"

"A Stitch in Time"
Nineteenth in a Series of 30 Articles

The ancient legal doctrine of caveat emptor!—let the buyer beware!—is much less in vogue than it used to be. The average seller is an honorable gentleman who is not trying to slip one over on the unsuspecting buyer. And the Golden Rule is coming more and more into the dealings of established and reputable firms with their customers.

But the maxim is still applicable to the individual who is willing to deal with persons and firms who are neither established in his community nor have built up a nation-wide reputation for square dealing and honest merchandise. If he is ready to deal with any and all comers, he truly needs to beware of falling an easy victim to one or another of a myriad of tricks and schemes to defraud him of his money.

The schemers approach him by door-to-door canvassing, by mail, and by advertisement. Others scheme to secure an introduction through personal friends of the intended victim. The advertising is especially apt to appear in newspapers and cheaper magazines which do not take the care about the character and standing of their advertisers that the high class magazines and a few outstanding newspapers do.

A long-established merchant known for his fair dealing, once said to me, "If a man offers you something for nothing, don't even wait to grab your hat!" The approach of the swindler is almost universally heralded by his offering you something for nothing, or else for an amazingly low price. It is an appeal either to the desire for personal gain or the laudable endeavor to be thrifty and to save money.

The Suit Club

One form of the something-for-nothing racket is the suit club, the furniture club, and the fur club The victim is induced to pay one or two dollars a week on a $40 suit or overcoat or $4 a week on a $100 fur or on a bedroom furniture suite. It is represented by the salesman that a suit or a coat or a suite will be given away free each week on the basis of the drawing of numbers.

Sometimes the scheme is an out-and-out lottery and may be unlawful. Usually the drawing is faked or fixed, so that the club operator actually pays out nothing and gives nothing away. Of course, if the establishment is still operating when the 20 weeks are up and the victim has paid the full purchase price, he will be given the suit or coat or furniture. But almost universally the merchandise is of inferior quality, not worth more than a fraction of the amount paid. Frequently the operators move on to other fields before the time for full payment is up, and the victims receive nothing but sad experience.

The buyer should beware of the house-to-house or office-to-office peddler who offers smuggled goods at an assertedly low price, on the representation that no duty has been paid in bringing them into the country. Aside from the legality or ethics of buying goods known to be smuggled, they usually turn out to be cheap and not worth more than a small part of their price.

Discount clubs offer merchandise at apparent savings, but you have to pay membership dues. Figure the dues as part of the price of the goods. Also be sure that the merchandise is sold at truly saving prices and that it is standard in quality. If the make or brand of an article is unknown to you, it is all too apt to be a cheap substitute for the well known product.

Akin to the discount clubs are the outfits that claim to be able to sell you at wholesale or to give wholesale prices. That is economically impossible. Wholesale and retail are simply terms for two essential steps in distribution. They cannot be avoided in getting goods from manufacturer to consumer There is no such thing as a direct sale from manufacturer to consumer in the modern selling and distributing system.

Changed in Form

Even in sales that are made through the mail, the sales are made as the result of advertising. This costs the manufacturer money. Delivery is by mail or express This costs him money. And packing and shipping small items costs many times what it costs to sell in carload lots to a wholesaler. So the direct mail sale has not dispensed with the middle man. It has only changed his form and character

The store that claims to sell at wholesale is actually selling at retail and using the slogan of wholesale prices as bait. Inferior merchandise is again the answer.

The "free lot" scheme has been mentioned in a preceding chapter. The country club device is another arrangement to deprive you of your savings without adequate return. You receive a printed or engraved invitation to join a new country club, having been "proposed" or "sponsored" for membership by someone whose name you do not know. There are golf courses, tennis courts, swimming pools, a club house, and other facilities, available to members. The setup is attractive. But the catch usually is that the membership fee is so high that in reality you are purchasing a lot (for much more than it is worth) in accepting membership And perhaps the country club is a phony, anyhow—only a cloak for a deceptive real estate promotion.

Dozens of other clever frauds have been devised to sell land or goods which are worthless, or which are far less valuable than represented, or simply to swindle the unwary prospect out of his cash, without any return at all. Practically all of them would be harmless to the person wise enough to deal only with sellers—firms or individuals—whose good character is known to the buyer or has been ascertained by the buyer to be above suspicion. Buy from reputable dealers! This admonition applies whether you go to a store, buy through the mail, or hand over your money across the doorstep of your home to a house-to-house collector.

Almost the only occasion on which you can afford to buy from the unknown salesman is that in which the merchandise is absolutely known to you, either by previous purchase or by national advertising. Even then, many dishonest salesmen palm off similarly named, or similar looking merchandise to the nationally known brand, claiming it is the original Or they will take your deposit on an order for later delivery, and that is the last you hear of them or the goods you thought you were purchasing.

Let the buyer beware!

By a Staff Artist

Ship Seizure Act Changed

HYDE PARK, N. Y. Aug. 25 (AP)—An executive order, which White House officials said yesterday would have the effect of allowing British masters and crews to sail ships acquired by the Maritime Commission under the Ship Seizure Act of last June, has been issued by President Roosevelt.

The order provides for the waiving of compliance with provisions of existing law relating to masters, officers, crew members and crew accomodations. It was issued under an Act of last June which authorized, primarily, the seizure of foreign vessels tied up in American ports.

William D. Hassett, Presidential Secretary, said the order would permit employment of aliens on American vessels and allow changes in physical accomodations for crew members.

"Could they put British masters on American ships?" he was asked

"That would be the effect of it," he replied.

Mr. Hassett understood that the order would apply only to the foreign vessels taken over by the Maritime Commission under the Act of June 6, 1941, and not to all vessels operating under the Commission's jurisdiction.

To what extent Britain might be benefitted by putting its own sailors on American merchant ships was not immediately disclosed, since presumably provisions of the Neutrality Act forbidding American vessels to enter combat zones still would apply.

President of Young Democrats Is 100 Per Cent New Dealer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 25—In a tumultuous closing session Saturday, the Young Democratic Clubs of America chose an avowed "100 per cent New Dealer" for their President and adopted resolutions urging that the Nation's military leaders be authorized to use American armed forces in any way they deem necessary for defense.

The withdrawal of J. Patrick Beacom, West Virginia, from the presidential race as a gesture toward unity, made possible the unanimous election of Joseph Cordell Carr, Tennessee's Secretary of State.

In the contest for Vice-President, Miss B. Patricia Firestone, Harrisburg, Pa., decisively defeated her two women opponents.

John F. Dugan, Louisville, and Jerdy Lewis, Indianapolis, were named Treasurer and Secretary, respectively, both by acclamation.

Delivery of Supplies Indorsed

Unanimous, too, was the support for the strongly worded resolutions presented to the convention late in the day. The program for foreign affairs and defense they outlined was as follows

1. "Full and complete aid" for Britain, Russia, and China, implemented by effective measures to insure delivery of supplies.
2. Authorization of our military leaders to "use our armed forces to occupy and defend such strategic areas and bases as such leaders deem essential to the security of our country."
3. Approval of the eight-point joint "peace aims" declaration of the Roosevelt-Churchill meeting at sea.
4. Censure of the "spineless policy" of the Vichy Government in yielding to Japanese pressure.

Industrial Peace Demanded

5. United States opposition "by every means at its disposal" to any further Japanese aggression in the Pacific.
6. Curtailment of nonessential civilian production that interferes with defense production.
7. An end to "unwarranted strikes" called by "irresponsible labor leaders" and the amicable settlement of any differences between industry and labor without resort to practices interfering with defense production.

Escorted to the rostrum immediately after his election, Mr. Carr declared that his administration will seek to mobilize the full power of the organization behind the President.

"Whatever it may require of us in sacrifice, wherever it takes—from Dakar to the Orient or no matter where—this effort of supporting the President will find the Young Democratic Clubs of America not only ready but also on our way," he said.

Captured Nazis Look In Vain for Sea Rescue

MELBOURNE, Australia, Aug. 25 (AP)—German parachutists, pilots and panzer troops captured in Greece and Libya arrived here safely over the week end with some show of disappointment because they were not rescued, en route to prison as they had hoped, by a German sea raider.

Most of this first group of Nazi war prisoners to reach Australia seemed convinced that their fatherland was invincible.

One British officer reported overhearing a Nazi flier saying he had helped raid Coventry—an attack in which the officer's home was demolished and one of his children was killed.

Canada Gives I. L. O. Diplomatic Standing

OTTAWA, Aug. 25 (AP)—Diplomatic privileges and immunities are provided for the International Labor Office in Montreal by an order-in-council published last night in the Canada Gazette.

The effect of the order is that the I. L. O. may not be sued without its consent, its premises and archives are inviolable, its staff is not subject to civil and criminal jurisdiction in Canada unless immunity is waived by its director, the organization itself and all salaries paid are exempt from direct Federal taxation and it has the legal capacity to conclude contracts and discharge obligations.

Rogers Peet

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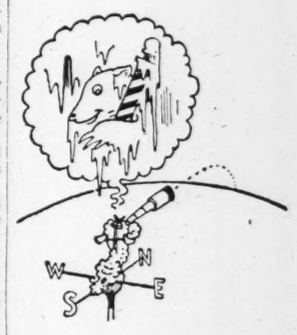

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$35 now.

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1277 were $65
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$45 now.

Sale!
SUITS
(Year 'round weights)
(Some Tropicals)

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1324 were $55
519 were $50
1041 were $45

$35 now.

913 were $75
762 were $70
1495 were $65
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1058 were $55

$45 now.

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U. S. Urged to Know Needs, in Attitude of Humility, in Well-Founded Strength

Williamstown Institute Told Mixed Cultures Are Strength

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 25—Branding the Hitler idea of a pure master race as "pure white-wash," Miss Ruth Benedict, Columbia University anthropologist, told the 1941 Williamstown Institute of Human Relations today that "the Germans themselves are a mixed race, and every people who have built impressive civilizations in any country in the world have been drawn from diverse breeds."

Speaking on today's conference topic, "Cultural Diversity—America's Strength," Miss Benedict, who is well known as one of the United States' foremost authorities in the field of anthropology, charged that "Hitler is wrong in his facts of history."

Challenge to 'Take Stock'

His philosophy is a challenge to America, she declared, a challenge to take stock of our own situation. "The answer we Americans must give is not 'all is well.' The answer that will make America strong is a much humbler one. It is 'we know our weaknesses. They have been due to our folly. But our strength, however we have botched it in the past, is well founded, and your (Hitler's) strength is built upon a quicksand.'"

Miss Benedict told the 500 members of the conference that "our resolution today must be that we in America shall fulfill the conditions under which our cultural diversity becomes cultural strength. We must work in season and out of season that discriminations against minorities shall be repealed and done away with, and that opportunity — opportunity for jobs, for education, for health, for housing, for the best employment of talents—shall be open to all citizens.

"Diversity of culture does not make nations weak. The mixture of cultures has produced great births of human efforts and art and invention. The contact of cultures is the surest means of renaissance and progress. But this bright picture of contacts is only possible when men fulfill the conditions."

Threat in Practicing Inequality

Dr. Otto Klineberg, psychologist of Columbia University, expressed the opinion that there is room in America for diversities which do not conflict with fundamental American principles, but educators should exercise caution in attempting to keep diversities active and alive. He said: "The dominant American group should respect and even welcome culture diversity which acquaints the members of minority groups with their own backgrounds, but should leave them to decide just how much of that heritage they wish to incorporate in their own lives. Not cultural diversity but inequality of treatment represents the real danger to national morale."

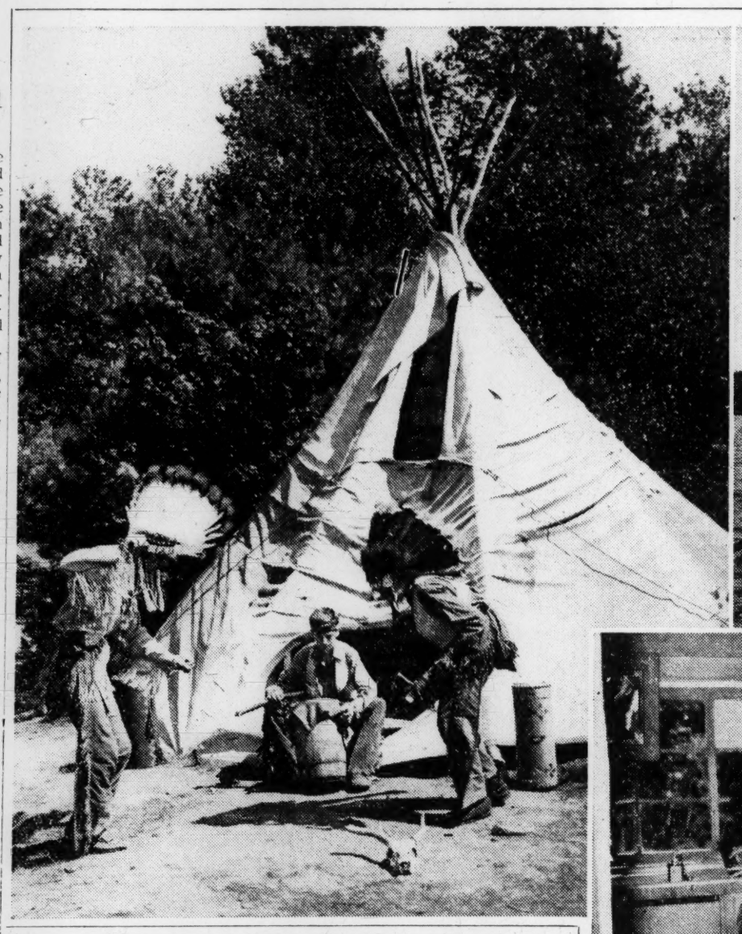
Rayford W. Logan, professor of history at Howard University, Washington, D. C., assured the audience that "totalitarianism would dominate America only if it succeeded in turning Jews and Negroes into slaven folk."

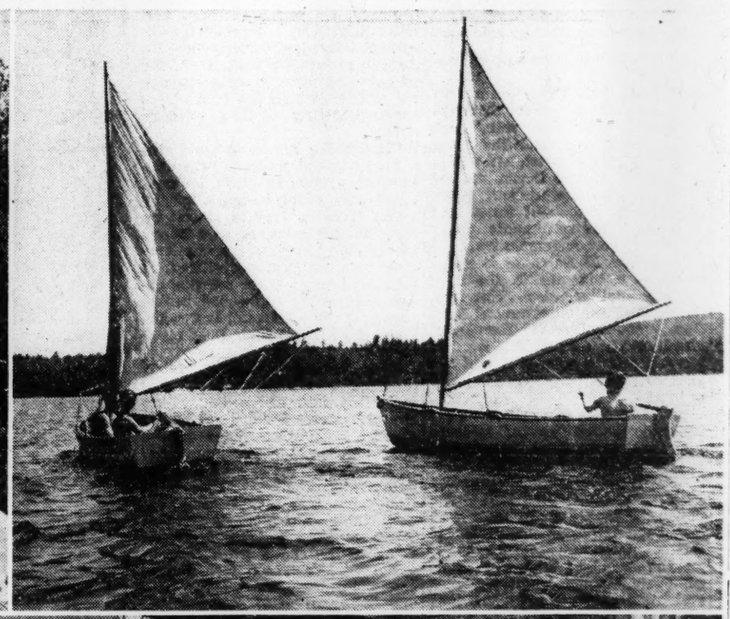
The institute, which will continue until Aug. 29, was formally opened Sunday night by James P. Baxter, 3d, President of Williams College, who urged an audience overflowing Adams Theater not only to look toward future heights, but also to keep in mind present needs.

Thomas E. Dewey, District Attorney of New York, gave a nationally radiocast address in which he laid down seven aspects of the future world he would like to live in. They were: "First, fundamental freedoms cannot be taken for granted. Second, there must be a rebirth of the system of checks and balances. Third, men of ability and experience must enter actively into public life. Fourth, governmental administration must become a principal subject of educational administration. Fifth, free men have a right to bargain collectively through agents of their own choosing. Sixth, religion should reassert its spiritual leadership. Seventh, every citizen should regard himself as part of the Nation and not of pressure groups."

David Hinshaw, a Standard Oil executive of Westtown, Pa., asserted that man has two inescapable duties; "the duty of being honest in all his public and private dealings, and the duty of being tolerant of the opinions of others.

"Man has the right to live a life in which at all times he is able to keep his self-respect, that proper regard or esteem for the dignity of one's character, with recognition of its obligations of unworthy conduct. Given self-respect, a man will stand unafraid in the presence of all men; denied it he will grovel. When the State is the master, man is the slave. A self-respecting man, therefore, must be a free man, master of the State, able to bargain with his employer and to worship God as he chooses." R. H. M.





R. J. Keller

Cambridge Scouts Revel in Open

Overlooking Hubbard Pond, in West Rindge, N. H., more than 350 Boy Scouts, ranging from 12 to 19 years, are living like "kings" this summer. At Camp Quinapoxet, sponsored by the Cambridge Council of the Boy Scouts of America, a Greater Boston Community Fund agency, they go on hikes, cook their meals out of doors, learn sailing, swimming, rifle marksmanship, and "pioneering." Among this year's projects have been construction of a three-span log bridge, a "trading post," a new chapel, and a new "Indian village."

Above, left—"Chief" Robert Eden of Newton, and "Redskins" Bernard Cavanaugh of Cambridge and David Dowling of Wellesley (left to right) do a "war dance" in the new Indian Village.

Above, right—Scout Leader Hugh Sebastian apparently thinks he can pass Swimming Instructor James Case and his crew to lee. Perhaps he can, if Skipper Case doesn't trim his mains'l and free the jib sheet. You can't make any way on a broad reach, Skipper, if the jib is backwinding the mainsail and if the jib sheet is fouled on the stays. And, another thing: don't these 14-foot "Yankee Clippers" have battens? Where are they?

Below—Scout handicrafters make a variety of gadgets in the Camp's workshop—and it looks like fun. Apparently they have some pretty good equipment to work with.

Auto Association Demands Gas Shortage Probe in East

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (AP)—A congressional investigation of the Atlantic Seaboard gasoline situation was asked today by the American Automobile Association, which asserted that conflicting statements and "kaleidoscopic changes in the approach to petroleum conservation" were hindering the fuel saving program.

If the investigation showed federal control of eastern gasoline supplies necessary, the Association requested that Congress "set up the machinery for an orderly handling and apportionment of available motor fuel oil with due regard for the rights of all users."

Through a statement by its President, Thomas P. Henry, the Association said that many of the 8,000,000 passenger automobile owners in the Eastern States were defense workers and others wholly dependent upon their cars to earn their livelihood, and reports indicated that "the public mind is utterly confused and bewildered by the maze of conflicting statements forthcoming from day to day."

The statement said that "to begin with, the voluntary conservation campaign was undertaken at the suggestion of our organization in order that the shortage might be solved without resort to rationing or other undesirable restrictions. But before an opportunity was afforded for such a voluntary campaign to become effective, there came the seven to seven closing of gasoline stations.

"And before that program had a reasonable opportunity to show its effectiveness, there came the recommendation to the suppliers of gasoline to cut the amount going to retailers by 10 per cent while the retailers would cut the amount to be given to the public.

"On top of it all came the recent statement from the Office of the Oil Co-ordinator that the supplies of gasoline along the Atlantic seaboard were only sufficient for 10 days. Millions of people took this to mean that there would be no more gasoline available after that period.

"The motoring public cannot be expected to understand the statistics of petroleum or what 10 days' supplies mean in relation to normal stocks on hand and in transit. A congressional investigation would serve to bring about what is sorely needed, namely, a clear statement of the facts in the interest of public understanding."

The Association declared that prices were being raised in widely-separated areas in the East and said this was "a development to which as far as can be ascertained, little or no attention is being given either by the Office of Petroleum Co-ordinator or by the Administrator of the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply."

'White Elephants' Out in N. E. In Preventing Postwar Slump

New England, along with the rest of the Nation, is rapidly adopting a plan of action to prevent the United States from ever again sinking into a depression period without a well-established sustaining program of public works.

Public works absorbed millions of dollars in the 1933 effort to find jobs for millions of unemployed. Whole processions of "white elephants" appeared in municipalities unable to bear the cost of upkeep, of whose local needs were not far enough advanced for the project. Lack of an efficient program of projects designed to provide employment and at the same time fit in with the development of the town or city involved nearly overbalanced the emergency value of putting money into the pockets of the jobless.

Such errors the Federal Government's new plan is expected to avoid. Under the joint sponsorship of the National Resources Planning Board and the Federal Works Administration, the plan calls for, first, a compilation of projects beneficial to town or city, county and State. This list of projects, a national reservoir of ideas, will be drawn from consultations with governmental authorities in all political subdivisions throughout the Country.

Secondly, and this seems to have been slightly lost sight of in governmental releases on the subject, the whole survey will be developed on a Six Year Plan. The National Resources Planning Board is an authority on the six-year plan, and the New England division particularly so. An essential and first step in the six-year plan, a capital budget, was adopted for the first time by a State, in New Hampshire, this year.

Gov. Robert O. Blood in his message to the New Hampshire Legislature, gave seven advantages to be derived from the capital budget. They are:

1. Levels out the emphasis on certain projects.
2. Equalized the effectiveness with which the arguments of each department or institution are presented.
3. Enables the whole picture of State needs to be in view when consideration of individual appropriations is made.
4. Levels out the bunching of projects which distorts the financial situation.
5. Makes possible a timing of public works to fit economic conditions.
6. More closely relates a program of construction to policy.
7. Enables a consideration of first things first.

New England, where six-year planning has already taken hold in more than a dozen cities, properly should show greatest fertility in the growth of planning, or programming as it is called, according to officials of the Planning Board in New England. Salem, Mass., they said, is reported to have established the first planning board about 30 years ago.

Getting back to the six-year plan—which may be delayed by the defense boom, but is expected to reach its greatest value in post-war days—the feature accomplishment of the plan is that it does "first things first," planning authorities say. Under its guidance, no municipal government would sponsor a project for building sidewalks in a wilderness. No Ladies Aid Society or similar local faction could high-pressure the chief executive and his department heads into approving unnecessary playground areas or even some other project desirable but, under the town's budget, not necessary immediately.

Leading the ladies over to a chart, His Honor, the Mayor, would point out that this year's program calls for rebuilding the bridge over Muddy River, or for expanding the library. Next year, it is planned, he would say, to resurface Main Street (which anyone can see is nearly impassable now) and to build a school up at Five Forks (the present school is almost overcrowded this year).

Then the following year, the town could take up the question of additional playgrounds.

To put its ideas into effect, the Federal Government has once more adopted its regional office set-up. William W. Drummey, Jamaica Plain architect and engineer, is State Director of the new Public Works Reserve in Massachusetts. A director will head the PWR for the three northern New England States, and another for Connecticut and Rhode Island.

Working with these directors in New England, in addition to their own local staffs now in process of assembly, will be William S. Parker, consultant of the National Resources Planning Board, and Paul V. T. Hedden, Assistant Consultant.

Best in Fling Line Sought by Scots

Trying to find the best Highland Fling dancers in Massachusetts, the Scottish Clans of Boston and vicinity will have an all-out competition at their fifty-sixth Scottish Picnic to be held Labor Day, Sept. 1, at Brookline Field, Jamaica Road, Brookline.

There will also be a competition for best-dressed Highlanders.

No less than five bands will parade and play at the picnic: The Boston Scottish Highlanders Pipe Band, the Camp Parker Scottish Kiltie Band of Lynn, the Clan MacPherson Bagpipe Band of Lawrence, the Holyoke Caledonian Kiltie Band and the Springfield Kiltie Band.

In addition to foot races, bicycle races and novelty races, there will be an All-Star Six-a-Side Soccer Football competition and "Down-East" dancing.

Proceeds this year will be donated to British war relief.

From Boston Pulpits

From sermons delivered around Greater Boston yesterday are these excerpts:

The Rev. Charles G. McCallister at Arlington Street Church, Boston:

Days of luxury have made us strangers to values. Our life is dull, our action is lethargic, because we do not know how to become noble through sacrifice. . . .

You, who are this moment facing trouble and sorrow, should well stop to consider your blessings of the hill county which long since has been in your possession. The world's primary need is to stop thinking about the denial of our desired valley.

We need to consider the battles that have now been won. To rebel, to shut our eyes and heart, and love to the things now held must bring disaster or great unhappiness. Suppose that Henry Morton Stanley had cursed his plight, might not Africa be even darker than it is today? What a loss it would have been to the world if Beethoven had blasphemed God for his deafness. What a price the human race would have had to pay had Jesus rebelled against a cross. Look up unto those hills from whence cometh your help.

You who feel that life has been completely restricted by the working of an adverse fate should remember that God can and does make glorious uses of restricted lives.

The Rev. Dr. Edward T. Sullivan at the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, Boston:

What we need is not only information but also motives—incentives to bring about a change in our habits. In a word what we need is not more information but inspiration — stimulation. The curriculum of our schools does not include what would deal with motive and habit—that is, religion, for reading, writing and arithmetic will contribute nothing to change the fundamental nature or character of a boy or girl.

The church is the powerhouse of the Christian religion—and its purpose is to do some things which the people of the world deeply and passionately resent—namely, to attack, disturb and often overthrow man's settled and accepted order of things. We must sow to reap. We must make an investment to get a return.

The church is an institution for propaganda. It is a publicity agency to proclaim to the world the life and teachings of Jesus Christ, who lived the model life for men upon the earth. The church is the school of the Ten Commandments—of the Golden Rule—of the Sermon on the Mount—and of our duty toward God and toward our neighbor. The church is the sole institution whose business it is to teach that religion, impart that vision, and draw men to practice that life.

Just a Water Dog Swimming Home

HUNTINGTON, N. Y., Aug. 25 (AP)—If the Westport, Conn., owners of a pretty, little black-and-white spaniel will just step forward they can claim him today at the Huntington police station.

Capt. Fred Lichtenberg, of the yacht Wayfarer, discovered the spaniel yesterday — three miles due north or near by Eaton's Neck Point, Long Island, beating a northwesterly course toward the Connecticut shore, seven miles away.

Swimming strongly and apparently determined to get home the hard way, the pup gave the approaching yacht an indifferent glance and kept right on pumping away with his short legs.

Captain Lichtenberg took the spaniel aboard, however, despite loudly-barked objections, and brought it to the police. They found a Westport license tag on the dog's collar.

Lawrence Print Works

LAWRENCE, Mass., Aug. 25 (AP)—The Aspinook Corporation of Jewett, Conn., has taken over the Pacific Print Works of Lawrence, Raymond E. Caffray, General Manager of the new textile plant, announce. The new company will operate under the name of the Lawrence Print Works, Inc., in the old Pacific plant, Mr. Caffray said.

Whys, Wheres, and Whats of Gas Shortage

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (AP)—The Office of the Petroleum Co-ordinator, Harold L. Ickes, issued today this question-and-answer explanation of the gasoline situation in eastern States:

Q. Is the amount of gas each motorist can buy at a filling station restricted?

A. That will depend upon the individual station's quota. He may be able to buy three, or five, or some other number of gallons, depending upon the station's quota.

Q. Will there be gasoline for Labor Day trips?

A. Yes. Filling station tanks will be filled up next Saturday and Sunday to take care of Labor Day travel.

Q. Are drivers going to be stranded on Labor Day trips?

A. Not unless they let their cars run out of gas. There will be gasoline in the filling stations for their use.

Q. Should motorists take trips over Labor Day?

A. They ought to be prudent. There is a shortage of gasoline. If they can be satisfied with a short trip, so much the better.

Quota System

Q. What is the system by which gasoline sales are being restricted because of the shortage?

A. Each filling station has a quota of gasoline allowed to it. This quota is based on a percentage of the station's July sales [90%]. Each station will have to adjust its sales to fit the amount of gasoline allowed under its quota.

[The oil industry has set up a daily quota system for supplying 100,000 filling stations from Maine to Florida during the remainder of August.

Ralph K. Davies, Acting Defense Petroleum Co-ordinator, said at Washington the station quota plan was adopted because of concern that some localities might exhaust their supplies for August and be completely without gasoline on the Labor Day week end.

The system will work in this manner:

1. The suppliers will calculate the amount of gasoline due each of their retail outlets for the remainder of August.

2. Effective Monday morning, they will divide the number of gallons due each outlet into five equal daily quotas.

3. These daily quotas then will be delivered to the filling stations each day, and the station operator will fix the number of gallons he can sell each customer by calculating the number of vehicles he ordinarily serves and dividing his daily quota accordingly.

On Saturday and Sunday the tanks of all filling stations will be filled to take care of the Labor Day week end. These deliveries will be charged against September quotas.

Mr. Davies said the dealers would have to observe a monthly quota in September and space sales to make their month's supply last through the month.]

Cause of Shortage

Q. What caused the shortage?

A. It is caused by lack of transportation to get gasoline and oil to the East Coast area.

Q. What caused the lack of transportation?

A. The transfer of a number of ocean oil tankers which formerly supplied the East Coast. These were put to work to help carry oil to beat Hitler. There are not enough tankers left in service to carry full supplies. In addition, consumption of gasoline on the East Coast has increased 12 per cent over last year so there is greater demand on the smaller supplies being delivered.

Q. Are the reports true that there will be no gasoline after Sept. 1?

A. No.

Q. Is it true that stocks of gasoline on the East Coast are ample?

A. No. Stocks of gasoline are lower than last year at this time. In addition, consumption is greater and transportation facilities are less.

Q. Will the East Coast run completely out of gasoline and oil?

A. Not if motorists conserve. If they conserve, the many steps taken by the Government to get supplies to the East Coast area assure a continued though reduced supply of gasoline.

Q. I have read there are many idle railroad tank cars that could be used to bring in oil, but aren't. How about that?

A. The Government has asked the oil companies to use every available tank car that can be found. The Government has asked them also to bring in gasoline and oil by barge, pipeline, and motor truck.

No Sunapee Regatta

SUNAPEE, N. H. Aug. 25 (AP)—The annual Lake Sunapee motorboat regatta—a highlight of the season at this summer resort—was cancelled Saturday.

The reason—to save gasoline.

President Orders Pipe Line

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Aug. 25 (AP)—President Roosevelt has authorized the Plantation Pipe-Line Company to construct a line from Baton Rouge, La., to Greensboro, N. C., for "national defense purposes."

The temporary White House announced that the Chief Executive, using for the first time authority granted him by a pipe line act less than a month old, had issued a proclamation allowing the private corporation to exercise the right of eminent domain to acquire rights of way for the line.

Harold L. Ickes, Federal Petroleum Co-ordinator, had recommended this step as a means of alleviating an oil and gasoline shortage in the East.

The line would run northeast from Louisiana through portions of Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina and North Carolina, and it was understood that if it were used solely to handle gasoline, its base capacity would be sufficient to transport more than half the gas requirements of the States through which it will pass.

Heretofore, both the East and the Deep South have been supplied by ocean tankerage, so that the effect of the pipe line would be to permit more of the available tankers to go into the service of the Eastern Seaboard.

In Atlanta, headquarters for the Plantation Company, a spokesman for the concern said it was probable that construction of the line would be completed by Jan. 1. The gasoline main is expected to cost between $20,000,000 and $25,000,000.

The company already has acquired most of the rights of way for the line. Opposition by railroads prevented construction of this and completion of another line.

Aircraft Students Get Positions in South

The close affiliation between the school and aircraft operators throughout the country, recently made it possible for five graduates of the mechanics course at the New England Aircraft School to accept positions in two southern flying schools. These young men will service, maintain, and repair airplanes used by civilian flying schools training Army aviation cadets.

Thomas Bruce of Brookline, Mass.; George A. Curtis of Melrose, Mass.; Joseph S. Hughes of Watertown, Mass.; and James L. Ritchie of East Iebanon, Maine, accepted positions with the Georgia Aeronautical Institute at Augusta, Ga., and Douglas Bradshaw of Winthrop, Mass., accepted a position with the Mississippi Institute of Aeronautics at Jackson, Miss.

N.E. Mountains Expect Enough Vacation 'Gas'

By Leavitt F. Morris

Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

LITTLETON, N. H., Aug. 25—Realizing that the next four weeks can either break or make the tourist industry in the White Mountain region of New Hampshire, leading officials here today are making every effort to get local citizens in this vast scenic area to conserve on gasoline in order that the visitors may have enough to do their sight seeing and reach their homes.

In the opinion of these officials, despite repeated headlines in newspapers, there will be enough gasoline for the vacation tourist.

"New Hampshire is enforcing the 40 mile an hour regulation," one official said, "and citizens are asked to use their cars as little as possible in order that the visitor may have his share of gasoline."

Enjoying one of the best tourist seasons in 12 years, the White Mountain region faces a severe set back within the next four weeks if some of the "misleading" headlines about the acute gasoline shortage in this region aren't counteracted, is the general belief in this leading resort town.

Already hundreds of vacationists, many of whom had arrived at resort hotels for a six weeks' stay or longer, have checked out weeks in advance. According to one hotel operator, who was booked full far into September, cancellations of reservations have come in during the past week, and in every case the reported shortage of gasoline in this region has been the reason.

Up until last week all of the White Mountain resort hotels were reporting as much as 40 per cent increases over last year in their tourist business.

For the first time since the depression these hotels are now beginning to see the possibility of black ink on their "red" ledgers. However, to realize this possibility the hotels need to keep the vacationist for at least four more weeks.

A hasty survey of the numerous gasoline stations in this town revealed that most of the stations had enough gasoline to last until the first week of September. Several of the operators of these stations said that they had been assured of further gasoline deliveries before the end of August, which would enable them to fill tanks for several weeks further.

Several of the resort officials here have proposed that only five-gallon allotments be sold to natives in order that the out-of-State motorists may be able to fill their tanks.

In summing up the gasoline situation here in the White Mountains it is the official opinion that no touring vacationist will be stranded.

These Brothers Can Count Them Before First Peep

Exploring the News

By the Staff

Contradicting the proverb, Hall Brothers, of Wallingford, Conn., always count their chickens before they are hatched—three weeks before, in fact. Today, when they put 400 cases of eggs into their mammoth incubators, they know approximately, just how many chicks they will have to ship on a certain day and a certain train. These poultrymen hatch those 12,000 dozen eggs on schedule—amazingly accurate as to time, number, and quality. And they go on doing it, day after day, so that their annual production exceeds 12,000,000 baby chicks a year, which, if placed head to tail, would make a line approximately 570 miles long!

* * *

When farmers get interested in dairy goats they seem unable to talk about anything else. And Mrs. Carl Sandburg, wife of the poet-author, is no exception.

Speaking recently to Farm and Home Week visitors at Amherst, Mass., about goats which she and her husband raise on their Chickaming Goat Farm in Harbert, Mich., she said, "Goats are not an interest with us—they are an obsession. You may have noticed that my husband was careful to mention our goat farm in the preface of his book, 'Abraham Lincoln: The War Years.'" This goat business all came about, Mrs. Sandburg said, when her husband decided that cows gave no milk when they were dry and gave too much milk when they weren't. Besides, he thought that goats had interesting faces and would make nice pets as well as good dairy animals.

* * *

Defense workers of Connecticut are now distinguished by an approved car identification insignia. The identification, readily recognized by factory gate men is being distributed by the Manufacturers' Association of Connecticut.

* * *

Blacksmith shops such as stood "under the spreading chestnut tree" may have appeared to have almost vanished in this motor age, even as the chestnut tree has become scarcer, but the "smithy" is still a factor in New England. If you don't believe it ask Edmond F. Bemis, of the Department of Commerce in the Custom House. He says that there are 636 blacksmiths still left in the northeast corner of the United States and that they took in $1,401,000 in 1939.

British-Soviet Move in Iran Touches All Moslem States

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The British-Russian entry into Iran opens up an entirely new strategic field with a new set of problems, for it touches intimately the complicated system of Moslem states most of which have their peculiar susceptibilities and all of which are likely to hang closely together in case of foreign invasion.

So far the chief fear among the independent and semi-independent Arab-speaking nations has been a possible Axis thrust through southern Russia. As a protection against any such inroad the four leading Moslem states of the Middle East have been planning a joint policy since July 8, 1937 when, in the Palace of Saadabad, in Teheran there was signed the famous Saadabad treaty between Turkey, Iran, Iraq, and Afghanistan.

What Treaty Provides

This Treaty, which will expire in August, 1942, consists only of four points and a long list of "definitions" which bear examining. The "High Contracting Parties" agree to abstain from interference in each other's affairs, to respect the "inviolability" of their common frontiers, to consult each other in matters "relating to conflicts of international character having regard to their common interests," and—most important—"not to have recourse, in any case, whether alone or jointly, with one or more third powers, to any act of aggression directed against any of the parties."

The Treaty then defines the meaning of the word aggression, and the meaning of "nonaggression"; i. e., "exercise of the right of legitimate defense."

Two important supplementary agreements embrace the two other independent Arab countries in the Near East, Saudi Arabia and Trans-Jordan. The Arab pact was first concluded by Iraq and Saudi Arabia on April 2, 1936. It was concluded in accordance with "the spirit of mutual Islamic friendship and with due regard to national unity," designed to safeguard the territories of both countries and consolidate the friendship between them. Both countries pledged that neither would conclude a treaty with a third party against the interests of the second and each would confer with the other on affairs of mutual interest.

Aid to Unity

Each resolved to "foster the unification of Arabic Moslem culture and military training through the exchange of educational and military missions." The ruler of the Yemen, Imam Yehia, joined the alliance later along with the Egyptian Government.

There is good reason for the generally accepted belief that Germany has deliberately refrained from attacking Turkey in deference to the ties between that country and its sister Moslem countries. The Emir Abdullah of Trans-Jordan asserted in March that an invasion of Turkey would arouse the entire Mohammedan world.

The swiftly moving events since have served to confirm this statement. The coup d'état in Iraq, engineered by Rashid Ali el Gailani last April and the outbreak of hostilities between Iraqi and British forces, elicited not a murmur of dissent from any of the Near Eastern countries. In fact, the Gailani regime was refused recognition in Cairo, Teheran and in Ankara.

Apart from the treaty of Saadabad there is a highly intricate and perplexing network of pacts binding Turkey, Iran, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Trans-Jordan, Egypt and Afghanistan to each other and to various European countries, most of them designed directly or indirectly to build up protection against European expansion.

Reds Planned to Destroy Dam

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSFIELD, Mass. — Destruction of the mammoth Dnieperstroy Dam on the Russian Dnieper River, said to have been ordered by Marshal Semyon Budenny, Soviet Commander-in-Chief, to thwart Nazi advances, was planned for in the building of the structure, it was revealed here by Charles E. Wilson, Supervising Engineer in the Contract Service Department of the General Electric Company, which had the contract for electrical installations in 1931 when the dam was being built.

Mr. Wilson veteran engineer who from 1930 through 1932 was in charge of installation of all General Electric equipment in Russia, described a tunnel in the dam structure whose one and only purpose was to provide a means for blowing it up.

However, another member of the group of G. E. engineers who worked on installations at the $110,000,000 dam project, H. W. Hartig, is inclined to believe the Nazi claims that the dam was not blown up, because, he stated, "it seems incredible that the Russians could have blown up their dam. They were so proud of it. It meant so much to them, not only as the No. 1 project of the original five-year plan, but even more because it was 'the biggest power plant in the world.'"

The engineers worked for more than a year on the electrical installations, assembling and installing five giant 100,000-horsepower waterwheel generators built in the Schenectady G. E. plant and 21 of the largest transformers in the world, built in the Pittsfield plant.

The water in the Dnieperstroy Dam is sufficient to back up 50 miles with a shore line of from 500 to 600 miles, Mr. Wilson estimates. The power from the dam was distributed over a 250-mile radius through the rich Ukraine Valley. The region around the dam is one of the greatest manufacturing centers in Russia, he said, being comparable to the Pittsburgh, Pa., area. Not only are there factories of every description, but giant iron and coal mines extend over an area of 50 to 75 miles below the dam.

The engineer has always regarded the dam itself as vulnerable. It would be an easy target from the air, he said. Its power plant is set on top of the dam proper, and two or three direct hits would demolish the entire structure. If the dam has been blown up, reconstruction by the Russians would be well-nigh impossible while the Nazis hold the Black Sea ports, as no building materials could be sent inland.

Korean Dam Finished

TOKYO, Aug. 25 (AP)—The largest dam in the Orient, almost as large as Boulder Dam, has been completed in Korea after four years of work, the Domei Agency reported today under a Keijo, Korea, dateline.

Two dynamos began operating today, a third will be completed this year and others within the next two years, it said.

'Desert Slaves' Build Railroad

NEW YORK, Aug. 25 (AP)—A tale of thousands of virtual desert slaves "living like beasts" to push the Vichy-sponsored Trans-Sahara Railroad through French North Africa to Dakar was told yesterday by a German-born refugee who worked four mouths on the project.

J. H. Westreich, former motion picture executive who obtained his release from the French Foreign Legion by showing he was under contract to an American film company, told of the desert hardships on arrival on the Spanish liner Magallanes with 100 other passengers.

But despite all drawbacks, he reported, construction of the railroad was progressing "very well."

"The laborers have a daily ration of less than two liters of water with which to wash and drink," he declared. "The water is carried in tank cars a distance of 12 kilometers and therefore is scarce."

Many of the workmen—5,000 foreigners in the French Foreign Legion and thousands of Jewish and Spanish Republican refugees who are forced to lay the railroad tracks on the desert sands—suffered from tropical diseases, he added.

After hours under a scorching sun, he said, the men sleep at night in holes scooped in the ground and covered with bits of canvas.

Mr. Westreich, who had been assistant to the European General Manager of Warner Brothers in Paris, London and Berlin for 12 years before the present war, said many Germans in the French Foreign Legion who were racial or political refugees from their homeland were among those working on the railroad.

Particular interest attaches to this report in view of protests made by the Vichy Government over recent accounts in The Christian Science Monitor and other periodicals that the French North Africa-Dakar railroad was being built with slave labor.]

13 Ships Survive Attack

LISBON, Portugal, Aug. 25 (AP)—Thirteen British merchantment had arrived in Losbin today out of convoy attacked by a fleet of German submarines, and it was reported that seven other freighters and the British destroyer Eskimo, 1,850 tons, had been sunk.

The convoy was attacked off the Spanish coast. The suvivors said there originally were only 20 ships in it, compared with German High Command claims that 21 were sunk.

Nazi Claims

BERLIN, Aug. 25 (AP)—Germany claimed today to have delivered one of its heaviest blows yet to Great Britain's commerce—the sinking of 21 Gibraltar-bound merchantmen, totaling 122,000 tons, out of a single convoy, three of their escorting naval craft and three other merchantmen in other operations.

Adolf Hitler's newspaper, Völkischer Beobachter, referring to the Roosevelt-Churchill conference, headlined its account of the work of the German raiders as "also an Atlantic meeting," which "meeting," it said, effectively answered the British.

A special High Command communique said the convoy was stalked for days by U-boats, which picked the vessels off one by one.

Of the entire convoy, it added, only eight freighters escaped to the territorial waters of neutral Portugal.

The same announcement told of the sinking of three other British merchant ships by submarines and warships operating in "overseas waters." This brought the communiqué's total of sinkings to 148,200 gross tons of British cargo ships.

[Crewmen of a freighter which landed 25 rescued men last night at Lisbon, Portugal, said that seven merchantmen and a destroyer were sunk out of their convoy of 20 ships in a raid described as a two-minute "real blitz attack" by U-boats and bombing planes. These survivors were from the 1,809-ton freighter Ciscar.]

No Gas Needed Here

"Sunday Sun," Sydney

Water Bicycle Eases Petrol Problem

This Australian has solved, partially at least, his need for gasoline to get him to where he wants to go. He invented this bicycle to take him to a favorite lake resort.

Man Bicycles on Water

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales, Aug. 25—Joe Atkinson, of Ryde, Sydney, has solved his personal petrol problem. When the Government decided that no more petrol would be issued to owners of private motor launches it looked as though Mr. Atkinson would not be able to get to his favorite holiday spot; but he still gets there—on a contrivance of his own that he has called a "water bike."

It consists of an old bicycle frame, two large steel floats and gearing and pedals to provide the power for the propellor. Rudder is controlled by the handlebars.

The machine develops a speed of eight knots.

Nazis Tighten Curbs on Jews

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (AP)—Comprehensive restrictions on all Jewish activities decreed by Dr. Arthur Syess-Inquart Reichs-Minister for the Netherlands since German occupation, has reduced the status of Dutch Jews to a point little if any better than that prevailing among Jews in the Reich proper, according to information reaching here through diplomatic channels.

The Nazi authorities have "aryanized" Jewish business in the Netherlands by decreeing that Jewish stores or firms may be sold or leased only with the consent of the Reichs-Minister, but may be sold by the German administrators placed in control of all Jewish owned enterprises.

Among the anti-Jewish measures noted in the reports are those providing that:

Jews may not employ Germans or persons of aryan blood in their households.

No Jew may attempt to enter a university.

Barred in Public Jobs

No Jew may work in the public service in any capacity.

No Jew may enter theaters, including movie theaters.

Jews are barred from approximately 90 per cent of the cafes and restaurants.

Jews are barred from nearly all public baths.

Jews are prohibited from entering or living in certain cities and towns.

Jews are not permitted to move from certain specified communities. (Non-Jews were withdrawn from the Waterloo Square district in Amsterdam Feb. 10, leaving the area, inhabited by about 50,000 Jews, practically a moat-surrounded ghetto.)

No Jew may own a radio.

Jewish members of stock exchanges cannot enter the exchanges.

Jewish musicians are not allowed to play in orchestras which are subsidized by the state.

Professions Restricted

Jewish lawyers, dentists, pharmacists, notaries public and translators must not accept non-Jewish clients or patients.

All Jews were forced to register any agricultural lands or fishing rights they owned, or in which they had rights, by June 30 and sell all such property to non-Jews by Sept. 1.

Many of the Jews arrested, for alleged anti-Nazi activities or for violation of any of the numerous anti-Jewish laws, the report stated, have been transported to Germany to work in labor battalions.

Dutch Jews are also forbidden to eat kosher meat as decreed by their religion, under one of the many anti-Jewish orders promulgated by Nazi authorities in the conquered Netherlands.

To doubly insure compliance with the dietary prohibition, the reports added, the German occupation authorities issued ordinance No. 80 "to prevent tormenting of animals when slaughtered." That ordinance was interpreted to prohibit the Jewish ritual of slaughtering which is required to obtain Kosher meat.

German authorities have charged Jews with instigating numerous anti-Nazi activities, and some of the decrees were alleged to have been issued to suppress "Jewish secret organizations" and punish Jews for plots against German rule.

Despite the fact that the 120,000 Jews in the Netherlands—except 18,000 German Jew refugees—have lived there since their ancestors fled from Spain and Portugal more than 400 years ago, they were never accorded full Dutch citizenship.

Reprisals Ordered

BERLIN, Aug. 25 (AP)—The Börsen Zeitung's Balkan correspondent reported today a decree by Gen. Ion Antonescu of Rumania that 20 Jewish and five non-Jewish Communists be shot for every act of sabotage in Rumania attributable to Communists.

Steel Liner Launched For African Route

PASCAGOULA, Miss., Aug. 25 (AP)—Less than a year after its keel was laid, the 17,500-ton all-welded steel passenger liner, the S. S. African Meteor, was launched with only workmen and specially invited guests present.

The African Meteor, a sister ship of the African Comet, launched here in June, was built by the Ingalls Shipbuilding Corporation for the American-South African ports.

The 496-foot vessel will have a speed of 17 knots and accommodations for 116 passengers.

College Enrollment Shows Sharp Decline

BERKELEY, Calif., Aug. 25 (AP)—An 11.2 per cent decrease in University of California's enrollment was reported today by Registrar Thomas J. Steel, who attributed the decline to the draft and the fact many college youths are taking defense jobs.

Mr. Steel said 12,975 students had enrolled, compared with 14,612 last year at this time.

Iran Move Only Self-Defense, London and Moscow Explain

LONDON, Aug. 25 (AP)—Both the British and the Russian Governments, prior to the joint advance into Iran today, had demanded of Iran that it expel apparently 3,000 German tourists and technicians reported to have filtered into the country and taken key communications posts.

The Iranian reply was declared unsatisfactory at the end of last week and swift action then was predicted to end what both London and Moscow considered a potential threat to their interests.

An authoritative source said:

"The Iranian Government's reply to representations Aug. 16 shows that it is not prepared to give adequate satisfaction to the recommendations of His Majesty's Government and the Soviet Government in this important matter.

"It is now clear that further friendly representations to the Iranian Government on the same lines as hitherto would serve no useful purpose and that His Majesty's Government and the Soviet Government must have recourse to other measures to safeguard their essential interests.

Not Against the People

"These measures will in no way be directed against the Iranian people: His Majesty's Government have no designs against the independence and territorial integrity of Iran and any measures they may take will be directed solely against attempts of the Axis powers to establish their control of Iran."

At the same time the Moscow Radio was heard radiocasting a note handed the Iranian Government in Teheran by the Soviet Ambassador which announced the Soviet Government was compelled to take immediate measures on Iranian territory "in order to secure the Soviet frontiers in the fight with Germany."

The note based its measures on an agreement between the Soviet Union and Iran in 1921 and said the Soviet Government, since the German attack on Russia, had brought to Iran's attention German activities in that country directed against the Soviet Union.

It referred to simultaneous action with Britain in asking the expulsion of German nationals.

Recognition by Teheran

The authoritative British source said that the Iranian Government appeared to recognize in principle the wisdom of the advice offered by the British and Soviet Governments since it took some steps to reduce the number of Germans and admitted the obligation to control those who remained.

"No doubt, however, because they were reluctant to offend the German Government even in defense of their own vital interests, the proportion of Germans whom the Iranian authorities actually removed from the country was very small," he said.

"On Aug. 16 the British Ambassador and the Soviet Ambassador accordingly repeated to the Iranian Government in the most formal and emphatic manner the view of their two governments that the German community in Iran should be required to leave the country without further delay.

"The Iranian Government was told by His Majesty's Government and the Soviet Government that they accepted and indorsed the Iranian policy of neutrality, that they had no designs against Iran's political independence or territorial integrity and that it was their sincere desire to maintain the policy of friendship and co-operation with Iran.

Replacement Proposal

"This communication contained a proposal devised in order to meet Iran's special needs by which a few German technicians engaged on specially important work might be retained temporarily; and His Majesty's Government and the Soviet Government offered to assist the Iranian Government by endeavoring to find suitably qualified experts to replace departing German technicians.

"They also stated they would gladly concur with Iranian Government measures to alleviate any temporary hardships which might be caused by the simultaneous departure of large numbers of trained personnel."

Turkish sources said earlier, they expected a British drive from Baghdad, capital of Iraq, north along a Mosul oil-field railway to the frontier at Khanaquin, then northeast for a 350-mile march across mountains and plateaus to Teheran.

Another drive was expected from Basra at the Persian Gulf, proceeding 150 miles eastward over good highways to intersect all of Iran's southern roads.

Roads from the Caucasus into Iran were wide open and the weather was reported excellent.

Iranians, who had been preparing for defense, had taken the stand that there were only 590 German males in the country (Britain said there were 3,000), who could do comparatively little damage. They said reports of a German plot to overthrow the Government were absurd.

Teheran, a busy, modern capital, showed few signs of tension last week but about 40 American residents kept in close touch with the United States Legation, fearing violence by the Moslem population against all foreigners.

The British Foreign Office News Service said Britain had warned Iran repeatedly of potential danger from its German colony and cited the danger not only to Iran but to British interests in neighboring countries.

"India clearly cannot disinterest herself from such a development in adjacent territory.

"Iraq is also closely concerned, especially since the Germans in Iran are known to have played a part in the revolt last April against the legal government at Baghdad and subsequent events when rebels were induced to take up arms against Iraq's British allies. Soviet Russia, also, when she was attacked by Germany took a serious view of the threat to Russian interests caused by German activities in Iran."

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Text of Churchill's Account of Epoch-Making Sea Conference With Roosevelt

LONDON, Aug. 25 (AP)—Following is the text of Prime Minister Winston Churchill's broadcast yesterday:

I thought you would like me to tell you something about the voyage I made across the ocean to meet our great friend, the President of the United States. Exactly where we met is secret, but I don't think I shall be indiscreet if I go so far as to say that it was "somewhere in the Atlantic."

In a spacious landlocked bay which reminded me of the west coast of Scotland, powerful American warships protected by strong flotillas and far-ranging aircraft awaited our arrival and, as it were, stretched a hand out to help us in. Our party arrived in the newest or almost the newest British battleship, the Prince of Wales, with a modest escort of British and Canadian destroyers. And there for three days I spent my time in company and, I think I may say, in comradeship with Mr. Roosevelt while the chiefs of staff and naval and military commanders both of the British Empire and of the United States sat together in continual council.

President Roosevelt is the thrice-chosen head of the most powerful state and community in the world. I am a servant of King and Parliament at present charged with principal direction of our affairs in these fateful times and it is my duty also to make sure, as I have made sure, that anything I say or do in the exercise of my office is approved and sustained by the whole British Commonwealth of Nations.

Therefore this meeting was bound to be important because of the enormous forces at present only partially mobilized but steadily mobilizing which are at the disposal of these two major groupings of the human family, happen to speak same language and very largely think the same thoughts or anyhow think a lot of the same thoughts.

The meeting was therefore symbolic. That is its prime importance. It symbolizes, in form and manner which everyone can understand in every land and in every clime, deep underlying unities which stir and at decisive moments rule English-speaking peoples throughout the world.

World's Good Forces Mobilized

Would it be presumptuous for me to say that it symbolized something even more majestic, namely the marshaling of the good forces of the world against the evil forces which are now so formidable and triumphant and have cast their cruel spell over whole of Europe and large part of Asia?

This was a meeting which marks forever in the pages of history the taking up by English-speaking nations, amid all this peril, tumult and confusion, of the guidance of fortunes of the board toiling masses in all continents and our loyal effort, without any clog of selfish interest to lead them forward out of the miseries into which they have been plunged, back to broad high road of freedom and justice.

This is the highest honor and the most glorious opportunity which could ever have come to any branch of the human race. When one beholds how many currents of extraordinary and terrible events have flowed together to make this harmony, even the most skeptical person must have the feeling that we all have a chance to play our part and do our duty in some great design, the end of which no mortal can foresee.

Awful and horrible things are happening in these days. The whole of Europe has been wrecked and trampled down by the mechanical weapons and the barbaric fury of the Nazis. The most deadly instruments of war and science have been joined to extreme refinements of treachery and the most brutal exhibitions of ruthlessness and thus have formed a combine of aggresssion the like of which has never been known before.

The characteristics and structure of many ancient and honored states and peoples have been laid prostrate, and are now ground down under the heel and terror of the monster—Austrians, Czechs, Poles, Norwegians, Danes, Belgians, Dutch, Greeks, Croats and Serbs, above all the great French nation—have been stunned and pinioned. Italy, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, have brought shameful respite by becoming jackals of the tiger.

But their true situation is very little different, and will presently be indistinguishable, from that of his victims. Sweden, and Spain, and Turkey stand appalled, wondering which will be struck down next. Here then is a vast pit into which all of the most famous states and races of Europe have been flung and from which unaided they can never climb.

But all this did not satiate Adolf Hitler. He made a treaty of non-aggression with Soviet Russia just as he made one with Turkey in order to keep them quiet till he was ready to attack them and then nine weeks ago today without a vestige of provocation he hurled millions of soldiers with all their apparatus upon a neighbor he had called his friend with the avowed object of destroying Russia and tearing her to pieces.

Barbaric Fury of Nazis Cited

This frightful business is now unfolding day by day before our eyes. Here is a devil who in the mere spasms of his pride and lust for domination can condemn two or three millions—perhaps it may be many more—of human beings to speedy and violent death. "Let Russia be blotted out," "Let Russia be destroyed, order the armies to advance"—such were his decrees. Accordingly, from the Arctic Ocean to the Black Sea six or seven millions of soldiers are locked in mortal struggle.

Ah, but this time it was not so easy. This time it was not all one way. The Russian armies and all the peoples of the Russian Republic have rallied to the defense of their hearths and homes. For the first time Nazi blood has flowed in fearful flood. Perhaps a million and a half, perhaps two millions, of Nazi cannonfodder have bit the dust of the endless plains of Russia.

A tremendous battle rages along nearly 2,000 miles of front. The Russians fight with magnificent devotion. Not only that but our generals who have visited the Russian front line report with admiration the efficiency of their military organization and the excellence of their equipment. The aggressor is surprised, startled, staggered. For the first time in his experience, mass murder has become unprofitable. He retaliates by the most frightful cruelties.

As his armies advance, whole districts are being exterminated. Scores of thousands—literally scores of thousands—of executions in cold blood are being perpetrated by German police troops upon Russian patriots who defend their native soil.

Since the Mongol invasion of Europe in the sixteenth century there has never been a methodical, merciless butchery of such scale. And this is but the beginning.

Japan Put in Same Category

Famine and pestilence have yet to follow in the bloody ruts of Hitler's tanks. We are in the presence of crime without name. But Europe is not the only continent to be tormented and devastated by aggressions. For five long years Japanese military factions seeking to emulate the style of Hitler and Mussolini, taking all their posturing as if it were new European revelation, have been invading and harrying 500,000,000 inhabitants of China. Japanese armies have been wandering about that vast land in futile excursions, carrying with them carnage, ruin and corruption and calling it "the Chinese incident."

Now they stretch a grasping hand into the southern seas of China. They snatch Indo-China from the wretched Vichy French. They menace by their movements Siam. They menace the Singapore British link with Australasia and menace the Philippine Islands which are under the protection of the United States. It is certain that this has got to stop. Every effort will be made to secure a peaceful settlement.

The United States are laboring with infinite patience to arrive at a fair and amicable settlement which will give Japan the utmost reassurance for her legitimate interests.

We earnestly hope these negotiations will succeed. But this I must say, that if these hopes should fail we shall, of course, range ourselves unhesitatingly at the side of the United States.

And thus we come back to a quiet bay somewhere in the Atlantic where misty sunshine plays on great ships which carry the White Ensign or the Stars and Stripes.

Statement of Aims for World

We had the idea when we met there—the President and I—that without attempting to draw final and formal peace aims or war aims it was necessary to give all peoples and especially the oppressed and conquered peoples a simple rough-and-ready wartime statement of the goal towards which the British Commonwealth and the United States mean to make their way and thus make way for others to march with them upon the road which will certainly be painful and may be long.

There are, however, two distinct and marked differences in this joint declaration from the attitude adopted by the Allies during the latter part of the last war and no one should overlook them.

The United States and Great Britain do not now assume that there will never be any more war again. On the contrary, we intend to take ample precautions to prevent its renewal in any period we can foresee by effectively disarming the guilty nations while remaining suitably protected ourselves.

The second difference is this: That instead of trying to ruin German trade by all kinds of additional trade barriers and hindrances as was the mood of 1917, we have definitely adopted the view that it is not in the interests of the world and of our two countries that any large nation should be unprosperous or shut off from means of making a decent living for itself and its people by its industry and enterprise. These are far-reaching changes of principle upon which all countries should ponder.

Above all it is necessary to give hope and assurance of final victory to those many scores of millions of men and women who are battling for life and freedom of who are already bent down under the Nazi yoke.

What Is This 'New Order'?

Hitler and his confederates have for some time been adjuring, bullying and beseeching populations whom they have wronged and injured to bow to their fate, to resign themselves to servitude, and for sake of some mitigations and indulgences, to collaborate—that is the word—in what is called the "new order" in Europe.

What is this "new order" which they seek to fasten first upon Europe and if possible—for their ambitions are boundless—upon all the continents of the globe?

It is the rule of Herrenfolk, the master race who are to put and end to democracy, to parliaments, to fundamental freedoms and decencies or ordinary men and women, to historic rights of nations, and give them in exchange the iron rule of Prussia, a universal goosestep and strict, efficient discipline enforced upon working classes by political police, with German concentration camps and firing parties, now so busy in a dozen lands, always handy in the background.

Napoleon in his glory and genius spread his empire far and wide. There was a time when only the snows of Russia and the white cliffs of Dover, with their guardian fleets, stood between him and dominion of the world. Napoleon's armies had a theme, they carried with them surges of French revolution.

"Liberty, equality and fraternity"—that was the cry. There was a sweeping away of outworn, medieval systems and aristocratic privilege, land for people, a new code of laws.

Nevertheless, Napoleon's empire vanished like a dream.

But Hitler—Hitler has no theme, naught but mania, appetite and exploitation. He has however weapons and machinery for grinding down and holding down conquered countries, which are a product, a sadly perverted product, of modern science.

The ordeals, therefore, of the conquered peoples will be hard. We must give them hope, we must give them conviction that their sufferings and their resistance will not be in vain. The tunnel may be dark and long but at its end there is light.

That is symbolism, and that is the message of the Atlantic meeting.

Do not despair, brave Norwegians: Your land shall be cleansed, not only from the invader, but from the filthy Quislings who are his tools.

Be sure of yourselves, Czechs: Your independence shall be restored.

Poles: The heroism of your people standing up to the cruel oppressors, the courage of your soldiers, sailors and airmen, shall not be forgotten. Your country shall live again and resume its rightful part in the new organization of Europe.

Lift up your heads, gallant Frenchmen: Not all the infamies of Darlan and of Laval shall stand between you and the restoration of your birthright.

Tough, stout-hearted Dutch, Belgians, Luxemburgers. Tormented, mislandled, shamefully cast away peoples of Yugoslavia.

Glorious Greece now subjected to the crowning insult of rule by the Italian jackanapes: Yield not an inch. Keep your souls clean from all contact with the Nazi. Make them feel, even in their fleeting hour of brutish triumph, that they are moral outcasts of mankind. Help is coming. Mighty forces are arming in your behalf. Have faith: Have hope. Deliverance is sure.

There is the signal which we have flashed across waters. And if it reaches the hearts of those to whom it is sent, they will endure with fortitude and tenacity their present misfortunes in sure faith that they too are still serving the common cause and that their efforts will not be in vain.

You will perhaps have noticed that the President of the United States and the British representatives in what is aptly called the Atlantic Charter have jointly pledged their countries to the final destruction of Nazi tyranny. That is a solemn and grave undertaking. It must make good. It will be made good, and of course many practical arrangements to fulfill that purpose have been and are being organized and set in motion.

The question has been asked: How near is the United States to war? There is certainly one man who knows the answer to that question.

If Hitler has not yet declared war upon the United States it is surely not out of his love for American institutions. It is certainly not because he could not find pretext. He has murdered half a dozen countries for far less.

The fear of immediate redoubling of the tremendous energies now being employed against him is no doubt a restraining influence. But the real reason is, I am sure, to be found in the method to which he has so faithfully adhered and by which he has gained so much. What is that mehtod? It is a very simple method. "one by one"—that is his plan: that is his guiding rule; that is the trick by which he has enslaved so large a portion of the world.

Three and a half years ago I appealed to my fellow countrymen to take the lead in weaving together a strong defensive union within the principles of the League of Nations of all countries who felt themselves in ever-growing danger; but none would listen. All stood idle while Germany rearmed. Czechoslovakia was subjugated. The French Government deserted their faithful ally and broke their plighted word in that ally's hour of need.

Nations Wrecked by Neutrality

Russia was cajoled and deceived into a kind of neutrality or partnership while the French Army was annihilated. The Low Countries and Scandinavian countries, acting with France and Great Britain in good time even after the war had begun, might have altered its course and would have had, at any rate, a fighting chance. The Balkan States had only to stand together to save themselves from the ruin by which they are now engulfed.

But one by one they were undermined and overwhelmed. Never was a career of crime made more smooth. Now Hitler is striking at Russia with all his might, well knowing the difficulties of geography which stand between Russia and aid which western democracies are trying to bring. We shall strive our utmost to overcome all difficulties and bring this aid. We have arranged for a conference in Moscow between the United States, British, and Russian authorities to settle the whole plan. No barrier must stand in the way.

But why is Hitler striking at Russia and inflicting and suffering himself this frightful slaughter? It is with the declared object of turning his whole force upon the British Island. And if he could succeed in beating the life and strength out of us—which is not so easy—then is the moment when he will settle his account—and it already is a long one—with the people of the United States and generally with the Western Hemisphere.

"One by one"—there is the process, there is the simple, dismal plan which has served Hitler so well. It needs but one final successful application to make him master of the world. I am devoutly thankful that some eyes, at least, are fully opened to it while time remains.

Rebuilding of American Navy

I rejoiced to find that President Roosevelt saw in their true light and proportion the extreme dangers by which the American people as well as the British people are now beset. It was indeed by the mercy of God that he began eight years ago that revival of strength of the American Navy without which the New World today would have to take its orders from European dictators, but with which the United States still retains the power to marshal her gigantic strength and, in saving herself, render incomparable service to mankind.

We had a service on Sunday in our Atlantic bay. The President came on the quarter-deck of the Prince of Wales where there were mingled together many hundreds of American and British sailors and marines. The sun shone bright and warm while we all sang old hymns which are our common inheritance and which we learned as children in our homes. We sang a hymn founded on a psalm which John Hampden's soldiers sang when they bore his body to the grave and in which the brief, precarious span of human life is contrasted with one to whom a thousand ages are but as yesterday when it is past and as a watch in the night.

We sang the sailors' hymn, "for those," and there are very many "in peril on the sea." We sang "Onward, Christian Soldiers," and, indeed, I felt this was no vain presumption but that we had a right to feel we were serving a cause for sake of which the trumpet has sounded from on high.

Same Language, Same Ideals

When I looked upon that densely packed congregation of fighting men of the same language, of the same faith, of the same fundamental laws, of the same ideals and now to large extent of the same interests and certainly in different degrees facing the same dangers, it swept across me that here was the only hope but also the sure hope of saving the world from measureless degradation.

And so we came back across the ocean waves uplifted in spirit, fortified in resolve.

Some American destroyers who were carrying mails to United States marines in Iceland happened to be going the same way too, so we made a goodly company at sea together and when we were right out in middle passage one afternoon a noble sight broke on view. We overtook one of the convoys which carry munitions and supplies of the New World to sustain the champions of freedom in the Old.

The whole horizon seemed filled with ships. Seventy or eighty ships of all kinds and sizes arrayed in 14 lines, each of which could be drawn with a ruler, hardly a wisp of smoke, not a straggler, but all bristling with cannon and other precautions on which I will not dwell, surrounded by their British escorting vessels while overhead far-ranging Catalina airboats soared in vigilant protection as eagles in the sky.

And then I felt that hard and terrible and long-drawn-out as this struggle may be, we shall not be denied the strength to do our duty to the end.

Wide World Radiophoto

Aftermath of Atlantic Meeting

Above—The British Prime Minister, accompanied by Ensign Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., and a United States Marine officer, salutes the Stars and Stripes and the Marine flag during his visit to the Capital, Reykjavik, which he made on his voyage home from his epoch-making conference with President Roosevelt "somewhere in the Atlantic." Lower—The Prime Minister talks with an American Marine.

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More Troops Pour Into Singapore

SINGAPORE, Aug. 25 (AP)—The British Empire's formidable fighting strength in the Far East again was increased today, soon after Prime Minister Churchill's pledge of support to the United States in the event of trouble with Japan in the Far East.

Besides the largest single body of Royal Air Force personnel to arrive here in more than a year, transports disembarked strong Indian Army reinforcements at Malayan ports.

One great liner docked here after a 10,000-mile voyage from the United Kingdom without the loss of one man of the hundreds who will staff Britain's steadily expanding chain of East Asian air bases and fly the growing number of bomber and fighter squadrons in the Far East.

The new arrivals, who included Australian airmen from the Middle East, said their ship turned back to rescue the survivors of one vessel which was sunk after it had dropped behind the convoy because of its insufficient speed.

For most of the trip, the convoy was escorted by a force of warships so powerful, one flier remarked, "I bet old Winston didn't have a better escort when he went to meet Roosevelt."

Japan Weak in Air

NEW YORK, Aug. 25 (AP)—Japan's "air industry is woefully weak and its air force is of low offensive strength," Lucien Zacharoff, aeronautics authority, writes in the September issue of the magazine Aviation.

He questions whether the Japanese Air Force would be a factor in defending its own cities.

The first-line Japanese air strength he places at no more than 5,000 planes and possibly at only 3,000. He says the Island Empire's personnel is probably 5,000.

"It sounds incredible," he writes, "that Japan's Army and Navy Air-Training Schools are graduating a total of much fewer than 1,000 pilots a year.

"The quality of their education may be appraised by the fact, admitted by Tokyo censors that, even in peacetime Japanese military and commercial flyers have the the highest accident rate in the world."

Most of the leading Japanese military aircraft types are called obsolete or obsolescent by Mr. Zacharoff, who adds that Japan's current production of warplanes of all types, including trainers, is about 250 a month.

Current American production, as announced by the Office of Production Management, is about 1,500. The writer rates Far East Soviet air contingents as more powerful than Japan's and Dutch-British air power in the Pacific as greater than that of the Japanese Navy.

Big Guns in Pacific

NEW YORK, Aug. 25 (AP)—Growing tension in the Pacific once again has centered attention on the fleets of the United States and Japan and the comparable strength and tonnage of their fighting ships.

If war should develop between these powers, the first and perhaps decisive blows would be struck by the navies and victory in a naval encounter may be less a matter of personal valor than the design of a ship, the disposition of its armor, the weight of its broadsides and the placing of its turrets.

While secrecy enshrouds details of the U. S. Navy's latest construction, it is known that the United States is building 17 battleships in addition to the 15 already in service. Of the new ones, six, including the North Carolina, are of 35,000 tons; four are believed to be around 45,000 tons and seven, not yet started, may reach 65,000 tons each.

Japan has 10 battleships in service and is believed to be building eight others of 40,000 tons or over, although the Japanese have been ultra-secretive about the program. Little is known of the 10 or more Japanese cruisers in the building, but of the 54 American cruisers building or ordered, at least five are to be super battle cruisers of 25,000 or more tons.

The building programs of both nations are changing the picture so rapidly that the newest of the ships cannot be compared because nothing is officially disclosed about them.

The Pacific is a broad arena. In event of war, this arena must be crossed with ships—ships to fight, to transport troops and to carry supplies.

For 20 or more years the naval designing staffs of the United States and Japan have worked as though in a grim but silent contest to be the first to complete the ultimate in a ship for a designed mission.

The cost has involved millions of dollars in experiments alone. The race for seapower has mounted rapidly toward a climax since Japan in 1935 abrogated the last major treaty limiting the tonnage and types of navies, and especially since the European war lifted the lid entirely on naval construction of all kinds.

In a different form, the struggle went on between 1922 and 1935 when navies were limited by treaty. It was carried on by diplomats and around conference tables in Washington and London. One diplomatic engagement won by the United States prior to 1930 was the right to build 18 heavy cruisers of 10,000 tons each, armed with eight-inch guns. The British wanted more numerous, lighter, six-inch gun ships.

While the objectives of the Japanese and American schools of naval design are identical, the means may vary. Imitative as the Japanese are reputed to be, they have made definite departures from the Western Powers in structure of ships and, seemingly, in theories of naval warfare.

Japan's aircraft carriers largely are of the flush deck pattern, with side trunks for minimizing smoke.

Nippon's battleships, while employing hulls with layout not materially unlike contemporaries, develop superstructures particularly distinctive in their high, pagoda-like foremasts which tend to give them a top-heavy appearance.

Indeed these foremasts, as in the Kongo ad Ise, would seem to be vulnerable targets exposing the personnel to the dangerous splintering effects of bombs.

The new Japanese battleships Nissin and Takamatu, mounting nine 16-inch guns, are likely to balance with the North Carolina types. However, it has been declared that the firepower of the North Carolina will surpass that of the Nissin by a slight margin.

The Nagato and the Mutu, completed in 1920, are of 32,720 tons slightly shorter than the North Carolina and have a beam of 95 feet against the Nor Carolina's 108 feet.

Despite the threat indicated by the Nagato's torpedo tubes, the later United States battleships eliminate the torpedo from their armament. The North Carolina's foremast appears an achievement in simplified design with reduced target area and a minimum of splinterable accessories. Both are important considerations in this day of dive bombing.

Main Japanese Group Stays in Philippines

MANILA, Aug. 25 (AP)—Katsumi Nihro, Japanese Consul General to the Philippines, said today that Japanese nationals planned no mass exodus from the islands.

He said that less than 600, or about 2 per cent of the total, had quit the Philippines for their homeland but had done so because they were hard hit by abnormal trade conditions and were unable to continue their businesses.

The Consul General said the freezing of credits and export control restrictions were "working to the prejudice of both the Philippines and Japan in curtailing trade. We are anxiously waiting the day when the Philippines and the United States will abolish the restrictions."

The Post Office Is Where You Find It

Wide World

London Sees the Mail Go Through

The English do not overlook a thing. Suppose a bomb demolishes a post office? Well they have mobile offices as emergency units. Here is one of them set up in London as an experiment, and with W. S. Morrison, Postmaster General, sending the first message. The whole affair is stored in a van and can be set up and in full operation in 20 minutes.

Tokyo Press Sees Threat by Churchill

TOKYO, Aug. 25 (AP)—The Japanese press today vigorously attacked the speech of British Prime Minister Churchill in which he promised aid to the United States if attempts to stop Japan's expansion are not accomplished peacefully.

The militaristic daily Kokumin called the address a "propaganda plot."

The less radical Nichi Nichi also attacked the speech and declared Japan had carried out its southward advance because Britain had attempted to disturb Japan's aims to settle the Chinese affair. Nichi Nichi said Japan never had intended to create difficulty in the South Seas, but simply had reacted against British maneuvers.

Declaring Mr. Churchill's speech was propaganda based on threats, Kokumin said the Prime Minister's purpose was to estrange Japan from Thailand and cause a split in the Axis camp by saying that American - Japanese negotiations were under way.

The paper reiterated charges that British troops were menacing Thailand, and that continued "British harping" on Japan's advances was for the purpose of concealing maneuvers to encircle Japan.

Japan Frees U. S. Mail

SHANGHAI, Aug. 25 (AP)—Distribution began today of 700 bags of American mail which had been held in the Shanghai Post Office for more than a week by orders of a minor Japanese official.

Japanese consular officials said the incident "was all a mistake," declaring the minor official had misinterpreted freezing regulations.

Japan Eases U. S.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 25 (AP)—A French dispatch from Tokyo quoted well-informed quarters today as saying the Japanese Government had decided to tolerate temporarily the passage of American war materials to Vladivostok.

The shipments, which must go through waters controlled by the Japanese Navy, the dispatch said, will be used as a lever to obtain relaxation of United States economic restrictions on Japan.

Japan was expected to seek a Moscow guarantee not to use American arms against Japan, according to this source, and not to participate in the alleged British-American encirclement.

Japan Hits Stage

TOKYO, Aug. 25 (AP) — The Home Ministry announced today that all American movies and all Japanese stage productions must obtain police permission for showing after Sept. 1.

Police already have prohibited showings of Deanna Durbin's picture "First Love" and the Western "Destry Rides Again."

Meanwhile the National City Bank announced today it would close branches at Kobe and Yokohama at the end of September because freezing orders had reduced business.

Since the Okasa Branch was closed some months ago, the bank will have only one office in the Japanese Empire.

Tokyo Punishes Nine

TOKYO, Aug. 25 (AP)—Nine persons involved in a plot to assassinate a pro-British Japanese "Elder Statesman" with dynamite during the blockade of Tientsin in 1939 were sentenced by a Tokyo court today to terms ranging from 10 months to four years imprisonment. Authorities have refused to disclose the name of the statesman.

The sentences were more lenient than the prosecution had asked, six of the accused plotters being granted a stay of sentence and placed on probation for three years.

Italy 'Seals' Balkan Kettle

ROME, Aug. 25 (AP)—The Italian Army has been given greater freedom of action in "considerably reinforcing" the Adriatic Seaboard from Fiume to Montenegro to safeguard public safety and communications, Stefani reported today from Zagreb, Croatia.

[Berlin dispatches yesterday, quoting Croat sources, said the Italians believed the Croat Government was not sufficiently vigorous in stamping out Communist activity and in combatting bands of Serb guerrillas.]

The agency said Dr. Ante Pavelic, Croat Chief of State, had announced that the measures would be temporary, lasting as long as need exists for "military security."

"The Government of the Allied Kingdom of Italy has communicated to the Government of the Croatian State that it considers absolutely necessary considerable reinforcement of the coastal zone from Fiume to Montenegro, considering the interests of directing the war and in relation to military preparation," said his communiqué.

"For the responsibility of the military command it is necessary that this have the possibility of wider action in so far as concerns public security and the service of public movements.

"The Government of the Croatian State is happy to be able on its part to bring everything that may be of some advantage in the war to the problem of common defense of the independent state of Coatia and the Allied Kingdom of Italy."

[Berlin dispatches said Dr. Pavelic had placed units of the Croatian Army on the Adriatic coast under Italian command. The railway line from Fiume to Split, halfway down the coast, and telegraph and telephone facilities also were put under military control.

It was announced that a Croatian civilian commissioner for the coastal area had been named to collaborate with the commander of the Italian Second Army and co-ordinate all questions of law and order with military measures.]

Men 'Left Behind' By Allies Harass Germans in Crete

LONDON, Aug. 25 (AP)—Army and RAF officers who have returned to London from the Middle East report that guerrilla warfare still is being waged among the mountain crags of Crete, where some 12,000 Australians, New Zealanders and British—many known fatalities—were left behind last May.

Forays by these men against German outposts, rifle shots in the still of the night, the knocking over of unsuspecting sentries, grass fires suddenly sweeping across German airports—these are some of the aspects of the unofficial campaign still being waged in the Greek island that are described by the reports reaching London.

The Australians, New Zealanders and British lurk in the craggy hills by day, fed by natives who risk execution to befriend them, it is said.

By night the guerrillas loot from the Nazi garrisons for supplies. Their chief need is said to be ammunition for the rifles and machine-guns which they salvaged from the Battle of Crete.

Occasionally a few of them find a boat to escape across the Mediterranean with their story.

Maniu Hits 'Conquest'

ISTANBUL, Turkey, Aug. 25 (AP)—British quarters here report the Rumanian peasant leader, Juliu Maniu, had protested strongly to Gen. Ion Antonescu against Rumanian participation in the war against Russia beyond the boundaries of the provinces of Bessarabia and Bucovina, which Russia annexed from Rumania in 1940.

The text of Mr. Maniu's protest, as displayed here, objects to "any act of aggression on the part of Rumania not confined to reconquest of the lost provinces and the sacrifice of a single Rumanian life in a struggle not specifically Rumanian."

It recalls that "the Axis and Hungary, at whose sides Rumania is fighting, heartlessly mutilated this Nation by Hungarian annexation of Transylvania" and warns that "England, Russia's ally probably will win" the war.

Poles Name Raczynski

LONDON, Aug. 25 (AP) — Count Edward Raczynski, Polish Ambassador in London, was appointed Acting Polish Foreign Minister in Gen. Wladyslaw Sikorski's Cabinet-in-exile to succeed August Zaleski, who resigned in a disagreement over the pact with Soviet Russia.

Sabotage in Paris Grows; French Blame Communists

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Aug. 25 (AP)—Five acts of sabotage against railways in the Paris area in the past two weeks were disclosed by French authorities yesterday as a car full of Germans smashed into a cable trap in a Paris suburb.

Fernand de Brinon, the Vichy Government's Paris representative, appealed to railroad workers not to endanger thousands of lives by sabotage. He said Communists had revived their activities and blamed them for the railway damage.

Pierre Pucheu, Minister of the Interior, also blamed Communists for disorders he said were planned to paralyze the Government by provoking German reprisals.

German occupants of the automobile which drove into a cable stretched across a street were said to be injured.

It was the first incident since German authorities announced that all Frenchmen arrested since the armistice would be held as hostages to be punished for any crimes against the German forces.

Guards also have been reported drafted for the railways in Occupied France, to be held responsible for sabotage.

M. Pucheu said six persons were involved in the slaying of the Socialist leader, Marx Dormoy, July 25 and three of them were later killed in Nice when a bomb they were carrying exploded. Two others were believed arrested and one was still at large.

Those concerned in the bombing of the Vichy synagogue Aug. 10 were reported to have been members of the pro-Fascist Jacques Doriot youth movement.

Leahy Back

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Aug. 25 (AP)—Admiral William Leahy, United States Ambassador, returned to his desk today after a week's motor trip to Switzerland for a rest.

Commander Abel C. J. Sabalot assumed the post of naval attaché at the same time, replacing Commander Roscoe H. Hillenkoetter, who is returning to Washington after three years with the Embassy in France.

Mason Ousted

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Aug. 25 (AP)—Robert Poulaine, widely known French journalist and specialist on Far Eastern affairs, was removed from his post as technical counsellor and head of war information services in the Colonial Office.

M. Poulaine's name was published recently as a Mason on the official blacklist.

British 'Bundle' Gifts Total $2,892,025

NEW YORK, Aug. 25 (AP)—Gifts sent to war-plagued civilians and soldiers in the British Isles by Bundles for Britain totaled $2,892,025 in goods and cash in the eight-month period ended July 31, the organization has announced.

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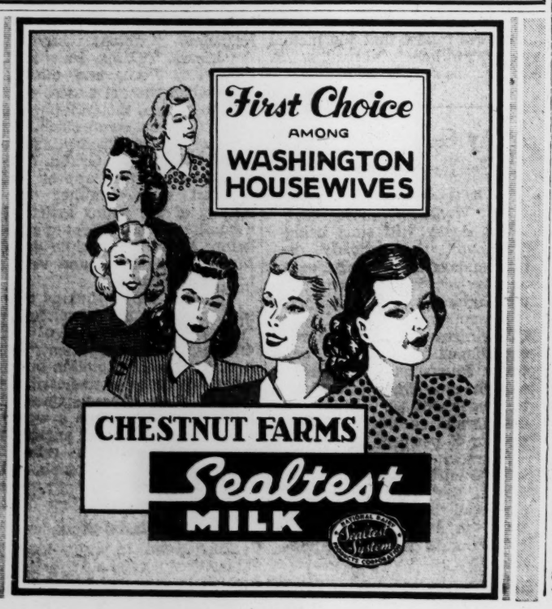

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Ban on U. S. Reporters In Iceland Is Lifted

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25—The fact that the United States and Great Britain have reached a "mutual agreement" governing the conditions of press and news reel coverage of Iceland, announced at the White House today, adds further evidence that the protectorate of this Island Republic is a joint Anglo-American undertaking.

As a result of this understanding, recommended by the American and British Commanders of the island, President Roosevelt has now lifted restrictions which had prevented American reporters and photographers from being stationed in Iceland since its occupation by American forces.

Permission for press, radio and photographic representatives to go to Iceland was made known by Stephen Early, White House Press Secretary, while President Roosevelt conferred with Lincoln MacVeagh, the new United States Minister to Iceland, prior to his departure for his new post this week.

First Common Front

While it appeared from early announcements that American troops were to supersede the British in the defense of Iceland from possible Axis aggression, British forces still remain on the Island and only last week were active in driving off a Nazi bomber.

It is evident that, thus far at least, the United States and British troops are standing command guard against attack and that in consequence Iceland represents the first common military front in the war.

The White House announcement on censorship today also illustrates that administrative decisions are being taken jointly by the two countries.

When American forces first went to Iceland and were in the process of adjusting themselves to their new task, President Roosevelt decided that correspondents would not be immediately welcome. This restriction is now lifted and applications for permission to proceed to Iceland on regular, news, radio, and picture assignments may be filed either with the Navy Department in Washington or with the United States Embassy in London.

"We have been advised today," Mr. Early said, "that the commanders have worked out with their respective governments an agreement for reception of the gentlemen of the press and the President immediately approved it.

"I don't know the specific terms of the agreement, but I suppose it is in keeping with the terms of regular military censorship in military zones."

Virginia Governors Get W. Va. Markers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—West Virginia birthplaces of two Virginia Governors—Gov. James Hubert Price and United States Senator Harry Flood Byrd, former Governor—will be marked by bronze tablets to be erected by the Virginia Conservation Commission. N. Clarence Smith, Chairman of the Commission, disclosed the plans to erect the tablets.

Governor Price was born at his parents' home at Organ Cave in Greenbriar County, West Virginia, the son of the late Charles William and Mrs. Nancy Boone Price.

Senator Byrd, whose parents were Virginians, was born while his mother was visiting her aunt, the wife of Dr. James McSherry, in Martinsburg, W. Va. Senator Byrd is a son of Mrs. Eleanor Bollinf Flood Byrd and the late Richard Evelyn Byrd.

The inscription on the tablets will relate the dates of the two men's tenure in the Governor's mansion and their membership in the State Legislature.

Common Carrier Tax Receipts Show Gain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—First-quarter collections of Virginia road taxes on motor vehicle common carriers indicated an increase for the year of possibly $75,000, as compared with 1940.

J. C. Masten of the Virginia Corporation Commission Taxation Division reported the three months' tax amounted to $92,838 as compared with $70,553 during the same period last year, or an increase of $22,285.

He said the first quarter always showed the smallest collections and estimated that the 1941 total would reach $400,000, as compared with $324,000 for 1940.

The tax is 2 per cent of the gross receipts of the common carriers derived from Virginia operations. The tax does not include contract carriers.

Duke of Kent Gives Topic To Mrs. Roosevelt

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25—Watching the Duke of Kent enjoy fruit and other delicacies that even Royalty is denied in Britain, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt has resolved that the White House will lead the Nation in any defense sacrifices Americans are called upon to make for defense.

The President's wife said she has not stocked up on silk hose, that she has always worn cotton stockings in the country in the summertime. She never uses gasoline for purely pleasure driving, but is trying now to plan her motor trips in a way to use less gas.

Her first press conference since June was turned into a style show for work clothes and cotton stockings designed by the Bureau of Home Economics of the Department of Agriculture.

Describing the White House's royal visitor as simple, shy, and thoughtful, Mrs. Roosevelt indicated that she was most impressed by the Duke's comments on the food served him at Hyde Park over the week end. The Duke had remarked, she reported, that he was especially enjoying dishes that the Royal Family has to show coupons for in England. The Duke, she said, had not seen an orange or a banana for many months.

Remarking upon his thoughtfulness, Mrs. Roosevelt said the Duke had made a special request to see an 11-year-old godchild of his, living in Connecticut since her mother was killed by a bomb in London. The child came to the Roosevelt estate for tea and a swim yesterday.

The Duke seemed to enjoy the quietness of the week end at Hyde Park, Mrs. Roosevelt said.

The recent feminine stampede to the silk stocking counters was described by Mrs. Roosevelt as "rather foolish."

"If we're not going to have silk stockings, we're not going to have them," was her attitude.

The President's wife denied that she has any plans for flying to Britain in a bomber. She said she would do what she was told in the case, but said she knew of no plans to have her go.

Indicating dissatisfaction with Government delays in setting up a voluntary defense program for women, Mrs. Roosevelt said she continues to receive many letters from women wanting to help their country in the emergency. Asked what she does with the letters, she replied she forwards them all to Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, director of the Office of Civilian Defense.

Miss Eloise Davison of New York, newly appointed assistant to the Mayor, was a guest at the press conference. Mrs. Roosevelt said she supposed her appointment meant that something would be done on the women's side of the program shortly.

Chilean Line to Open New Office in New York

NEW YORK, August 25—(AP)—The Chilean line will open new offices in Rockefeller Center on Sept. 1, the line's United States representative, announced. He attributed the expansion to increased trade between the United States and South America.

Offered for Sale in N. Y.

Britons Sacrifice Silver to Hasten Victory

Upper: Silver statue of Mary, Queen of Scots, by Rizzio from the collection of the Duke of Devonshire, which has recently been sold. Lower: Silver cover from collection of Baron Leopold de Rothschild.

Rare Silver Sold in U. S. To Aid British War Effort

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Old English silver, heirloom furniture and valuable British paintings are now reaching America in unprecedented quantities to be transformed by sale on the American market into dollar exchange vital for British victory, a survey here shows.

Arriving here aboard British vessels which will carry war supplies on the return trip, these products of Seventeenth and Eighteenth Century craftsmanship, drawn from manorial halls and English houses, are being sold with the London Government's blessing to help finance the purchase of supplies not included under the Lease-Lend Act.

Among the silver pieces are items of heirloom Sterling and old Sheffield plate, originally donated by titled families to the British Red Cross, to Bomber and Spitfire Funds, and transmuted by American sale into the metals and materials to help Britain win. This silver, purchased by American agents in London, is being disposed of through New York department and jewelry stores.

The furniture, paintings and other silver crossing the Atlantic generally represent pieces recently disposed of by British families to avoid bomb damage or in response to their Government's campaigning which has urged Britons to "sacrifice for victory." Some furniture has come from auction warehouses and represents merely a war-caused acceleration of the regular transactions by which British antiques have been reaching American buyers for many years.

The means by which treasures from bombed Britain reach American havens and homes, as revealed by New York antique dealers and silver associations, do not differ greatly from the regular commercial deals by which British woolens and other manufactured items reach the United States and are sold in its stores.

A London agent buys up the silver or furniture from Christies' or another British house, or possibly from the original owners or the British Red Cross, and consigns it to the United States. The British Board of Trade licenses and sanctions the sale in America on condition that British sellers be paid in pound Sterling and the dollar exchange developed in America be turned over to the British Government.

62 U. S. Rabbis Back Hoover Food Plan

NEW YORK, Aug. 25 (AP)—Sixty-two American Rabbis yesterday indorsed Herbert Hoover's food relief plan.

Declaring that as religious leaders they could not remain indifferent "to the suffering that in increasing measure is the lot of the innocent civilian population of Western Europe," they announced support of the program of the National Committee on Food for The Small Democracies.

"It is our duty to apply our intelligence and our energies to an unremitting effort to find some means, acceptable to all concerned, to succor our unfortunate fellowmen."

A joint statement by the Rabbis said they realized the practical difficulties in the way of feeding Belgium and other stricken areas but expressed belief the Hoover Committee's plan of supervised soup kitchens would help the distressed populations without aiding Nazi Germany.

New Outlaw Station Excoriates Naziism

NEW YORK, Aug. 25 (AP)—A new outlaw radio station purportedly operating in Germany and giving its policy as anti-Nazi, anti-Jewish and anti-Communist had the shortwave lanes sizzling last night with a tirade that eclipsed anything yet heard on the air from abroad.

The Station, heard by CBS, identified itself as that of "Gustave Siegried Eins" and apparently is sponsored by a group of old school monarchist German Army officers.

Identifying himself as "the chief," "the announcer unburdened himself of unprintable epithets and profanity and became especially violent in discoursing Adolf Hitler's S. A. (brownshirt) and S. S. (elite guard) men.

"The chief" hinted that Field Marshal Fedor von Bock had protested to Adolf Hitler over the award of the Iron Cross to S. A. and S. S. men, and quoted General von Bock as saying:

"Up to now, it has not been the practice in Germany for hangmen to be decorated with military medals and orders of honor."

Getting Jobs For Draftees Up to Boards

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (AP)—Local draft boards have been charged by the National Director with responsibility for seeing that the soldiers who soon will be leaving the Army get their old jobs back.

Brig. Gen. Lewis Hershey, the director, wants each Board to appoint a re-employment committeeman to make sure that the soldiers' rights are protected. The law, he pointed out yesterday, requires that the men be rehired "unless the employer's circumstances have so changed as to make it impossible or unreasonable to do so.

Under present plans the Army will return to civilian life by Christmas 200,000 men who are over 28, or married, or whose military service is held to be an economic hardship.

The job of the local re-employment committeeman will be to get in touch with the former employer prior to return of the soldier; to ascertain whether the former job is still available; to transmit to the nearest State Employment Office the records of returning soldiers who have no jobs; and to act as liaison agent for the soldier in placing him in contact with available work.

Moreover, if a soldier does not get work after such efforts it will be up to the re-employment committee to ask the services of civic clubs, chambers of commerce and similar organizations in finding employment for the man.

General Hershey said that the War Department was "distributing to the camps the necessary forms for obtaining the occupational and educational history of the soldiers, in order that adequate data may be available for connecting the men with suitable job openings."

Leniency Granted In Draftee's Case

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (AP)—The War Department announced today that Robert P. Patterson, Acting Secretary of War, had reduced the prison term of John Habinyak, Pennsylvania draftee, convicted by a military court martial of insubordination, from 10 to 3 year sin prison.

The Acting Secretary also suspended execution of Habinyak's dishonorable discharge until his release from confinement at the Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, disciplinary barracks where he was ordered confined.

The War Department announced that if Habinyak's prison conduct is good he will be released in 30 months which is the maximum period of service to which trainees are liable under the revised draft law.

Suspension of the dishonorable discharge will make it possible, the Department said, to restore Habinyak to duty at any time with remission of the unexpired term of confinement should his subsequent conduct justify additional clemency. He would be required, however, if the emergency continues to complete his service with the Army.

Private Habinyak, inducted into the Army June 23 from Central City, Pa., where he worked as a coal miner, was charged before the military court with a variety of disciplinary breaches.

A report of the court-martial quoted him as saying in explanation of his conduct that he earned $10 a day in civilian life and would not work for $21 a month in the Army.

The court sentenced Private Habinyak to 10 years and nine months at hard labor in the Federal Prison at Atlanta, but that later was changed to provide for incarceration in the disciplinary barracks at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

Auto Parking Meters Not 'Complete Solution'

EUGENE, Ore. — The installation of parking meters should not be regarded as a complete solution of the problems in any city, it is pointed out in a study, "Parking Meters," which has been made in Oregon and published by the Bureau of Municipal Research and Service of the University of Oregon, in co-operation with the League of Oregon Cities.

More than 250 cities in the United States now have parking meters in operation, but in Oregon meters have been installed only in Portland, Eugene, and Astoria, it is pointed out in the bulletin by Herman Kehrli, director of the bureau. Traffic experts, police officers, and most of the merchants of these three cities report that the meters have brought beneficial results, Mr. Kehrli reports.

Army Cars to Move On Re-Tread Tires

By the Associated Press

Washington, Aug. 25

The Army will start using "re-tread" tires shortly on thousands of its passenger cars and trucks, to help conserve the Nation's stocks of rubber.

Announcing this, the War Department reported that reconditioned tires proved "entirely satisfactory" in recent experiments. They were found to give about 80 per cent of the normal service of a new tire for 40 per cent of the cost.

Contracts for re-treading will be let to private concerns which, the Department said, can tread tires at "far less cost than the Army can purchase and operate its own equipment."

Peril in U. S. Isolation Told To Veterans of Foreign Wars

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 25 (AP)—Joseph E. Davies today told delegates to the National Encampment of the Veterans of Foreign Wars that the United States "will underwrite a terrible risk" if it "follows the counsel of isolationists" in determining this nation's foreign policy.

"We will be taking a terrible gamble that is not common sense," the former Envoy to Russia and Belgium declared, and he added:

"It is the suggestion that the United States sponsor a peace with Hitler now. . . . we would have to make a peace on the terms that Hitler would accept. . . . If he does accept it, isn't it for his own uses and purposes and because it will strengthen him in those purposes?

"Every well-informed man in international affairs today knows that for a year and a half Hitler has been doing his utmost to project a peace, and an appeasement peace, upon the basis of his terms to consolidate his victorious gains in order to follow up his advantage after a respite for breath. . . . You cannot make or maintain a peace with a madman who does not regard any other law but his own will as final and conclusive."

Meanwhile, in an address before the opening session of the National Encampment yesterday, United States Senator Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky expressed confidence that the American people are willing to surrender temporarily some of their liberties to the Government "in order that we may not be compelled to surrender them permanently to Hitler and Nazism."

Declaring that "we are in the midst of this war because we cannot escape its consequences," the Senate Majority Leader said:

"Under these circumstances we are compelled to confer unprecedented authority and power upon the head of our Government."

Senator Barkley called the present crisis the gravest this Nation has faced since the American Revolution and said, "We probably have not been called upon yet to make all the sacrifices which will be required of us." But, he said, the American people "know how to make sacrifices when they are convinced of the necessity."

"I would rather surrender a few of our liberties for a short while in the preservation of our defense," he added, "than to surrender them permanently to Hitler and his crew of nation wreckers."

The Kentucky Senator brought a roar from the crowd when after recalling the absorption of Austria he departed from his prepared text and said:

"We have an organization in America known as America First. They're too late. America cannot be first—Austria was first!"

Then reverting to his prepared address, Senator Barkley declared that despite Hitler's record "we now are asked by a little coterie of American ostriches to trust Hitler and to believe him when he has once or twice stated that he had no designs on the American people or the Western Hemisphere.

Eyes on Martinique

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (AP)—Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said Aug. 23 that if the Vichy Government permitted German control of Martinique or any other French territory in this hemisphere "we shall seize that island or any such territory and hold it by armed force."

Such action, he said in an address prepared for radiocast over the Columbia Broadcasting System, would be essential to national defense. He spoke under the auspices of the Committee to Defend America.

It was in behalf of national defense, he said, that the United States adopted the policy of aid to Britain and nations resisting aggression.

Black Hits Inaction

TUSCALOOSA, Ala., Aug. 25 (AP)—Associate Justice Hugo L. Black of the Supreme Court declared Aug. 23 that "whatever the cost," the United States must avoid standing by until "the Americas stand alone against the rest of the world."

In an address prepared for delivery at the University of Alabama, where he was awarded an honorary degree, the Justice said, "It is not a time for any American to close his eyes, insulate his mind, and seal his lips. . . ."

Legion Still Anti-Red

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 25 (AP)—The fact that Soviet Russia is locked in deadly combat with Nazi Germany doesn't mean that the American Legion will alter its opposition to Communism, says the National Commander, Milo J. Warner.

"Whatever aid Stalin can give in resisting Hitlerism is incidentally of benefit to sincere peoples everywhere," he told the Illinois Legion's state convention last night. "But that does not call for a change in the attitude toward the Communist Party in the United States.

"The Legion sees nothing in the present situation to change its position of opposition to Communism."

He called upon President Roosevelt to make "a clear and concise statement" to the people of the "national emergency as it presently exists; that the President and Congress should act in accordance with such conditions, and the country, as a United Nation, give full support thereto."

Loyalty Pledge

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 25—The Supreme Lodge, Order of Sons of Italy in America, announced today its opposition to the spread of Communism, Naziism, and Fascism and pledged its membership to the defense of the United States against all enemies.

In a resolution adopted unanimously at its seventeenth biennial convention, held here yesterday, the order declared:

"We pledge ourselves, our organization and our resources to the defense of the United States against all enemies. We pledge our opposition to the spreading in the United States of Communism, Naziism, and Fascism and all other doctrines which tend to undermine or destroy our democratic form of government."

The resolution urged Americans of Italian extraction, citizen and non-citizen, to follow the order in its program of undivided loyalty to the United States. A copy of the resolution was sent to President Roosevelt.

Judge Felix Forte of the Superior Court of Massachusetts, Supreme Venerable of the Lodge, urged members to initiate a plan for caring for Italian non-citizens who may get into difficulties.

Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator, in a speech yesterday offered a ninth point to the eight in the Atlantic charter—freedom of religion and of the press. He said the points are not national, nor American nor British, but mercly dedicate the two nations to a world ideal. Mr. McNutt said these points acknowledge that the cause of freedom is as big as the world itself; that democracy is one and indivisible the world over, transcending race, color, and geography.

Ups and Downs of WPA

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (AP) — Workers are leaving Work Projects Administration jobs voluntarily at the rate of 100,000 a month, officials disclosed today, but still to be solved is the problem of what to do with 1,000,000 who have been on the waiting list since spring.

Another problem for the WPA, whose appropriation for the current fiscal year was slashed sharply, is what to do with 1,000,000 persons who Government officials and labor representatives estimate will be thrown out of work by defense priority claims on materials.

Last year the WPA received $1,350,000,000 and maintained an average of 1,700,000 workers. This year it got $875,000,000. To make the money last the full 12 months it has cut the number of workers from 1,410,928 in June to 1,041,734 in the middle of August.

The WPA says the cut was achieved with very little "noticeable' hardship on those discharged, but added that State and local direct relief lists had ceased to drop as a result.

Most men leaving the WPA of their own volition get defense jobs, go into training for such jobs, or take non-defense work vacated by others transferring to defense industries. Some are dropped when a member of the family obtains work, thus making them ineligible for WPA benefits.

About one-third of the workers still on WPA in mid-August were employed on defense projects, including about 40,000 receiving vocational training in co-operation with the Office of Education. The others were working on roads, airports, facilities for the Army and Navy, and in plant training.

The WPA now has trainees in about 100 private plants and is expected to place more. These men are paid for a 40-hour week while taking a short period of training. If they become efficient, they are put on the private pay rolls.

Huge Tanker Fleet in N. Y.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 25—Between 35 and 40 British and Norwegian oil tankers capable of carrying nearly 4,000,000 barrels of oil are at anchor in New York Harbor today, the greatest assemblage of tankers in this port since the war began. Shippers said that the presence of so many tankers was the result of a shifting of oil sources and difficulties in obtaining necessary repairs and not a laxity in the employment of available tankers in the North Atlantic trade, as charged by critics of the Administration in Washington.

British oil shippers declared that none of their tankers was wasting time, all of them held up either by loading or in drydock for repairs or waiting an opportunity to enter drydock.

A call for an investigation of the British operation of tankers has been made in Washington by those who hold that Britain is asking for tanker tonnage from the United States and at the same time using its own tonnage carelessly or in its own trade interests.

It was estimated that there are about 16 or 18 British tankers at anchor or tied up in New York, in addition to more than a score of Norwegian oil carriers, including 18 withdrawn from the South American trade at the request of the British and American Governments.

Norwegian shippers have refused to turn over more of their tankers to the British for the North Atlantic route on the ground that the British have not established the need for them, it was said. There is, however, no serious rift in the British-Norwegian shipping enterprise, which has functioned between the British Ministry of War Transport and the Norwegian Shipping and Trade Mission throughout the war with great success.

Norwegian and other shipping operators estimated that Great Britain requires 250 tankers, each making five trips a year, to maintain its wartime consumption of oil. Approximately 80 American tankers have been changed to British registry and an effort is being made to divert about 70 more vessels to British use.

Meanwhile, shipping records show that in June, 1939, Norway had 272 tankers; Great Britain, 498; Holland, 167; Panama, 54; Belgium, 9, and France, 50; a total of 990 tankers of 6,773,000 gross tons, or between 10,000,000 and 11,000,000 deadweight tons.

Army's Wildest Mule To Get Gala Farewell

FORT BRAGG, N. C., Aug. 25 (AP)—Wild Root, with impressive claims of being the orneriest mule that ever stuck her nose into an Army feed box, will be retired here next week at the ripe age of 33 years with all the fanfare reserved for perfection in any art—be it ever so rambunctious.

A regiment, with all the trappings of splendor, will be on hand with other distinguished company, to pay tribute to a little dun-colored mare mule, which has the staggering reputation of having thrown a man a day for seven long years and two on the final day she was saddled, just to show that she was not weakening.

On her time-hewn hide is the fading brand of World War days and in her now dreamy eyes still lurks some of the fire that won for her without a struggle the title of the meanest mule in the Fourth Artillery Regiment with which she has served 21 years.

Indians Near Grand Coulee Dam, Once 'Cool,' Now Welcome Artists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GRAND COULEE, Wash.—For the fifth summer, students of the art colony of Washington State College have come and gone from the little village of Nespelem on the Colville Indian Reservation near here. The colony is, in a way, a by-product of the Grand Coulee project. For it was not until the Government opened up highways into this desert area that artists could find their way in. The art project has been of mutual benefit. For young artists of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and Montana it has provided contact with splendid examples of native tribes, and for the Indians it has broken their years of isolation.

Many Tribes Represented

The Indians who live around Nespelem represent many tribes, the Moses, Yakima, Palouse, Colville, Nez Perce and others. At first, when the art classes opened, five years ago, the tribesmen were inclined to be stand-offish. But it was not for long. Today, according to Prof. Worth D. Griffin, director of the colony, they appear to look forward each summer to the coming of the young artists. It is a familiar scene, a class of students before their easles while an older Indian woman sits, and very still too, as a model.

The Nez Perce Indians are described in the art school folder as "perhaps the finest tribe of Indians on the American continent." Partly because of their isolation but more largely because of their tribal traditions they have retained their old customs and have a wealth of native costumes and ancient materials. The famous rebel Nez Perce leader, Chief Joseph, and his people were sent to their reservation following the Indian Wars.

Art Material Abundant

Each year, in July, the tribes about Nespelem hold a celebration which is attended by about 5,000 Indians and is distinguished by its non-commercial nature. For 10 days the different tribes camp there, gathered for no other reason than to get together with relatives and friends, play their native games, dance their native dances and enjoy being Indians.

Not only the Indians but the country itself supplies material for good sketching. The terrain is much like that of the Grand Coulee surroundings with its sharp escarpments, grotesque erosions, coulees and scablands. Described from the artist's standpoint these are "distinctive, broad, simple, and design-like in effect." The dam itself and the temporary shack cities on its outskirts also make excellent material.

The colony is designed to meet the need of students and teachers with fees and expenses kept so low that they can afford to attend. A Government school building is utilized as a main studio and students live in cabins, wit hthe village store and restaurant helping out. Largely because of its unusual setting and material for painting the school has attracted students from as far east as Ohio and Indiana.

Lloyds Quits Writing Honolulu Bombing Risks

HONOLULU, Aug. 25 (AP)—Lloyds of London has discontinued writing bombing insurance for this heavily armed outpost of the United States' Pacific defenses.

W. B. Brandt of San Francisco, Lloyd' Pacific coast representative, said new insurance was being refused "not because of fear of war, but because of possible sabotage."

Rates on bomb insurance here have risen from 10 to 50 cents for $100 protection. Policies aggregate more than $10,000,000, Mr. Brandt said.

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Zest of the Present Merges With Charm of Antiquity in Modern Montreal

Montreal Dominated By Towering Mountain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Montreal is one of the few cities of the world, and it is certainly the most modern, to have a mountain in its midst. Mount Royal, as it is known to all, and from which the city derives its name, since it was known as Mont Royale and so christened by that intrepid French explorer and navigator, Jacques Cartier, who discovered the site in 1535, stands as a silent sentinel over a population of 1,100,000.

It is a far cry from the day when on May 18, 1642, Paul de Chomedy, Sieur de Maisonneuve, founded the city which was incorporated as such in 1832, yet the farsightedness of these two gentlemen of old France is justified when one surveys the vast expansion of their dream.

Today when modern ideas supplant those of a generation ago, Montreal still forges ahead without losing any of the charm brought to it through its 300 years of history. Here and there may still be found traces of its early history which modern historians are wont to allow to disappear in the rush of modern business bustle.

As a result, one rubs shoulders with an antiquated atmosphere while walking along its modern streets, and therein lies much of its charm to both the resident and visitor. In its architecture alone, one may read the lines of time. Here stands a modern building, replete with the most modern appliances, while immediately adjacent may be seen low dark buildings, which speak volumes for their builders born of another age, buildings still occupied and serving modern commerce faithfully, without any change in their facades, hoary with age.

Of course this is most noticeable in the older sections of the city, where at every turn one may be found walking on ground replete with historic setting, for Montreal, after the union of Upper and Lower Canada in 1841, was the seat of the Government of Canada for several years.

The city proper today boasts of a population of over 900,000. It is the largest city in Canada and the seventh in America, while it can lay claim to being the second largest French-speaking city in the world, with approximately two-thirds of its citizens having been born of French origin. It is located on an island, 30 miles long and between seven to 10 miles in width, the city itself occupying about one quarter of the island, being 50.39 square miles in area.

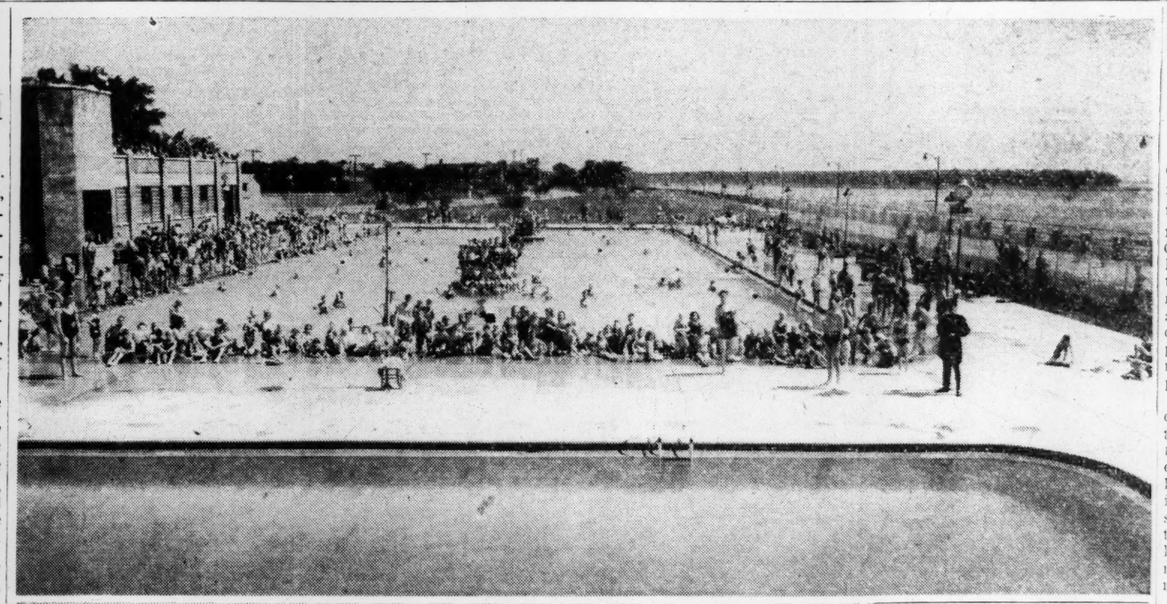
A few statistics would not be amiss concerning its size as one can form a mental picture of its size. It has 127 parks, playgrounds and public squares covering 1,782 acres, among the largest being Mount Royal park, a 480 acre wooded area on the slopes and summit of the mountain, the cross atop which can be seen from vantage points as far as 30 miles from the city. St. Helen's Island Park is a unique 135-acre recreational center on an island in the St. Lawrence River, located well into the harbor, and within easy reach of the center of the city via the Jacques Cartier Bridge, which spans the St. Lawrence River at that point.

The largest city park is Lafontaine, occupying 95 acres and Maisonneuve Park, where the Botanical Gardens will eventually occupy 457 acres when it is finished.

Montreal has 907 miles of streets, 816 miles of permanent sidewalks, 938 miles of water mains, 771 miles of sewers, and seven public markets. Its 58,172 residential buildings, now being greatly augmented in number because of the war, provide 193,954 dwellings; there are 1,489 apartment houses, and 14,064 commercial buildings in the city. Property assessments reach a total of $1,246,260,019 and Montreal's annual revenue now amounts to over $58,900,000.

There are 321 churches of all denominations, bearing out the title the city sometimes receives as "the City of Churches"; 1,658 manufacturing plants and warehouses, 386 banks, 491 garages, 29 hotels, 355 colleges and schools, 139 municipal buildings, and 19 hospitals. A civic and several independent libraries attend to the needs of its intellectual population.

Possibly Montreal's greatest pride and a subject upon which little can be said because of the war, is its excellent port facilities, which are second to none in the world. Suffice it to say that Montreal holds the record of being the largest inland seagoing port in the world.



Where Montreal Swims

Two general views of the natatorium located in the City of Verdun, on the Island of Montreal, comprising Greater Montreal. It is here that the Dominion swimming and diving championships have been held in recent years.

Lachine Canal Forms Key To Montreal River Traffic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Every city on the continent has certain outstanding features which make it of interest to the resident and visitor. Montreal has many. There is its unique Old-World French atmosphere linked with the modern. There is the mountain, which rises in the midst of the City, a natural beauty spot. There is its harbor, which compares favorably with any large port in the world. There are its numerous parks and many other points.

But there is one point of interest, which seems so commonplace to the resident that he sometimes forgets that it is a point of interest. That is the Lachine Canal. Here one may see large ocean-going vessels actually being lifted, step by step, from the level of the St. Lawrence River up to the level of Lake St. Louis, approximately 10 miles further up the river.

This canal was built to circumvent the Lachine Rapids, which in previous years were shot by large excursion passenger vessels to give visitors a thrill they did not soon forget. Vessels shooting the Lachine Rapids were manned by experienced Indian pilots who knew every inch of the treacherous waters.

The entrance to Lachine Canal may be found at the foot of McGill Street, near the financial district of the City. It handles an enormous amount of traffic during the season of navigation, which extends from May to November. Large grain-carrying ships from the Great Lakes ply to and fro. On the downward journey, they come from the interior of Canada and the United States, as far west as Duluth, Minn. It is the only route steamers may take, if they wish to ply the St. Lawrence River, and are ocean bound.

The canal has been in operation since 1825, having been enlarged several times since then, to accommodate the ever-growing traffic and the larger steamers using the route. The canal proper is 8½ miles long and 150 feet wide, with five locks each 270 feet long, two with a depth of 18 feet of water on the sills, and the remaining three with 14 feet.

The locks are electrically lighted and operated. As much as 3,000,000 tons of freight have passed through the locks in a single season, the greater percentage of which was grain bound for the elevators in Montreal Harbor.

The lower end enters the harbor through a series of basins near what is known as Windmill Point, and the upper end enters Lake St. Louis on the St. Lawrence, near the eastern end of the City of Lachine.

Yachting Groups Of Canada Aid The Royal Navy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Yacht clubs of the Montreal district, and there are only a few, have supplied much of the expert material needed for the Royal Canadian Navy. Clubs on Lake St. Louis such as the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club, located at Dorval, Quebec, and the Pointe Claire Yacht Club, as well as the Baie d'Urfe Club on the shores of the historic lake, have contributed a large number of their members to the naval services as commissioned officers.

In many cases members who owned palatial yachts have wound up their business and turned their boats over to the Government for use as it sees fit for the duration of war, and they individually have offered their services and submitted their sailing talents and marine knowledge toward helping win the war.

The majority are young men, many scions of wealthy families, whose fathers and grandfathers have been members of the clubs and former championship sailors. The move has depleted the membership of the clubs, but the older men are still carrying on, eager to instill in the hearts of younger men the joys of sailing.

Lake St. Louis has seen many a race where the friendly rivalry extended to internationally known sailors, for annually crews of the Rochester Yacht Club, as well as other clubs on the east coast of the United States, visit Montreal to compete for honors in sailing. The week-end sailing regattas are a feature of Montreal life.

French Canadians Help Speed War Machine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—French Canada's war effort has been lauded by all Canada, and the record of enlistment in all phases of war work has shown that the French Canadian is wholeheartedly behind the concentrated effort of winning the war. Montreal, as the largest French-Canadian center, is naturally the spot where the greatest amount of activity is seen. It is here that French-speaking and English-speaking Canadians are seen at their best in showing their loyalty to Canada and the Empire.

The French-speaking Canadian is mindful of his allegiance to the Crown and considers himself a faithful guardian to its institutions and laws. Their family names play an important place in the rolls of honor in recruiting and voluntary service, and they jealously guard that honor in order that their names may continue to remain among the leaders of the people.

Quebec Premier's Appraisal

Recently, Adelard Godbout, Premier of Quebec Province, said:

"The flocking of our sons to the colors, the devotion of our entire business and industrial organization to the ends of the war effort, our outstanding contribution to war financing, have together been a revelation of Quebec's innate loyalty and her zeal in the national and imperial cause of liberty and justice. Our performance in this supreme crisis does signal honor to our principles, and must stamp our Province forever with the seal of leading membership in the great Commonwealth of British nations on which all hope of world peace and prosperity is found to hang today as never before.

"This costly war has already called on us all for heavy sacrifice. It is undoubtedly due to call on us for more. But blessed as we are with inexhaustible resources and the will to use them for victory, there is no need on our part to face the future with dismay. Given solidarity amongst our people, the time of trial will soon have passed, and we will find ourselves facing forward to new horizons far more welcoming, far more splendid, than any we have yet known."

More concrete in its utterance is the statement made by Mr. Godbout before the Montreal Canadian Club. He said: "Our sons have risen for the defense of Canada; they have crossed the seas to succor threatened Great Britain, which has become the first bulwark of Christianity, liberty and honor. We are accomplishing our duty, our full duty, in close formation with the other provinces and the central government."

Zest to Push War

In the last war, less than 20,000 French Canadians enlisted in the Canadian Army of 500,000. At the first of this year Canadian fighting forces, on land, on the sea and in the air, totaled 229,700. Of these Quebec Province had provided 42,650 and in addition many French Canadians in Ontario and other Provinces.

In Montreal a separate division in the Volunteer Reserve of the Royal Canadian Navy is reserved for French-speaking Canadians and in Quebec, a majority of French Canadians answer the roll call of the same unit. There are French Canadians on practically every ship in action since the beginning of the war—and the proud record of the "Margaree," "Jervis Bay," "Bras d'Or," "Fraser" and "Saguenay" was written with the aid of French-Canadian names.

Of the many Canadian units on active service overseas, 14 are exclusively composed of French Canadians. Four units of the Canadian Officers' Training Corps have a majority of French Canadians in their ranks. It is a French-Canadian boast that the first regiment to reach full strength in Canada when war broke out was exclusively a French-Canadian regiment, recruited from Montreal and Quebec, and that regiment with two others is at present in Britain on active service.

The war has brought a new enthusiasm to a great proportion of the French Canadians; thousands have offered themselves for duty in the air force but many have been refused for the lack of educational qualifications, yet as workmen, they have found an outlet for their knowledge in factories and workshops under the direction of able experts, and are at present becoming quite efficient in all forms of new technique, particularly the new metal industries which have sprung up since the outbreak of war.

With the watchword, "Full Speed Ahead," they are being taught and are learning rapidly, with an assurance that with the knowledge they are now acquiring in the many industries in Montreal and throughout the province, a new type of highly skilled workman will be produced, who will find his place in the scheme of things after the war is over.

Bilingualism Aided By Radio Programs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Montreal

Radio has done much toward furthering bilingualism in Montreal. With five radio stations on the air daily, two essentially English-speaking and three French, there is ample opportunity for all listeners whatever their affiliation to polish up in their French or English vocabulary.

With the training of the ear to programs in a language other than one understands, it has been proven that listeners pick up their knowledge of either language much faster than if they had gone to special classes.

The majority of stations are bilingual and no particular announcer knows exactly how large his language class is.

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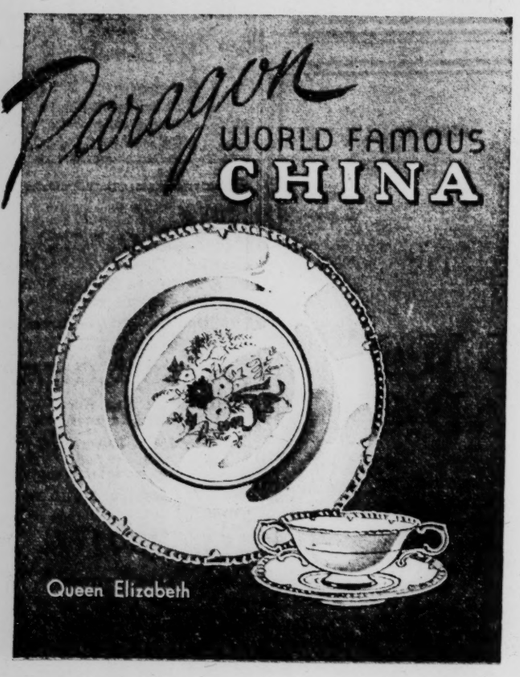

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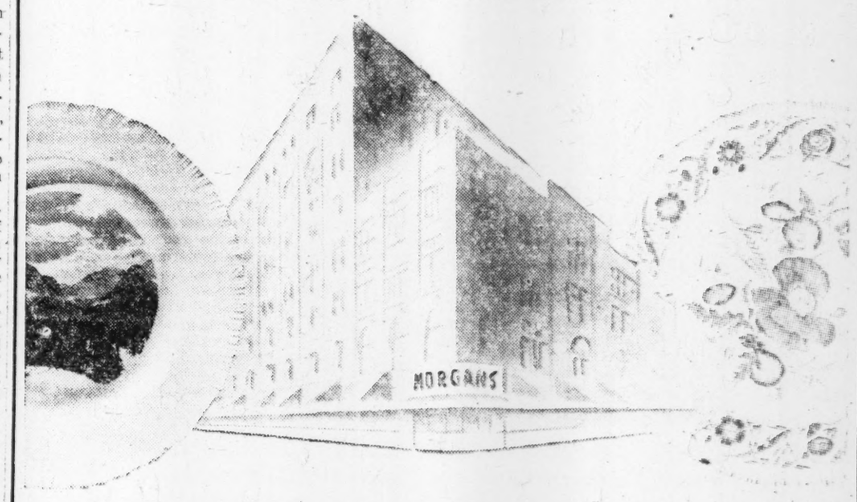

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Canada's Transportation Facilities to Be Augmented by Montreal's Great Terminal

Montreal's New Terminal Probably Done Next Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL — Without fanfare, the work of completing the large railway terminal of the Canadian National Railways, located in the heart of the City, is going ahead. There doesn't seem to be any unusual bustle or buzz about the work, but over a period of months the huge terminal, which will serve the City as a railway artery for both passenger and freight traffic, appears to be gathering form, and it will not be long before the project is finished.

In fact, it should be completed next year, and according to plans should serve a wide area in the vicinity of Montreal, including the South Shore across the river and points to the north of the City.

Everybody knows the site as "the big hole," and it was still known as that up to this year, but for the past few weeks there has been a remarkable transformation in the site, and as it gradually takes shape it is now apparent that the buildings and surrounding landscape will not be harsh on the eyes, and will be a point of attraction to visitors as well as a source of pride to Montrealers.

The immense project, which was originally begun several years ago, then re-planned, suspended and restarted, was conceived with an idea of having a central passenger railway station located in the heart of the City within a stone's throw of St. Catherine Street, the main shopping district, to handle traffic now entering dilapidated Bonaventure Station.

The new terminal will link up with the Tunnel Terminus and the C. N. R.-owned Montreal & Southern Counties Railway, an electric line now serving localities across the river via the Victoria Jubilee Bridge. An immense viaduct will connect the central station with Victoria Bridge through a series of overhead tracks, and connect with the C. N. R. main line at Pointe St. Charles.

All approaches to the terminal will be electrified, thereby eliminating much of the dirt, soot, and smoke at present experienced by the level crossing approaches to Bonaventure Station. Long-standing problems of grade crossings in the approach to the City will be eliminated, particularly in the City proper, and it will have an immediate effect upon the development and growth of the City, particularly in the lower West End.

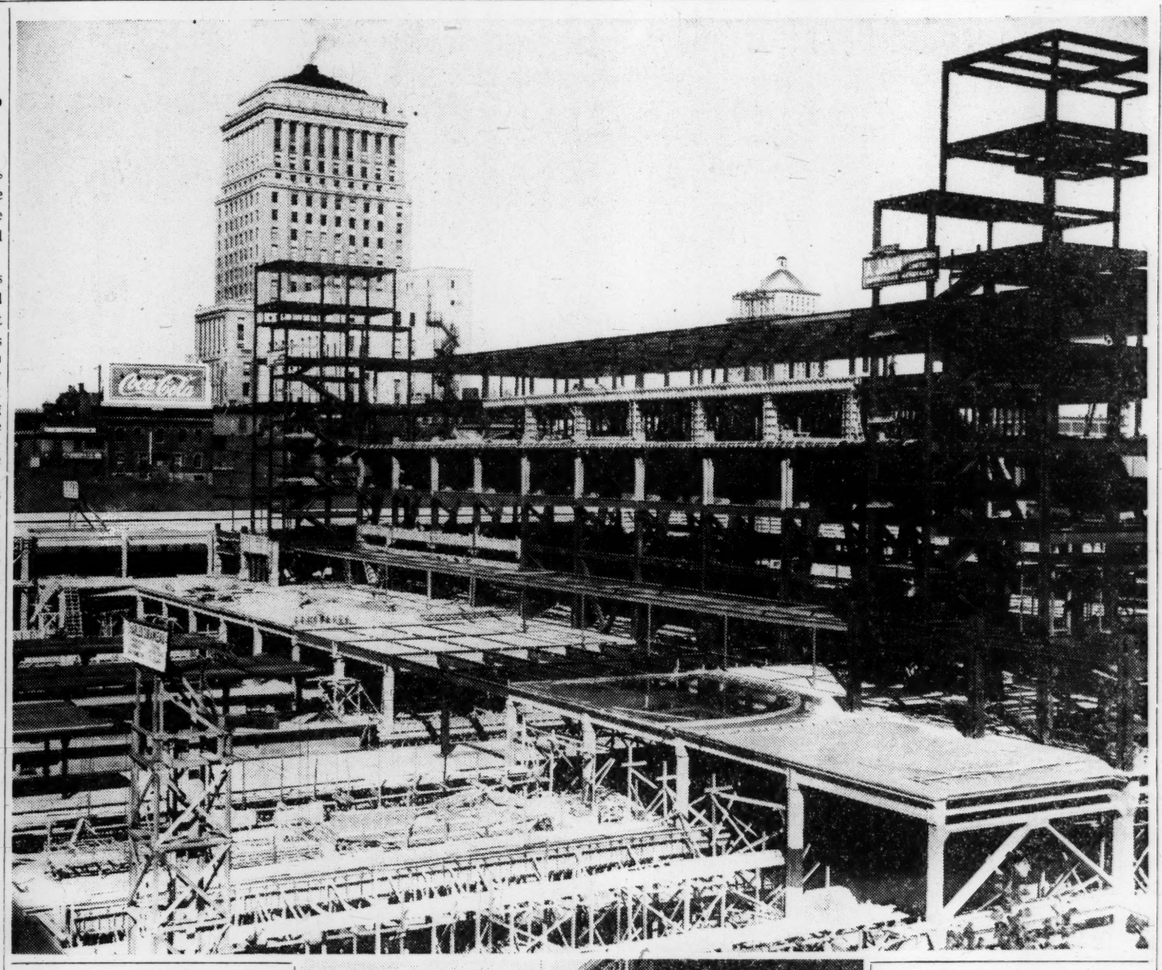
The project on a much larger scale than is now being done was envisaged by the late Sir Henry Thornton, former President of the Railway. It was to have cost about $60,000,000, but the reconsidered plans saved much of this. Work was begun in 1929, and suspended in 1931 after a total of 4,000,000 cubic yards of earth and rock had been excavated. It was after this excavation had been done and work had been suspended for seven years that the site received its name of "the hole in the ground."

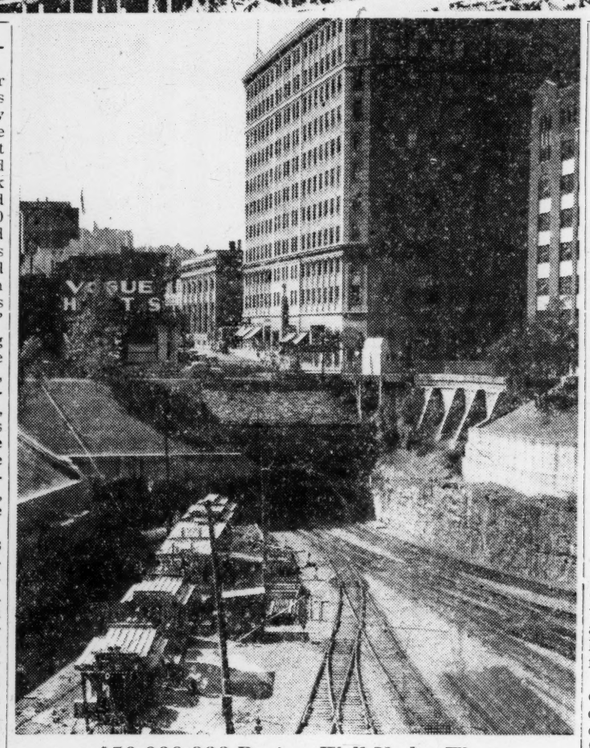
The present station now being finished will be approximately one third the size of the original plans, and does not include the consolidation of the companies' offices, which are located in several points of the City, but when finished the leasing of surface rights to private interests will be made for the construction of hotels, shops, theaters, or any similar buildings atop the right of way.

When finished, two new streets will have appeared on the company's property, and will link Dorchester Street to the south, to St. Catherine Street to the north, and patrons will be able to walk or ride to the shopping district within a minute or two of leaving their trains. In the same way they will be able to enter the terminus from all the main streets in the district.

A few months ago a deal was concluded whereby electrification of the terminal was advanced. An exchange of equipment was made between the Harbor authorities and the railway company involving $1,000,000 in money and material. The exchange embraced the trading of several electric locomotives and much overhead electrical equipment which had been in use on the harbor front. This exchange was made for four steam locomotives, material, and several hundred thousand dollars in cash.

The work of dismantling the harbor electrification scheme, which had been in use for many years, was done, and re-erected on the new terminal site. The steam locomotives of the C. N. R. are now in use on the harbor front and vice-versa.





$30,000,000 Project Well Under Way

The mammoth terminal of the Canadian National Railways will handle freight and passenger traffic, and will greatly facilitate the movement of trains to and from the island of Montreal. Also pictured above are the Bell Telephone Company Building, and, at the right, its top showing, the building of the Royal Bank of Canada. The lower picture is of the railway tunnel which pierces Mt. Royal for a distance of five miles. From this point the tracks fan out into the terminal now being built.

Montreal an All-Canada Hub For Highly Varied Transport

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—As a center of industry Montreal retains leadership over the cities of the Dominion of Canada, and is, because of the war, rapidly approaching par with many of the industrial centers across the border.

Because of its strategic position, on the broad St. Lawrence, the City has become the center of ocean rail and air transportation for the rest of Canada. Its location at the foot of inland navigation over canal systems and waterways extending 1,200 miles into the heart of the Dominion, via the Great Lakes, Montreal has acquired an envious position which she is in no danger of losing through the passing of the years.

Three Huge Systems

Here are located the headquarters of three of the greatest transportation systems in the world, all transcontinental, namely, the Canadian National Railways, the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Trans-Canada Airways. These three systems have been developed over a period of years to the point where many of the American lines operating into the Dominion of Canada have their terminals here.

The City is a hub of transportation, all the larger bus lines also run into the City, and its growth has become so great since the outbreak of war, that the huge air terminal located at St. Hubert, just across the river, has now been found too inadequate, since it has been taken over by the militia, and a new airport, the latest word in the science of air travel, is now being prepared and under construction at Dorval, Quebec, a suburban community, not many miles from the center of the City.

Much Better Highways

Much of the transportation to and from Montreal must use many of the bridges which link the island with the mainland. Of these there are 15, the most important of which are the Federally controlled Jacques Cartier Bridge, Victoria Jubilee, and the Honore Mercier over which much of the American tourist traffic rolls.

The roads over which this traffic approaches the City have within recent years been improved considerably. For the past three years new highways are nearing completion leading to Montreal, one of which will run the whole length of the island and eliminate the dangerous curves which have been an unwelcome feature of what is known as the Lakeshore Road in the western part of the island.

These three arteries will compare favorably with the most modern highways on the Continent, and with their divided lines and restricted accessibility will be the first of their kind in the Province. They will connect Montreal with Toronto, New York State and the ancient capital, Quebec City, and are intended primarily to meet an increasingly urgent demand for highways ensuring direct communication and free of useless impediments to heavy or fast traffic between distant points. These ultra-modern arteries, built essentially for commercial ends, may serve perfectly the purpose of national defense in wartime. Avoiding thickly populated centers, they conform to the ideal standard of modern military roads, and all converge on Montreal.

Montreal's Role As Transportation Center Increases

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL — Montreal is assured of its place in the sun as a center of world transportation when the war is over. At present, the city is the location of the headquarters of four transcontinental transportation services, namely two railways, one air line, and bus services. Montreal has kept pace with the rapid advance being made in transportation. So much so that should the war end quicker than expected, Montreal would be able to carry on with every facility on a peace basis.

At the present time, the city is the terminus of trans-Atlantic air service, which is being used regularly, and although no official information is available because of censorship regulations, it is known that overseas planes are arriving and departing regularly at the Boucherville airport, a few miles from the city.

The St. Hubert airport, considered one of the finest on the continent, has now been turned over to the militia, but for the past five or six years it has been handling all the air traffic for land planes. The airport was originally constructed for the use of the lighter than air ships of the R-100 class, but after England abandoned the idea because of the loss of many of her best air technicians in the D-101 disaster at Beauvais, France, the large mooring mast which has been erected at St. Hubert was taken down.

Botanical Garden Gains Favor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL — Montreal's picturesque Botanical Garden, the northernmost botanical garden in America, where over 300,000 species of plants are under cultivation, is becoming more popular with residents, who now realize that the one mile square of territory located in the east end of Sherbrooke Street is a spot of beauty and quiet.

Visitors have learned with amazement of the great amount of scientific work which is being carried out there in co-operation with research development of the two universities in Montreal.

Such eminent scientific men as Dr. H. M. Tory, the late Sir Frederick Banting, Dr. Robert Newton and Dr. R. B. Thomson and a host of others have expressed their appreciation of the work being done there.

Dr. Tory, the developer of the National Research Council, said, "I was pleased beyond words and surprised in equal measure at what I saw when I visited the gardens during the meetings of the Royal Society. I had no conception of the extent of the plans and the achievements until I was face to face with them. You have set a pace for Canada."

Having been taken out of the realm of politics, the administration of the park is assured, and as the years advance the spot will be continually beautified until it stands out as one of the great institutes of education on the Continent.

Curling Clubs Await Signal For Fall Games

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Curling has many adherents in Montreal, and within recent years friendly international matches between players south of the border and Canadian players have been increasing.

Being a winter game played on ice, it is especially adaptable to the Canadian climate, and Montreal can now boast of at least 10 curling clubs, whose activities will soon be starting.

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Culture and Pleasant Living Find Expression in Development of Montreal

Montreal Provides Club For Allied Merchant Seamen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Men of the Merchant Navy, those unsung heroes of many a torpedoing at sea, are being given greater consideration than ever by the maritime ports of the world, and Montreal is no exception. In fact, a new departure in Canadian methods of looking after the men has been inaugurated for their comfort, by the opening of two new institutions for their benefit.

Thousands of sailors enter and leave the port of Montreal every shipping season. There is little for the men to do while in port, other than visit the two denominational sailors' clubs, which have been established here for some time, and which provide weekly concerts for their entertainment, and where they may have their correspondence forwarded and minor wants looked after.

But now, the shipping interests have taken a hand in the matter and with the aid of the Federal Government at Ottawa, which recently appointed a Director of Merchant Seamen, they are to be given a place of their own, known as the Allied Merchant Seamen's Club, which was opened formally this week under the auspices of the Navy League. There were really two clubs opened, one for the officers and another for the men, both in a different location in the city.

The move has been an answer to complaints which have been growing that seamen arriving in port had no place where they might get the entertainment in the atmosphere they desire, and where they might remain under one roof just as if they were living at a hotel. These complaints were studied and the new club is the answer, for the new club is now located in what was formerly known as the Grand Union Hotel. Here properly supervised accommodation has been supplied in the form of hotel conveniences, such as rooms, meals, recreation, etc., under the management of James Petrie, who has made a study of the needs of the men of the merchant marine.

In opening the club, prominent shipping men from all the large firms in the city were present, and gave credit for the work to the Navy League which has been greatly responsible for the new move.

Speaking on behalf of S. R. Noble, Chairman of the committee responsible for the club's opening, G. D. Robinson, Vice-President, said:

"The Navy League of Canada was asked to sponsor and assist in the formation and operation of this new project which they willingly took on. This seamen's club is to be an auxiliary of the two clubs at present in existence, old reliable institutions.

"By night and by day these men of the sea are in constant danger and during their brief spells ashore, they need rest and recreation. It is for these reasons that this Allied Merchant Seamen's Club has been formed.

"All concerned have worked hard, and I am pleased to say the institution is now open and ready to function."

In speaking at the opening ceremony, Arthur Randles, recently appointed Director of Merchant Seamen, said the club was the first of a series of such clubs to open at Atlantic ports, one of which would have the accommodation of 500 beds for the sailors. He asserted this club was opened for sailors of all Allied nations, and hoped to see it patronized.

Following the opening of the sailor's club, the gathering then visited the new Officers Club located on Sherbrooke Street in an old mansion which has been loaned for the duration of the war.

Public Information, Ottawa

Sorting the Mail From Home

Army postal clerks are shown sorting letters at Camp Debert, Nova Scotia.

'Good Food' One of Montreal's Attractions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—In the variety of its restaurants Montreal feels that it has something rather unusual to offer.

Much of the background is provided through the French-Canadian atmosphere where the range in food extends from the humble but very palatable "sou paux pois" to the finer and more expensive dishes which one might have enjoyed in the cafes of Paris or the famous chop houses of old London, or the ultra-modern of New York.

Of course, Montreal hasn't these restaurants in number or size, but what it has, it considers good, both as to quality and quantity of food served, with the added attraction that in some there is an atmosphere that cannot be duplicated elsewhere.

These dining rooms are to be found in every section of the City, particularly in the uptown shopping district, and the downtown commercial area, where buildings are hoary with age, and yet stand up every bit as good to the elements as their modern brothers in architecture.

Eating Alfresco High Up

One might even go to the top of the mountain, where under a canopy of blue or a cloud-studded sky one might eat his heart's content located 769 feet above sea level and the City's busy thoroughfares. Spread out below is the vast panorama of the City proper and its 11 other municipalities. From this observation point one may see the broad St. Lawrence River at its best, and the extending countryside as far as New York State and Vermont, where mountain peaks break through the haze.

Down in the city, in the direction of the waterfront there are a few choice spots among the many, where one would be satisfied to enter the portals of a building dating back in construction to the American Revolution. Inside one would find as cosy an atmosphere as one could imagine, with the precious memories of time still being perpetuated, such as the old open fireplace with its kettle and tongs, the old oaken beamed roof, the knotted wooden floor, the rustic benches, and all the little things that would tend to put a mind liking these things at ease.

The kitchens, of course, have been modernized, and the food is good, served by young ladies in native costume, who are eager to please their customers and make them feel at home. There is no hurry or bustle here. To eat in haste is a faux pas. It simply isn't done, and there is no apparent shortage of food. The Old House, and the Coq d'Or are such places. In the former spot, one might find elderly businessmen and in the latter French-Canadian members of the bar, who dine there because of its proximity to the courts of law. Both spots are within a stone's throw of the famed Bonsecours market, where the native farmers daily bring their produce to sell on the open market place.

Then there are the more modern types of eating spots, where the more modern touch is apparent in the design and equipment and the food equally as good with a trend to cater more to the gourmet. These may be found more uptown and are essentially French in type of food rather than French-Canadian and are located in the eastern section of the City where the population is more French speaking. There is a growing English clientele in these places withing recent months, and if one likes French food done in French cusine fashion, one will find it to the King's taste. These spots also appear to delight in the gracious art of eating well and at ease. They are small and clean and enjoyable, none seating more than two or three scores of patrons.

For the visitor who prefers glint and glamour with his food, orchestras and entertainment, he also may be satisfied, but will have to go closer to the hotel district where they are more numerous and located not far from and in the theatrical district of uptown in Montreal.

There is no overlooking the motorist, and he, too, is catered to in the form of many spots on the highway, particularly on the northern side of the island, leading to the Laurentian highways, where he may stop off with his party and delight in a small snack or a hearty meal, or he may proceed into the hills and stop off at some of the country hotels where he will find the food equally plentiful and good.

For lovers of international dishes done in native style, Montreal can also satisfy, and there are several choice restaurants, catering to this type of trade, whether it be roast beef and Yorkshire pudding, crepe suzettes or beans done in American style.

Shortage of Ice A Puzzle to Public

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Montreal

The irony of the ice situation is annoying residents. For it has been found that Montreal's natural supply has dwindled to such an extent the commodity has had to be imported from Vermont. Considering the fact that the Island is isolated from the rest of the world by ice for at least six months of the year, when the winter freeze-up comes, they are asking themselves why.

There are several reasons, one being the hot summer experienced this year in view of the shortage of the ice harvest, and another is that much of the available stocks were commandeered for the army camps.

Government Moves Smoothly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Montreal's form of municipal government is a new one recently put into effect and is working smoothly for the betterment of the city. It is now administered by a Council composed of the Mayor and 99 councillors. All the ratepayers elect the Mayor, the city being divided into 11 electoral districts, each of which is represented by six councillors. In each of these districts, three designated as "Councillors A" are elected by elector-proprietors alone, and three, designated as "Councillors B," by all the electors of the district.

The remaining 33 councillors, designated as "Councillors C," are appointed by 14 representative public bodies actively engaged in the welfare of the city, such as the Montreal Board of Trade and the Chambre de Commerce, the Property Owners' League, etc.

The Mayor presides over the Council, while the Executive Committee, which is composed of six councillors, two from each category, is appointed by the Council. The Mayor and Councillors are elected every second year, voting taking place on the second Monday in December. The next election will take place in December next year.

Councillors receive no remuneration for their services, except the six appointed to the Executive Committee. The Chairman of the Executive Committee receives $10,000 an annum, and the five other members, $7,000 an annum each. The Mayor receives $10,000 an annum.

Montreal Has Ideal Location For Major City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Take any tourist road map of the Province of Quebec, showing the Island of Montreal and surrounding district and it will be seen at a glance what a splendid position Montreal holds as a site of commercial, industrial and tourist interest.

To the north lie the beautiful Laurentian Mountains, the foothills of which may be reached within an hour's drive of the city. To the South and East of the Island, which is situated at the confluence of the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Rivers, may be found the rich farming lands of what is known as the Eastern Townships.

In the northeast sections lie the smaller industrial centers, now growing rapidly through the expanding industries of war. Cutting diagonally through this map picture is the broad St. Lawrence River, flowing past the Island of Montreal, and on whose placid waters is borne precious cargoes in overseas craft of all descriptions.

The cities of Quebec, Ottawa, Three Rivers, Sorel, Hull, Sherbrooke, St. Hyacinthe, and other smaller towns are all within a few hours' ride by automobile or train of the City of Montreal, which will always remain the hub of traffic in this ever-expanding section of Canada. Montreal has a great future ahead and its rapid growth is assured within the next decade. With it will grow all the other centers contributing to its life.

Colleges and Schools of Montreal Rank High

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL — As a seat of learning in the realm of higher education, Montreal can boast of two of the finest universities on the continent—McGill University and L'Universite de Montreal. The former, an English-speaking institution, draws its students from many quarters of the world in normal times, while the latter is a training center for French-speaking youths of the continent.

Aside from these two universities, Montreal has among its numerous schools several other institutions which have been turning out young men skilled in the arts. They are the Provincial subsidized L'Ecole des Beaux-Arts de Montreal, the Arts and Trades Schools, and the Montreal Technical School, in which young pupils may enroll to take up studies which would hold them in good stead throughout their lifetime.

The Montreal School of Fine Arts (l'Ecole des Beaux-Arts de Montreal) as at present constituted, offers joint instruction in fine arts and applied arts, answering to the requirements of the population and doing so under one budget.

Three Major Aims

The school has followed, and attained, up to the present under the direction of Charles Maillard of Paris, three essential aims:

1. Training of architects, painters, sculptors, designers, and ceramic workers for commerce and industry.
2. Training of young instructors for art schools, colleges, convents and primary schools.
3. Education of a large number of young girls, whose artistic instruction will bring the elements of culture to the home.

Basic instruction is the same for all who attend the school. It is essential alike for the future ceramist designer of cretons or signs, just as much for the decorator as for the painter or sculptor. Many students inclined to art careers have found in this general instruction the true basis of their talents.

According to Mr. Maillard, instruction in applied art is a vital question in respect to the future for the large number of the students as it is also for the artisans of the province. Young instructors, painters, sculptors and architects, taught in the studios of the school, now form an "artistic elite" in the city and Province. Many of their works may be seen in the museums and the pupils' talents have blossomed freely, with a result that many of the future buildings of the city may benefit by their studies.

Competitive Admission

Admission to the school is by means of competition to which all pupils must submit. Students admitted to architecture are enrolled in a preparatory course, and must successfully follow five years of study, at the end of which a diploma in architecture is granted, and may be admitted to the Quebec Association of Architects after a year of clerkship and a practical, professional examination.

Students admitted to the course in design, decoration and modeling have the right to acquire a diploma of proficiency in design after a minimum four-year course. After two years of the above mentioned courses, students may specialize either in the publicity arts, in which they may receive a diploma after three years of study, or in the course on ceramics, in which they receive a diploma after two years.

The Arts and Trades Schools play an important part in the educational life of the community, and are scattered at various points throughout the Province, having been in operation since 1872 when the Quebec Legislature realized the need for them and opened a few in the industrial centers of the Province. The recent expansion of mechanized development brought about a large demand for skilled workmen, and these schools are supplying the demand in the industrial field.

Another institution which is performing excellent service in Canada's War ffort, is the Technical School of Montreal, where an intensive training plan has been decided upon to instruct students who avail themselves of the special day and evening courses.

It is expected that with its reopening this month there will be an unprecedented number of applicants, because of the war industries which have sprung up in the city.

An innovation this year was the introduction of courses for members of the Canadian Women's Transport Service in automobile mechanics to prepare them to take care of automobiles, ambulances, and Red Cross trucks.

Working in close co-operation with the military authorities, the Technical School of Montreal is also training soldiers. They study such subjects as gas and electric welding, carpentry, automobile mechanics and electricity, embracing radio and radio-telephony. Many of the pupils are members of the Royal Canadian Flying Corps. The school accommodates about 2,000 pupils.

In its complete collaboration with the Federal Government and the military authorities, it has been found that the technical schools of the city have been making a war effort of their own which is absolutely essential, and which will play an important part in assuring Canada's contribution to victory.

Art Gallery Visits For Pupils Arranged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Montreal

An extensive educational campaign has been opened by the Art Association of Montreal embracing a series of fortnightly visits by hundreds of school children to the Art Gallery under the direction of the School Art League. The children will be brought to the gallery by bus, educational films will be shown, and then they will be conducted on a tour of the impressive building to hear talks on the works exhibited.

Attendance in general at the Art Gallery has increased, and for the benefit of business people who are unable to attend during regular hours, a "quick sketch class" has been formed.

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The Home Forum

The Freedom of the Village

My son is a freeman of the village. The valley is the floor of his home, the slopes of Hobb's Eyrie and Thousand Acre are its walls, the pale East Anglian skies its ceiling. As long as he lives, I believe, he will remember these childhood days of his in the village. Surely, they will be to him the stuff of an imperishable nostalgia in years to come. So often I feel that I see through his eyes, live with him the precious hours that this childhood of his must be.

And how different a childhood from my own! Those little-boy years I remember were not like his. Nursemaids crackled through them, and they themselves moved, save for occasional lapses, in a rigid pattern through polite kindergartens, into vicarage drawing-rooms, among the prim confines of Kensington Gardens. Of course there were moments, rare moments of disordered escape, moments on the river and among the lanes and water-meadows that surrounded the house. But, theories on the upbringing of little gentlemen being different in those days, I had no freedom of the village. In fact, now that I come to think of it, I had mighty little freedom at all, and must render always the sternest account of my movements.

Where my son has been this morning, I haven't a notion. He vanished after breakfast, met a little tough called Colin on the bridge, and disappeared with him in the direction of Foster's Farm. He has just returned, covered from head to foot with mud. He is wearing only his shorts—his shirt, he explains, he took off somewhere near the sandpits because he was too hot. He will fetch it after lunch. His shoes are in Foster's farmyard. His tricycle is outside the village shop. The whole village, in fact, is to my son a gigantic home in various corners of which his possessions may be left in the surety that they can be collected at a later hour or date. And how right he is! Those acres are his, and all the faces that smile at him from cottage windows are those of his friends.

My son is seven. When I was seven, I was taken each morning by my governess to a three-hours' attendance at a kindergarten in the neighboring town. At twelve-thirty, I was collected and taken home for lunch. After that, I rested. Maybe (great excitement!) some small, well-mannered child in clean corduroys and silk shirt, would be invited to tea, or I would be invited to tea with some small, well-mannered child. My mother, looking delicious in evening dress, and smelling like a flower-garden, would kiss me good-night. That was that.

* * *

My son attends the village school. He is one of a ruffianly company of little boys and girls who are equally freemen and freewomen of the village. These are his friends, the children of Tom Hewlett the cowman at Foster's, of Peter Bailey the thatcher, of the Parkinsons who live in the lodge up at The Hall. They appear to live their lives in a delirium of top-spinning, minnow-catching, bird-nesting. They move in clique herds; at the head of one of these swaggers my son.

They must be magic, these days of his; for what a place this is in which to enjoy the freedom of childhood. No main road endangers the scampering lives. The farms, the fields, the little river that runs beside the street—these are free, all free.

What memories, I wonder, will remain most keenly with him when he is a man? Look back he certainly will, saying, what? "I remember—yes, there was the river-bed in the summer when the stream was dry, and the hemlock grew there head-high—we used to make dens in it—I remember the smell it had, and the way the butterflies went blinking over the top." Those, maybe, will be the sort of words he will use to describe the things he must feel now. Remember these things he must, and will; for even I, a grown man, can recognize them as the pure jewels that deck the days of childhood.

* * *

He will remember the stiff stubble of Thousand Acre at harvest time, lion-colored under the August sun, with the sails of the reaper turning against the blue; the chatter of the machine; the vetch and pimpernel and poppy in the hedgesides; the walk down the lane to Foster's to fetch the morning milk; the hot, sticky window of Mrs. Barlow's shop with its soap, bacon, cheese, and licorice sweets; the tricycle races in the sloping meadow we call "Pebblings," and the cow-pool in its furthest corner where he sails his boat. He will remember the Saturday bus to market, the ice-cream van that comes to the village on Sunday mornings—they wait for it on the bridge, he and twenty other children, patiently clutching pennies in hot hands. And he will remember this funny little garden that must just now seem a gigantic pleasaunce of wide paths, shady lawns and apple trees. "How," he will say, should he visit it in twenty years' time, "it has shrunk. Why, the whole thing's only about a quarter of an acre, and it seemed like the world." He will remember the "chalk-pits" where the scabious grows and the orange-tip butterflies wink in the sunshine; and he will remember the house-martins that, year after year, have built their stone-gray home under the thatch below his nursery window.

He is lord of the manor; his is the freedom of the village. How I envy him!

C. Gordon Glover

This Summer

The hills unbend and smolder in the sun,
The river winds away through golden summer mist,
The trees sit upon the land and bow most pleasantly,
The robin ever stalks upon the lawn his earthworm prey;
All about, scarce known at all to us,
The birds are hatching families, raising them—
To peep I would in some shady bower
To see the young things there.
And the roads in summer time
Lead on and on, a white-gray net subduing the country;
Men can't resist the lure of roads—
It's ever been that way.
And those modern chariots quickly wind up miles of white-gray roads.
And the clouds in summer time!
They billow, lovely, lazy, irresponsible—
Oh, for a cloud for a chariot!
The wheat field's gold, the verdant promise of corn,
And beneath the apple trees fall those early ones
That make the fine new apple sauce.
The wicked, wicked briars in the berry acres
Spit and claw at those who would have the luscious fruit.
And this time of the year, the garden takes a bow,
Staging her midsummer, largest recital.
And then I saw an orange milkweed like flame
And still another flame, a foxglove,
And cornflowers outdid the sky in blue,
And the black-eyed Susans held a festival in a corner of the field.
And all over the summer scene, the loveliness of grass—
Isn't grass lovely when it blooms?
Perhaps because we seldom see it so.

Helen Eckert

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By Courtesy of the Artist to The Christian Science Monitor

"Joseph's Brethren": *A Wood Engraving by Nora S. Unwin*

Miss Nora S. Unwin has chosen a well-known Biblical subject for her wood engraving. She has depicted the dramatic moment when, on their return to Canaan from Egypt, their asses laden with precious corn, Joseph's brethren are astonished to find their bags of money restored to them in the mouths of their sacks. The figures form a decorative composition skillfully arranged to convey a definite sense of space and atmosphere.

Paderewski Was His Accompanist

It was in the Grossman home that I met Apollinaire de Kontski, in his youth a favorite pupil of Paganini, then director of the Warsaw Conservatoire and a virtuoso violinist. He was already advanced in years, but in his younger days had enjoyed a certain vogue in Russia, and was actually famous in Poland, where he was accounted one of the nation's glories. It was a pleasure to talk to this highly cultured and amiable old man who belonged to a period which already lay in the past. He was a contemporary of Chopin and of Moniusko, composer of the national opera "Halka." . . .

In the course of one of our talks, M. de Kontski asked me to play some of my repertory numbers at the Conservatoire, for the pupils and teachers. I gladly acceded to his request. . . .

When I reached the Conservatoire I was received by the director and several professors and conducted to the concert hall, where I was made the object of a triumphal reception, in which flowers were much in evidence. When I asked who among the pianists present would accompany me, Kontski smiled reassuringly, and beckoned to one of the young men who had gathered on the platform. The director, in introducing the student of fifteen or sixteen, mentioned his name, and stressed the fact that he was exceptionally talented, both as a pianist and as a musician, though I must confess that the boy's name did not convey much to me at the time.

When I handed him the music I expected to play, he glanced through it with interest, and I then noticed that he had a remarkable head, two eyes which glowed with the most pronounced intelligence, though he said not a word, and a great mane of blond hair which completely framed his face. As a matter of fact, M. de Kontski had not exaggerated my accompanist's merits. The whole program was played as though we had carefully rehearsed it in advance; and after the séance, when I thanked the young man, I asked him to tell me his name, which I had forgotten as soon as Kontski had mentioned it.

He replied, "Jean Paderewski."

I have not forgotten it since, and strange to say, this great master himself has not forgotten that incident of his student days, and has recalled it to me at various times, both in Europe and in this country. — From "My Long Life in Music," by Leopold Auer. (New York: Stokes.)

Winchester, the Glorious

Winchester was Arthur's own, and Alfred's, and the Conqueror's. The treasury used to be there, and the coronations. Royal babies were born there, to give them a good start in the hearts of the people. It owns my favourite cathedral, and one of my favourite inns.

I include Arthur in spite of various dissenting voices which insist that there was another Winchester—or Caer Gwent—in Monmouthshire, where Arthur lived; and in spite of my own guilty knowledge that so much of his history does lie further west at Tintagel and at Camelford (which may have been Camelot) and at Avalon (which is Glastonbury). But for at least six hundred years Winchester has been under the impression that it owns the Round Table, and that is a fairly hardy misapprehension.

Defoe, always a sceptic, won't give us an inch here:

"At the west gate of this city was anciently a castle, known to be so by the ruins, more than by any extraordinary notice taken of it in history: What they say of it, that the Saxon kings kept their court here, is doubtful, and must be meant of the West Saxons only; and as to the tale of King Arthur's round table, which, they pretend, was kept here for him, and his two dozens of knights; which table hangs up still, as a piece of antiquity, to the tune of 1200 years, and has, as they pretend, the names of the said knights in Saxon characters, and yet such as no man can read; All this story I see so little ground to give the least credit to, that I look upon it, and 't shall please you, to be no better than a FIBB."

Legless now, the Table hangs flat against the wall in the Great Hall which is all that is left intact of William the Conqueror's palace, where English Parliaments sat for about four hundred years, until London became the capital city. It hangs at the western end above the dais, near the hole in the wall known as the king's ear—or, if you want to be technical, the perthisis—which enabled him to overhear from his private apartments what was going on in the Hall without troubling to go down. And it has hung there at the end of a long vista of dark Purbeck marble columns for a long time. . . .

There are those who find fault with the exterior of Winchester Cathedral. They call the West Front "disappointing" and the tower "dumpy." Defoe complains that "the outside of the church is as plain and course, as if the founders had abhorr'd ornaments, or at least that William of Wickham had been a Quaker, or at least a Quietist; There is neither statue, nor a nich for a statue, to be seen on all the outside; no carv'd work, no spires, towers, pinnacles, balustrades, or anything; but meer walls, buttresses, windows, and coins necessary to support and order of the building: It has no steeple but a short tower cover'd flat, as if the top of it had fallen down, and it had been cover'd in haste to keep the rain out, till they had time to build it up again."

I call that very unreasonable. It hasn't the piled-up glory of York, no, nor the slender female grace of Salisbury. But it is comforting, and dependable, and eternal, and grand. The great West Window which faces the lime avenue is made up of countless bits of the 14th century glass which was shattered by the Cromwellian army in an orgy of destruction when even the stone carvings on the chantry canopies were stove in by musket-butts, . . . Those million minute jewels of broken glass were patiently scraped up out of the dirt and placed together in a rich mosaic without a pattern, specks of living colour as you stand below it looking up. The leading is a miracle of intricacy. And even from the outside, surely you can sense the sweep and height of the longest nave in Christendom—so tall as to seem narrow, so long as almost to reach its vanishing point.—From "England Was an Island Once," by Elswyth Thane. (New York: Harcourt, Brace.)

Following the Star

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In a world darkened by materialism and warfare, many are asking, Is there no star of hope which, when seen, will guide those who follow it out of the gloom? Indeed there is. The Gospel of Matthew records (2:10) that a bright star appeared to the wisemen of old, and "when they saw the star, they rejoiced with exceeding great joy." The star portended to the watchmen good tidings. This same message came to the shepherds, for we read in Luke that an angel proclaimed to them the Messiah's coming in the words (Luke 2:11), "Unto you is born this day in the city of David a Saviour, which is Christ the Lord." As the wisemen followed this star they were led to the birthplace of Jesus, the human messenger who was to bring to mankind the spiritual message of divine Love and heavenly comfort, which bestowed healing and salvation upon the people of his time.

The bright star of hope and glory still shines in the darkness of these difficult days, guiding human thought to the truth which Christ Jesus taught. The light of Life is come again on earth, and Christian Science reveals it. No longer need any weary wanderer fear the shadows of consuming fear, the darkness of deep depression, the blackness of despair. Those who turn to this Science, and, with unbiased thought, study and ponder the Bible and the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, will find the Christ, Truth, which is present to save and bless.

This Science reveals God as omnipotent Mind, divine Love, and the real man as wholly spiritual, gloriously free, divinely loved, and forever living as the reflection of God, Mind, Love. Effectively and spontaneously, when understood, this teaching dispels the gloom, in destroying the false belief that man is or ever was material, a weary wanderer in an embattled world. The darkness imposed by such beliefs disappears before the light of spiritual truth.

Then let us depart from the shadows and follow the star of divine Science, which brightens our path with the assurance that there is no good hope that cannot be realized, no disease that cannot be healed, no sin that cannot be overcome through the understanding of God which Christian Science imparts. As Mrs. Eddy writes in the Preface to the Christian Science textbook (p. vii): "The wakeful shepherd beholds the first faint morning beams, ere cometh the full radiance of a risen day. So shone the pale star to the prophet-shepherds; yet it traversed the night, and came where, in cradled obscurity, lay the Bethlehem babe, the human herald of Christ, Truth, who would make plain to benighted understanding the way of salvation through Christ Jesus, till across a night of error should dawn the morning beams and shine the guiding star of being. The Wisemen were led to behold and to follow this daystar of divine Science, lighting the way to eternal harmony."

Christian Science destroys belief in any superstition. In the words of its Discoverer and Founder (*ibid.*, p. 557), "Divine Science rolls back the clouds of error with the light of Truth, and lifts the curtain on man as never born and as never dying, but as coexistent with his creator." Thus it refutes material evidences, and reveals the real man's spiritual existence as the reflection of Love, inseparable from God. As we faithfully follow this star, the first glimpse of reality, faith advances to understanding. Then, as the earth turns to the sun and is illumined thereby, so as we grasp in Christian Science the revelation of God's perfection and walk in the light, our lives become more spiritual, our outlook brighter, and our energies are bent towards expressing the heavenly qualities of Love, Spirit, Soul, and reflecting that Life which is supreme good. These are the benefits which accrue to us as we follow the "daystar of divine Science." And having in this way emerged from the darkness of belief in matter, to discernment of the allness of God, we shall see that for all mankind this is the way of salvation. Truly, those men and women who follow the star of Christian Science are helping to heal humanity's ills, as they are led to discern God and man in that gloriously new light of which the Apostle Peter says (II Peter 1:19), "Ye do well that ye take heed, as unto a light that shineth in a dark place, until the day dawn, and the day star arise in your hearts." Knowing that it lights "the way to eternal harmony," can we do better than to follow "this daystar of divine Science"?

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Yiddish.]

לאָמיר נאָכפאָלגען דעם שטערן

אז איבערזעצונג פון דעם אויבנען נעשריבענעם ארטיקעל וועגען קריסטשטען סייענס

אין א וועלט וואָס איז פערפינסטערט פון מאַטעריאַליזם לייגט אוין מלחמה, פרעגען פילע מענשען די פראַגע, איז דען נישט קיין שטערן פון האָפענונג, וואָס מען קען זעהן, אוין וואָס וועט ארויספיהרען די וענינגע וועלכע פאָלגען אים נאָך פון דער פינסטערניס? גענוים איז דאָ אזא שטערן, עס שטעהט בשרייבונג אין דער הייליגער בשורה נאָך מתי (2:10), אז א לויכטיגער שטערן האָט זיך בעווייזן צו די חכמים פון די אמאָליגע צייטען, אין „וועז זיי האָבען געזעהן דעם שטערן, אוינ האָבען זיי זיך דערפרייט, אוין זייער פרייד איז געווען זעהר גרויס.“ די וועגשטערן דעם שטערן אָנגעפיהרט האָבען זיי דעם מלך פון יודען, דאָס הייסט די ווארהייט, וואָס שטאַמט אומער אָנגעהויבן צו רעדען דעם מענשען פון זייער צייט אין דעם ישוע, דער פונקט פון וועלכען דאָס ליכט פון שטערן האָט זיך פערשפרייט איבער דער וועלט, אז עס זאָל ברענגען דעם מענשהייט דאָס ליכט פון דער ווארהייט, וואָס וועט ארויספיהרען די וענינגע פון זייער צייט צו דעם לעבען פון פרייד אין גאָט.

אין דעם הייליגען בוך „וויסענשאַפט פון דער קריסטשטער סייענס מיט שליסעל צו דער שריפטען“ פון מרים בעיקר עדי, מיט וועלכע עקספערימענט אוין מיט אכטזעהנטע, אוין דאָס הייסט די ווארהייט, וואָס שטאַמט אומער אָנגעהויבן צו רעדען דעם מענשען פון זייער צייט אין דעם ישוע, דער פונקט פון וועלכען דאָס ליכט פון שטערן האָט זיך פערשפרייט איבער דער וועלט, אז עס זאָל ברענגען דעם מענשהייט דאָס ליכט פון דער ווארהייט, וואָס וועט ארויספיהרען די וענינגע פון זייער צייט אין דעם לעבען פון פרייד אין גאָט.

דער הויפטזאַך שטערן פון האָפענונג אוין הערלעכקייט איז נאָך אלץ אוין דער פינסטערניס פון דעזע היימישע שטערן שטעהן, אוין פיהרט דעם מענשהייטען גראָדאָס צו דעם ווארהייט וואָס קריסטוס יעשוע האָט פערקונדיגט אוין זיין ציטע דאָס ליכט פון דעם שטערן האָט זיך ווידער אנגעהויבן צו רעדען דער וועלט, אוין קריסטשטען סייענס איז דאָס ליכט פון ווארהייט אוין לעבען וואָס מען קען האָבען דורך דעם פאָלגען דעם ישוע אוין זיין לעהרען. אוין אזוי ווי אוין אלע צייטען האָט דאָס ליכט פון שטערן אָנגעהויבן צו שיינען אין דער פינסטער ניס, אוין דער פינסטערניס האָט עס נישט איבערוואָלטיגט, קיין קראַנקהייט וואָס מען קען אויסקוקירט ווערען, אין קיין זינד וועלכע וואָס מען קען נאָר זיין, זיינען מער־ווייניגער אָפן פאר דעם פערשטאַנד פון גאָט וואָס קריסטשטען סייענס שטעלט פאר אונז, אוין אין אלע קריסטשטען קירכעס אוין אין אלע קריסטשטע היימען אוין אין אלע ארטער וואָס מען רעדט וועגען קריסטשטען סייענס, אוין אין אלע ווארהייט זוכענדע הערצער אוין מחשבות

Intimate Message: Washington

Putting First Things First ..... ***By Roscoe Drummond***

Why did President Roosevelt act so hesitatingly and so reluctantly to do what he has now been compelled to do, namely, take over the great private shipyards at Kearny, N. J.?

Nearly $500,000,000 in defense orders were being delayed. Not a stroke of work on vitally needed naval and merchant vessels had been done since Aug. 7. More than 16,000 defense workers were idle day after day.

Did the President think that further negotiations would be productive despite the fact that the National Defense Labor Mediation Board had apparently exhausted all avenues of agreement? Did he think he could persuade the Federal Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company to accept the Board's recommendation by appealing to its parent corporation, United States Steel? Did he think that for some reason there might not be adequate public support for decisive action?

None of these considerations really seems sufficient to explain the avowed doubts and delays which marked the President's course. Only one other plausible factor remains. It is that Mr. Roosevelt was unhappy, to say the least, possibly dissatisfied, with the recommendation of the Mediation Board, which the company refused to accept and which forced the Government to take possession and begin operation, as it has today, of the Kearny Yards.

As the dispute finally emerged from the Mediation Board there was only a single issue in controversy between the union and the company and on that issue the Board—with the employer representative on the panel dissenting—sided with the union and urged that the managament accede to the "maintenance of membership" clause in its contract with its employees.

Thus it was this "maintenance of membership" clause which was the only point at issue and this clause required that the company discharge any present or future union employee who should seek to leave the union or fail to pay his dues.

In order that the issue may be fairly appraised and not exaggerated it should be understood that the "maintenance of membership" does not involve a closed shop, that the company may employ non-union men and that non-union men are not at any time compelled to join the union.

But "maintenance of membership" does require that the management become a party to compelling its workers who are already in the union or shall subsequently join the union, to remain in the union. It makes continuation of membership in the union a condition of continued employment and it makes resignation from the union equivalent to resignation from work.

Now this means that for the duration of the union's agreement with the company—and once such an agreement is voluntarily made it is exceedingly difficult to unmake it—there is no freedom of contract between the union member and his union. The employee is free to join the union but he is not free to leave the union, at least not without losing his job.

Thus three powerful pressures are brought to bear upon the employee to force him to keep up his union membership under all circumstances. There is the understandable pressure of the union itself on its membership. To this, under the "maintenance of union" clause, is added the virtually decisive coercion of the company, which coercion, in the case of the Kearny Shipyards, is to be brought about by the coercion of the Federal Government. Under such conditions the voluntary way into the union remains easy but the voluntary way out is to be made nearly impossible.

And this, L. H. Korndorff, President of the company, said in his final letter to President Roosevelt, "we consider to be an undemocratic and unsound principle, and against the public interest."

And after this much has been put into the record, let me say that it is not the intention of this writer to advocate in the slightest that the recommendations of the Mediation Board should be other than faithfully accepted for the duration of the emergency. The Board has on its side the fact that the "maintenance of membership" clause is a part of numerous employer-employee contracts where labor relations are notably satisfactory, that the closed shop itself prevails in 38 of the 39 West Coast shipyards affecting 20 different unions and that the virtual freezing of union membership is certain to reduce the hazard of "raids" of one union upon the other during this period of continued American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations rivalry. And no doubt the Board felt that its decision may have been a practical necessity in view of the urgent need of keeping defense production going at this vital point.

When all defense production, ships and more ships—battleships and merchant ships—stand out as essential to the protection of the life and liberty of the United States, no adequate case can be made out to justify a rejection, either by union or by company, of the considered conclusions of the Mediation Board.

In the North American Aviation strike at Inglewood, Calif., it found against the union and when the union refused to abide by its recommendation, the Government was forced to take over. It did.

In the Kearny Shipyard strike, it found against the company and now that the company has refused to abide by its decision, the Government is forced to take over. It did so today.

The Board's indorsement of the "maintenance of membership" clause lends approval to a practice which does not seem justifiable but the final settlement of this issue must be adjourned for the duration—because first things must come first.

The Country Speaks: Tacoma

Tacoma Plan ..... ***By Rodney L. Brink***

"This," said Mayor Harry P. Cain of Tacoma, "is a pay-roll city. See the smoke?"

From the windows of his combination office and den there are many smokestacks to be seen, and much smoke. There will be more and more smoke all the time if Mayor Cain has his way—and he seems to be having it.

"The wind off the Sound takes the smoke away up into the high hills. We get very little of it in Tacoma," the Mayor explains. In general that is true. The great smelter stack on the Sound, beside but not exactly in Tacoma, billows forth fumes that wouldn't be pleasant if they were down low. But they are released 565 feet in the air. Once in a while the wind from the Sound doesn't do its full duty, and an occasional sulphurous whiff from a pulp mill greets the unaccustomed nostrils of a stranger. But that is strictly a local story. This story is about Tacoma as a 1941 pioneer, and Mayor Cain.

The pioneering spirit still is strong in Tacoma, as it is in the entire Pacific Northwest. That is why its pioneering venture in the field of labor relations has a good chance of succeeding. If it does succeed, Tacoma will have blazed one of the most important sociological trails of our time.

"When I was running for the Mayorship, the vote told me the men down among those smokestacks along the waterways didn't trust me," Mr. Cain said.

"I had been a banker for 10 years, had been active in the Chamber of Commerce, spoke at banquets and luncheons about a recent year's experiences and observations in England and Germany—and the laboring men plainly did not want me as their Mayor.

"It was simply the fact that they didn't know me that made them mistrust me. They thought my interests and inclinations were opposed to theirs. That wasn't true. I didn't know them or their problems much better than they knew me, but I definitely was not an antagonist."

The story of Mayor Cain's election is one of the dramatic chapters of American municipal-political history. Third in the primary election, he had accepted an enviable position in business when an incident as tragically dramatic as ever one devised by a playwright removed one of the run-off candidates from the field and opened the way for Mr. Cain's return to it. When results of the final election were tallied he was Mayor Cain, by a majority of 1,900 votes.

"I made no promises or pledges. I took no great campaign funds from any source. And I don't owe anybody anything—except trying to do a job." So says Mayor Cain.

In this trying to do a job, Mayor Cain keeps open house at his office. All manner of enterprises he believes are good for his City get their impetus there. Some are conceived there. Ideas thrive there because Mayor Cain likes ideas and likes action.

"The men down there along the waterfront, among the smokestacks, trust me now," he says.

So, when he began to feel this trust, Mayor Cain began also to try to get the workers and the employers of his City to know, understand, and trust each other.

"You can't always trust a man until you know him," he says. "And usually, if you do know him, you find that you not only trust him, but like him as well."

He invited about 40 outstanding men of Tacoma to a dinner to get acquainted. The party included about equal numbers of those who would sit on opposite sides of the conference tables if difficulties ever again broke in on the then harmonious course of Tacoma's labor relations. He mixed them up thoroughly on both sides of the dinner table. Those present reported that they had "a great time."

Mr. Cain is a native of Nashville, Tenn. He came West with his parents as a child. His manner is a pleasing combination of gently humorous southern friendliness and crisp northwestern enterprise on a broad scale. It is an irresistible combination in the field of getting things done.

So it is that men up and down the Pacific Coast talk of a "Tacoma Plan." And workers and industrialists here talk of voluntarily asking the City Council to formalize a 30-day talk-it-over period prior to any drastic action. "Why call in experts from 3,000 miles away," says the Mayor, "to solve a discussion between neighbors?"

To Change the Subject:

March and Countermarch ..... ***By Vera Connolly***

Distinguished Foreign Visitor: "What's all this social unrest? Why are all these people running out of their homes with floor lamps and bird cages? Perhaps there's been a fire."

His Honor (Any American city): "Nope. Just moving day."

DFV: "Extraw-dnary! Like Boxing Day? Families moving their old things out to help the poor?"

HH (With feeling): "Help the poor, nothing! They wouldn't part with one of those rickety floor lamps—not for anything. And if they would, the poor wouldn't want it. No. They're just moving. You know, from one apartment to another. It's done here, once a year."

DFV: "It's a new Law? Your New Deal is most amazing!"

HH: "A Law? No. Say, stranger, you can blame almost anything else on the New Deal; and you won't hurt my feelings. But they didn't think up moving day. No siree. These people don't have to move. They want to move!"

DFV (Startled): "Not really! You don't mean—they like it? All this dust and running around?"

HH: " 'Course they like it. Over in your country, the family that lives in one house the longest is considered the smartest. Here, it's the family that finds the best apartment in town every September and gets into it before the other fellow can."

DFV: "Then it's really a game? Isn't it?"

HH: "You might call it that. But it's terribly hard work, too. When my wife tells me, along about June or July . . . 'John, I was driving out past Mole Mansions today—that new garden apartment out near the Dump. No, you can't smell the Dump! I tried and tried. The wind blows the other way, Well, just for fun, I went in to see some of the apartments. And what do you think? There's a free radio in every apartment; all installed! Why, it would pay us to move out there. It would cost us less than buying a new radio.' When my wife begins to talk that way— I go down cellar and start counting the boxes and barrels. I know we're going to move in September."

DFV: "Incredible. You—er—I gather you're moving to Mole Mansions this year?"

HH: "Nope. Moved there last year."

DFV: "You're enjoying it?"

HH: "Too noisy. Too many radios. Moving out tomorrow. My wife's packing now."

DFV: "You don't mean it! Then I'm detaining you. I'll hop on a sight-seeing bus, old man. Glad to." . . .

HH (Firmly): "No. This is my job. Now—where shall we go first? Oh yes, you wanted to visit the new Art Museum. Let's see. We can't go down Morton Boulevard. 'S all torn up. They're moving the car tracks. And we can't use Apple Tree Lane. Not today! It's lined with big apartment houses; and the streets will be filled with moving vans. Would you mind walking? 'S just a step."

DFV (25 minutes later): "If it's much further . . ."

HH: "No, no. There it is—right over there. That big building with the lions on it. Very handsome, isn't it? D'ye know, we have a wonderful little city here. Yes, sir! When Professor Brink gave us that collection of mummies he dug up in Egypt, the old town promised to house it properly. And it has. It certainly has. Oh, yes—he was raised here; home town boy. Here—we'll try the side entrance. It's after visiting hours."

Museum Door Keeper: "Yere Honor, I'm turrible sorry. Orders is orders. The hull place is torn up inside an' the Perfessor said we're not to let anybody in. Not anybody—not even you, yer Honor. It's embarrassin' for you. But you know Perfessor Brink. He's moving his hull collection o' mummies —worth $900,000 it is—from the West Wing to the East Wing. It's a very perticklер moving job. And he says nobody's to set foot in this edyfice till day after termorra.

HH: "Where's Brink? I'll talk to him."

MDK: "Oh, he ain't here, yer Honor. His Assistants are superintendin' this job. You see the Perfessor and his family is moving today from his apartment on Apple Tree Lane out to a new development in the suburbs."

HH: "To Dandelion Lawns?"

MDK: "That's the place."

HH: "Moving there myself, tomorrow. Well, Jake, tell the Professor we tried to see his mummies."

DFV (Drily, as they walk dejectedly back to the car): "Is there anything in this country of yours that doesn't move? I'd like to see it."

HH (Scratching his head): "Well—I dunno. Yes—Did you say you were going to Washington?"

DFV: "I plan to."

HH: "Look up Congress. You'll like it."

A Drop of Water Falls—An Economy Is Changed

In the Pacific Northwest the defense emergency is merely an incident—albeit an important one—in the development of a mighty empire in which power and more power is ever the goal.

Inside America
Nineteenth of 30 articles

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Bonneville

The drop of water that trembles off a melting twig in the Canadian Rockies and hurries down a merry mountain stream into the Columbia River is helping to change the basic economy of a mighty empire, an empire that has 13 per cent of America's land area but only 3 per cent of its population.

This is the Pacific Northwest. When the defense emergency is over other regions in America will give up their smokeless powder plants, gas mask factories, ordnance works and tank assembly lines, but the Pacific Northwest will keep and expand its big defense industry. The Northwest is going in for power, and power these days means magnesium and aluminum.

Aluminum is probably, at this moment, more important than any other single metal in the world. After the war it will still be important. The Pacific Northwest is becoming the light metal center of the Nation. And note, while you are about it, that the power supply on which the transformation rests is publicly owned and publicly operated.

Majestic Stream

I think that the thing that most impresses the newcomer out here is the discovery of the Columbia River. Since I found myself ignorant of its bigness, I imagine other Easterners may be in the same state. The Columbia is like the coiled main-spring of a watch. It is making this whole new economy tick.

The Columbia is a majestic stream. It extends back 1,200 miles into British Columbia. It is, without doubt, the greatest power stream in the United States, and possibly in the world. Its whole course is dramatic. Here on the lush coastal region it rolls through cloud-capped hills like the Hudson; 400 miles or so farther upstream, at Grand Coulee, it is rushing between canyon walls of a near-desert; and at its source it melts from glacier-capped mountains.

People laughed at Bonneville at first.

In March, 1934, the Public Utilities Fortnightly said the power market here was already over-supplied, and "shows every indication of decreasing, rather than increasing."

In July, 1939, the Industrial News Review, Portland, Ore., assailed the Bonneville project as a "costly white elephant" which has failed to attract "a single important industry."

And Now

Today crews of men are working with the quiet intensity of technicians (which is so much faster, more impressive, and terrible, than the frantic rush of mobs) to speed power installation, which could be doubled and not meet the demand. Bonneville is expected to pay for itself in 40 years.

Unfortunately it takes time to install turbines and generators, even with the Bonneville and Grand Coulee Dams already built. Army engineers indicate where seven more big dams should go; but that is for the future.

If the big river were completely harnessed it would produce 90,000,000,000 kilowatt hours a year, it is estimated, which is what all the homes, all the farms, all the stores and all the factories of the whole United States purchased in 1929. But that's a long way off. For example, at Grand Coulee the big dam is finished. Some day 18 108,000 kilowatt generators will be installed, each one of them larger than any other now in existence. But it takes a couple of years to build a turbo-generator this size. The first two are about to go into operation, and another two some time next year. It takes time—time. The agonizing race goes on between Hitler's armies and calm-eyed American engineers, trying to get more electricity out of the swift waters.

Technical Point

One technical point I think you should know about. Electric current can be made almost anywhere by steam-station plants, and most of the big cities are lighted that way now by private utilities, burning coal. But what the electro-chemical and electro-metallurgical industries need is low-cost power in immense and steady quantities: "100 per cent load factor power in large blocks" is the technical term. When electricity comes in this kind of a package it is almost a different commodity. And that's the way you get it here, and at TVA, St. Lawrence and Boulder Dam, all publicly developed.

There is another technical matter that I should put in, too, about aluminum. Aluminum is one of the most widely distributed ores there is, but it is nearly everywhere found mixed with silica, and no cheap way of separating silica has been devised. And so most of the big plants go outside the country for their ore, and import bauxite, which is free of silica, from the Guianas. Some day a cheap system of utilizing native aluminum will be devised, but probably not for this emergency.

A technique has, however, just been devised by the School of Mines, State College of Washington and the U. S. Bureau of Mines, for electrothermic separation of magnesium ore. The ore is conveniently found in Stevens County, north of Spokane. Aluminum weighs two-thirds less than steel, and magnesium is a third lighter than aluminum. When toughened with alloys these metals are harder than steel. Previously aluminum was a monopoly of "Alcoa" and sold for some 17 cents a pound. Magnesium was made by the Dow Chemical Company process, and sold for 25 to 30 cents a pound, under patent license shared equally by the Aluminum Company and the big German chemical trust. A disgraceful feature of this patent arrangement was revealed by TNEC, that America was, in effect, limited in the amount of magnesium it could produce, while Germany could make all it wanted. Germany used magnesium more and more for airplanes, bomb casings and incendiary bombs. Dean A. E. Drucker of the Washington School of Mines now believes that the new Doerner-Harris process will produce domestic magnesium for 10 cents a pound. The effect of such a change would be revolutionary.

One hesitates to speculate about the light metals simply because the potentialities are so vast. Take the Pacific Northwest. Tucked away, far off, in the upper left-hand corner of the Nation, it has been a sort of rural province till now, occupying a kind of insular relationship to the rest of the country like New Zealand to Great Britain. There were crops, salmon and forests. Regarding the latter, incidentally, I found that my guide heats his house with sawdust! It's a cheap by-product of the lumber industry, and he uses it in a self-feed grate, like coal. The furnace has to be replenished fairly often and most of his basement is used storing the fuel.

Monopoly Broken

Now the aluminum monopoly is broken, the Richard J. Reynolds and other companies are entering the picture, there is unlimited power to be tapped and all sorts of defense industries are rushing in. The old farm economy of the Northwest is yielding to an industrial economy. It is doubtful if citizens of the area itself realize what the change may mean.

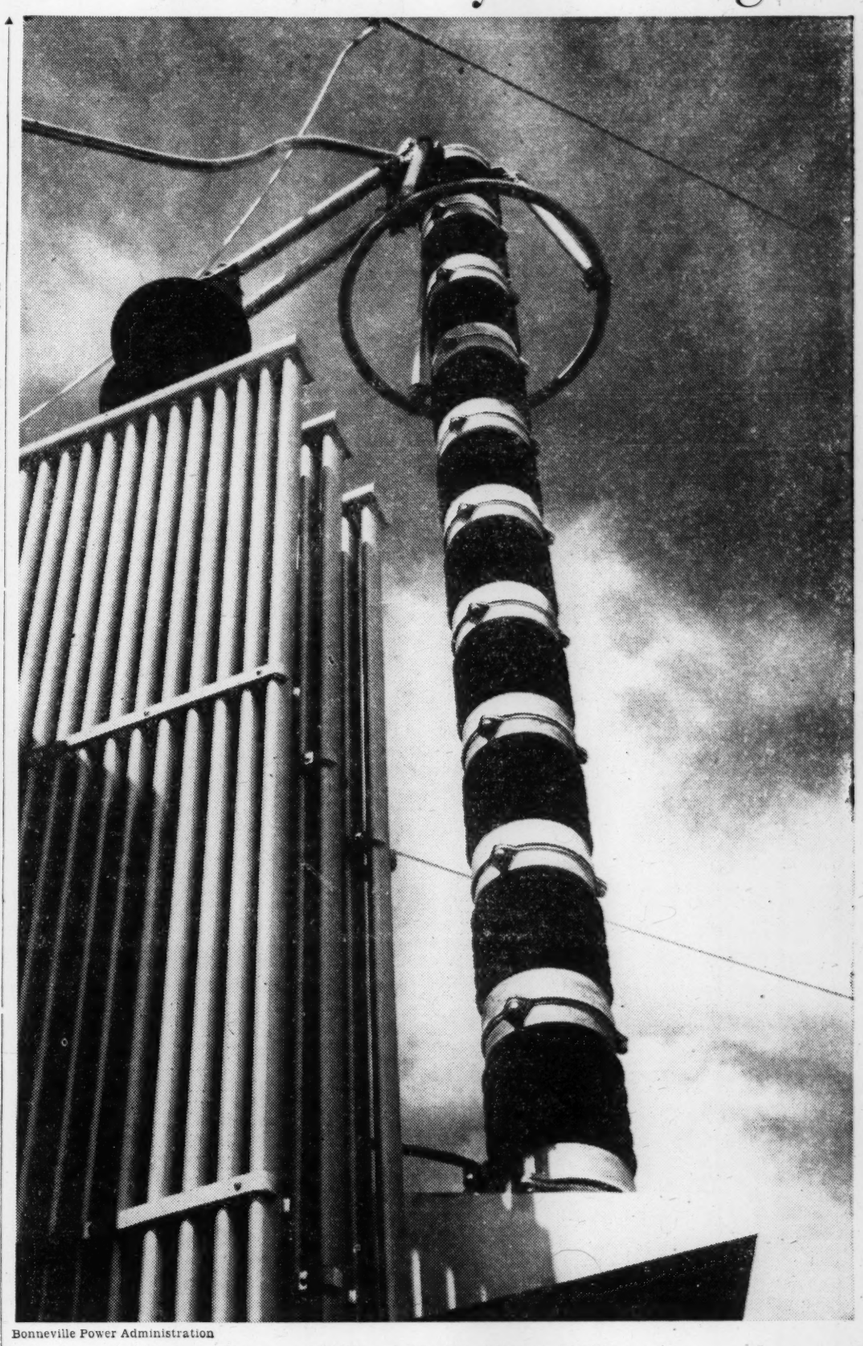
Take a single item. Why shouldn't automobiles in the future be made of aluminum? There is no limit to the alternatives for its use, besides airplane wings, if low-cost quantity production is possible. A Justice Department brief to the Southern District Court at New York recently expressed the possible importance of aluminum in the automobile field. Think of the economies of cars weighing 2,000 pounds against 3,000 pounds. That's what the little Army "jeep" weighs.

Public Ownership

In all this story it should be stressed that Congress has steel-riveted down the idea of public ownership. The Bonneville Act explicitly and categorically instructed the Administrator "to encourage the widest possible use of all electric energy that can be generated"; and in selling that energy at wholesale, at all times "to give preference and priority to public bodies and co-operatives."

And so guerilla warfare broke out between private utilities and Bonneville employees (partially restrained by the Hatch Act) over the best way of getting power to the consumer to turn his fan and boil his egg. When the defense emergency is over the prestige of Bonneville for the resumed battle will be immensely enhanced.

So that's the story! All those things happen when the drop falls off its twig and starts toward the Pacific. One thing seems certain. When the armament factories close in the rest of the nation, after the war, the Northwest is going to hug tight its vast new industry.



Bonneville Power Administration

Bonneville Power Passes Through Here

The photographer catches a detail of transformer, insulator, and wires extending into the sky.

As the Airplane Camera Sees Bonneville

The fish ladders can clearly be seen. In the next article of this series, Mr. Strout will give a disquisition on these ladders and on the Government's efforts to re-educate fish

National Singles Tennis Fields Wide Open—Brooklyn Dodgers Feature Baseball

Mrs. Cooke, Frank Kovacs Favored by Longwood Pro

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The 60th national doubles tennis championships at Longwood Cricket Club over, the leading net stars of the country now turn their eyes toward the national singles championships to be held at the West Side Tennis Club, Forest Hills, N. Y., beginning this Saturday.

And according to personable Ralph Chambers, Longwood's professional for the past eight years, both the men's and women's fields are wide open, so much so that any one of a half-dozen players could come up with the title in either division.

Boy and man, Ralph Chambers has seen a lot of tennis players come and go at Longwood. Although his term of service as pro extends back only eight years, he has been around the Chestnut Hill club for the past quarter-century, first as a locker boy, and then as an assistant groundkeeper to his uncle, Charlie Chambers. Quiet and unassuming, he does not give his opinion unless asked, but when he says something on tennis, it carries weight.

"The six players I would name as having the best chances to win the men's title," he said yesterday afternoon following the day's play, "are Frankie Kovacs, Bobby Riggs, Don McNeill, the present champion, Wayne Sabin, Jack Kramer, and Ted Schroeder in that order.

"In the women's I list in order Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Cooke, Pauline Betz, Valerie Scott, Margaret Osborne, Helen Bernhard, and possibly Helen Jacobs.

Scrambled Eggs

"Despite that listing, though," he added with a slight smile, "both fields are like a plate of scrambled eggs. The seedings and the draws will have a lot to say about the final outcome, and right now I would not say that anybody is definitely in."

Like many who have seen Kovacs play this summer, Ralph has been impressed with the Oakland, Calif., star's game. "If it were only certain that some of his eccentricities would not crop out next week, I wouldn't hesitate to nominate him. After all, he proved himself the outstanding individual player in the tournament here. In his match with Bill Crosby against McNeill and Parker, he showed the best serve and an amazing stroke repertory which completely captured the fancy of the gallery. If his partner had been more experienced, they would have defeated Parker and McNeill easily.

Keeps Him Relaxed

"Kovac's clowning, you know, is really an advantage for him. It keeps him relaxed on the court, and while I do not think that his behavior when he clowns really comes up to the best standards of court demeanor, I see no harm in it. He has all the courage in the world and can win if he keeps himself in hand."

Riggs must be placed second, ahead of McNeill, he said, because of his record on the tournament circuit this summer. His major feat was his fourth victory in five years at Seabright. In addition, he beat McNeill in the final of the southern championships, and also was victorious at Southampton. McNeill has only his win at Newport to show for his efforts.

Layoff Helped

"Wayne Sabin," he declared, "deserves much consideration. After his year's layoff at the request of the U. S. L. T. A., he has come back to play some of the best tennis of his career. He was runner-up to Kovacs at Rye, and won the Nassau Bowl besides being a finalist here in the national doubles. Kramer, who went to the semifinals last year, and Schroeder, who went to the quarters, must also be put on the list. Frankie Parker, despite his No. 5 national ranking, does not seem to have it, nor does Gardnar Mulloy. If Joe Hunt, the present intercollegiate champion who went to the semis last year, can play, he will be a factor, but he is now on maneuvers with the Navy.

"One last word for the men's tournament—watch for Gil Hunt to make trouble. He is capable of knocking off a star or two. Last year he won the first set from Jack Kramer 6—3, but then lost the next three by identical scores of 8—6."

As far as the women are concerned, Chambers feels that Mrs. Cooke deserves the No. 1 spot. "She is playing better now than she has been in the past three years, and her singles victories this summer have been at Jackson Heights, the Middle States championship, and at Seabright. At Rye she was runner-up to Pauline Betz. I make her the favorite despite her No. 6 national ranking to Miss Betz' No. 3. Pauline comes second.

Miss Scott Rates

"After Miss Betz, I think that Valerie Scott should come. If a ranking had been made in England this year, she would have been No. 2. After all, she was semifinalist at Forest Hills last year, losing to Alice Marble. She was upset at Essex two weeks ago by Margaret Osborne in a close match that at one point seemed to be Miss Scott's. In the ninth game of the third set, when she was leading 5-3 and needed only one point to close out the match, Miss Scott made a placement that appeared good and their players rushed to the net for congratulations. Just as they got there the referee called out, and Miss Osborne received a reprieve. Miss Scott quite understandably let down and lost the next four games and the match."

Miss Osborne, No. 11 nationally, will cause trouble as will Helen Bernhard and possibly Miss Jacobs, last year's finalist at Forest Hills and No. 2 nationally in ranking. Dorothy Bundy, Ralph cannot see, despite her No. 4 ranking, nor Mrs. Virginia Wolfenden Kovacs, No. 7. Miss Bernhard is No. 8.

All in all, the tournament promises to be interesting considering the fact that foreign entrants will again be missing. At least the results are not foregone conclusions.

Local Box Scores

Braves
Yesterday
First Game

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Sisti 2b	6	0	0	0	4	6	2
Cooney cf	4	1	1	1	2	0	0
Hassett 1b	3	0	0	0	15	1	0
Waner rf	6	0	1	1	1	0	0
West lf	5	0	1	1	4	0	0
Rowell 2b	5	2	1	1	3	3	3
Miller ss	4	0	2	2	2	2	0
Berres c	2	0	0	0	4	2	0
‡Moore	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montgomery c	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Johnson p	3	1	1	1	0	0	0
§Demaree	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Salvo p	1	0	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	41	4	7	7	36	16	5

PITTS	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Handley, 3b	6	1	4	6	2	2	0
Vaughan, ss	6	0	1	1	3	4	0
Elliott, rf	5	1	1	1	1	0	0
Van Robays, lf	5	0	1	1	3	1	0
Fletcher, 1b	2	0	1	1	4	1	0
Collins, 1b	1	0	0	0	6	1	1
Gustine, 2b	6	0	2	2	5	4	0
Di Maggio, cf	6	1	2	2	5	0	0
Lopez, c	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
Baker, c	3	0	0	0	3	1	0
†Garms	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Davis, c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sewell, p	5	0	0	0	2	5	0
Totals	48	3	12	18	*35	19	1

* Two out in 12th when winning run scored. † Batted for Baker in 12th. ‡ Batted for Berres in seventh. § Batted for Johnson in ninth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Boston	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	4
Pittsburgh	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2

Runs batted in, Elliott, Gustine, Di Maggio, Sisti, Cooney, Rowell. Two-base hits, Handley 2, Di Maggio. Home run, Di Maggio. Stolen bases, Handley, Rowell. Sacrifices, Van Robays, Hassett, Montgomery. Double plays, Sisti, Rowell and Hassett. Left on bases, Pittsburgh 14, Boston 12. Base on balls, by Sewell 7, by Johnson, by Salvo. Struck out, by Sewell 3, by Johnson 3, Hits, off Johnson, 11 in 9 innings; off Salvo, 1 in 3 innings. Hit by pitcher, by Sewell (Miller). Wild pitch, Sewell. Winning pitcher, Salvo. Time, 2h. 51m. Umpires, Barr, Sears, Jorda.

Second Game

PITTS	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Handley 3b	3	1	1	1	1	0	0
Vaughan ss	4	2	2	2	2	3	1
Elliott rf	3	1	1	1	0	1	0
Van Robays lf	4	1	1	2	2	0	0
Martin 1b	3	2	3	3	6	0	0
Gustine 2b	4	0	3	4	2	1	2
Di Maggio cf	2	0	0	0	2	0	0
Davis p	3	0	0	0	0	3	1
Klinger p	3	0	0	0	0	5	0
Total	29	7	11	13	18	11	3

BOSTON							
Sisti 3b	2	0	1	1	0	0	1
*Demaree	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Roberge 3b	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Cooney cf	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
Hassett 1b	2	1	0	0	7	0	0
Waner rf	3	1	3	4	0	0	0
West lf	3	0	0	0	2	0	0
Rowell 2b	3	0	1	1	1	3	0
Miller ss	3	1	1	2	2	3	1
Berres c	1	0	0	0	3	1	0
M'tgomery c	2	0	1	1	1	0	0
Javery p	1	0	0	0	0	2	0
Lamanna p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
*Moore	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Hutchings p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	24	3	7	9	18	10	2

*Batted for Lamanna in fifth. †Batted for Sisti in sixth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	
Pittsburgh	0	1	0	0	4	2	—7
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	1	2—3

(Called end 6th—Sunday law.)

Runs batted in, Van Robays 3, Di Maggio 2, Gustine, West, Rowell, Montgomery. Two-base hits, Van Robays, Gustine, Waner, Miller. Sacrifice, Demaree. Double plays, Miller, Rowell and Hassett; Klinger, Vaughan and Gustine. Left on base, Pittsburgh 8, Boston 5. Base on balls, by Klinger, by Javery 3. Struck out, by Klinger 2, by Javery 2, by Lamanna, by Hutchings. Hits, off Javery, 8 in 4 1-3 innings; off Lamanna, 0 in 2-3 inning (pitched to two batters); off Hutchings, 3 in 1 inning. Hit by pitcher, by Javery (Martin). Wild pitch, Klinger. Losing pitcher, Javery. Time, 1h. 34m. Umpires, Sears, Jorda, Barr. Attendance, 13,411.

Red Sox
Yesterday
First Game

CLEVE.	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Boudreau ss	4	1	2	2	4	2	0
Weatherly cf	3	1	0	0	4	0	0
Walker lf	4	1	1	1	1	0	0
Heath rf	4	0	1	1	1	0	0
Grimes 2b	3	0	0	0	3	3	0
Keltner 3b	4	1	2	5	2	0	0
Bell 1b	3	1	1	1	6	0	0
Desautels, c	3	0	1	1	6	0	0
Milnar p	3	0	0	0	0	1	0
Bagby p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	31	4	8	11	27	6	0

BOSTON							
L Newsome ss	3	0	1	1	2	1	0
Fox rf	4	1	2	2	2	0	0
Cronin 3b	4	0	0	0	1	2	0
Williams lf	4	1	1	1	3	0	0
Foxx 1b	3	1	2	9	1	0	0
Doerr 2b	4	0	0	0	2	4	0
Di Maggio cf	4	0	1	2	1	0	0
Pytlak c	3	0	1	1	4	1	0
*Spence	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Harris p	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	32	3	7	9	24	9	1

*Batted for Pytlak in ninth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Cleveland	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	—3

Runs batted in, Keltner, Heath, Foxx 2, Di Maggio. Two-base hits, Foxx, Di Maggio. Home run, Keltner. Sacrifices, Grimes, L. Newsome. Double play, Grimes, Boudreau and Bell. Left on bases, Boston 5, Cleveland 7. Base on balls, by Harris 2, by Milnar 2. Struck out, by Harris 3, by Milnar 5. Hits, off Milnar, 7 in 8⅔ innings; off Bagby, 0 in 1-3 inning. Hit by pitcher, by Harris (Desautels), Winning pitcher, Milnar. Time, 1h. 50m. Umpires, Grieve, Quinn and McGowan.

Second Game

CLEVE	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Peters ss	4	1	1	1	2	4	1
Weatherly cf	4	2	2	3	0	0	0
Walker lf	4	0	1	1	4	0	0
Heath rf	3	1	2	3	2	0	0
Grimes 2b	4	0	1	1	2	3	0
Keltner 3b	4	0	0	0	1	2	0
Bell 1b	3	0	0	0	11	0	0
Hemsley c	2	1	0	0	6	1	0
Smith p	3	0	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	31	5	7	9	27	11	1

BOSTON							
L Newsome ss	5	0	0	0	0	6	1
Fox rf	4	1	2	3	0	0	0
Cronin 3b	4	0	0	0	1	2	0
Williams lf	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Foxx 1b	3	0	2	2	14	0	0
Doerr 2b	4	0	0	0	1	3	0
Tabor 1b	3	1	1	2	1	0	0
Peacock c	3	0	1	1	7	0	1
Johnson p	3	0	0	0	0	2	0
*Pytlak	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	33	2	6	8	24	13	2

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Cleveland	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	—5
Boston	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

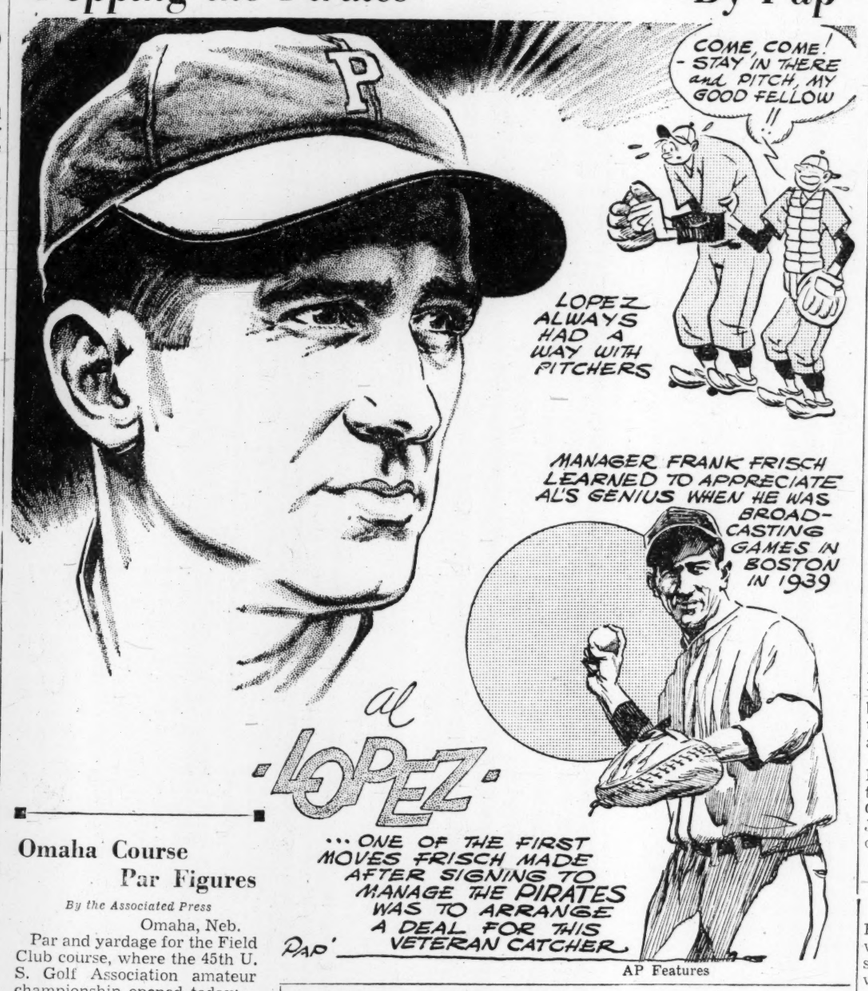
Runs batted in, Foxx, Fox, Walker 2, Heath, Keltner. Two-base hits, Fox, Di Maggio, Weatherly, Heath. Stolen base, Heath. Left on bases, Boston 8, Cleveland 4. Base on balls, by Johnson 2, by Smith 4. Struck out, by Johnson 4, by Smith 4. Umpires, McGowan, Quinn and Grieve. Time, 1h. 39m. Attendance, 16,287.

New Hampshire Four-Ball

MANCHESTER, N. H., Aug. 25 (AP)—Warren Tibbetts, of this city, and Ben Benard, of Nashua, yesterday won the New Hampshire four-ball golf championship, defeating Henry Bent and Harry Madison of Keene, 2 and 1, in the finals.

BRAVES FIELD
Doubleheader tomorrow at 1:30
BRAVES vs. PITTSBURGH
Seats at Filene's Men's Store—Hub 2195

Pepping the Pirates —By Pap'



AP Features

Omaha Course Par Figures

By the Associated Press

Omaha, Neb.

Par and yardage for the Field Club course, where the 45th U. S. Golf Association amateur championship opened today:

Hole	Yardage	Par
1	384	4
2	410	4
3	467	5
4	515	5
5	206	3
6	404	4
7	436	4
8	150	3
9	331	4
Out	3,313	36
10	365	4
11	359	4
12	169	3
13	371	4
14	450	4
15	350	4
16	321	4
17	622	5
18	431	4
In	3,432	36
Out	3,313	36
Total	6,745	72

Maine Tennis

YORK, Me., Aug. 25 (AP)—The Maine tennis championships end today with completion of play in the men's doubles and the mixed doubles.

Eddie Amark and Will Crosby of Oakland, Calif., earned one bracketing in the men's doubles finals by beating Jim Evert and Gardner Larned of Chicago 6—2, 6—1, yesterday.

William Talbert, Cincinnati, won the men's singles yesterday, defeating Seymour Greenberg, Chicago, 3—6, 6—2, 6—2. Talbert was seeded first.

Kay Winthrop, Boston, won the women's singles in a 6—1, 6—4, victory over Dorothy Wightman, Brookline, Mass., who teamed with Katherine Hubbell, Dedham, Mass., to take the doubles final from Miss Winthrop and Barbara Nields, Cleveland, Ohio, 12—10, 5—7, 7—5.

Baseball Games

Today
American League

Boston at Cleveland.
New York at Chicago.
Philadelphia at Detroit.
Washington at St. Louis.

National League

Pittsburgh at Boston postponed, rain. Double-header tomorrow.
Cincinnati at New York postponed, rain. Double-header tomorrow.
St. Louis at Brooklyn postponed, rain. Doubleheader tomorrow.
(Only games scheduled).

Tomorrow
National League

Pittsburgh at Boston (2).
St. Louis at Brooklyn (2).
Cincinnati at New York.
Chicago at Philadelphia (2).

American League

Boston at Cleveland.
Philadelphia at Detroit.
(Only games scheduled)

Boston Batting

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Cooney	374	40	114	0	24	.305
Montgomery	32	2	9	0	1	.281
Moore	299	33	81	4	31	.271
Rowell	399	42	107	4	45	.268
West	396	52	105	9	53	.265
Sisti	409	50	108	1	41	.264
Waner	239	30	63	2	34	.264
Masseti	303	43	79	1	21	.261
Masi	151	15	36	3	16	.238
Roberge	57	4	13	0	8	.228
Demaree	75	12	17	1	6	.227
Miller	449	40	99	6	52	.220
Berres	203	15	35	0	12	.172
Gremp	42	1	6	0	3	.143

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE.
Williams	366	99	148	28	93	.404
Cronin	427	82	137	13	77	.321
Foxx	399	76	120	18	85	.301
Peacock	208	22	62	0	27	.298
Fox	212	31	63	0	25	.297
Tabor	414	54	116	13	88	.280
Finney	424	69	117	3	37	.276
Doerr	395	55	109	14	75	.276
Di Maggio	453	95	122	6	35	.269
Pytlak	277	25	72	1	32	.260
Spence	191	22	46	2	26	.241
Newsome	168	16	36	1	11	.214
Carey	13	5	2	0	2	.154

Five Years Ago

By the Associated Press

Giants took National League lead by beating Reds while St. Louis lost double-header to Braves.

Baltimore Golfer Leading Early Scores in National

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 25 (AP)—Young Otto Greiner of Baltimore, matching the tough Field Club's par with a 72, took the early lead today in the first 18-hole qualifying round of the 45th national amateur golf championship.

The dark-haired student was supposed to play second fiddle to another member of his threesome, two-time finalist Ray Billows of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., but straying second shots cost the Great Lakes invitation winner strokes on two holes, and he dropped another when his tee shot left him short of the green on a one-shotter. That gave Billows a 75.

Harold H. (Holly) Mandly, Jr., of Avon, Conn., only man to break 70 in practice, joined Billows at 75, as did Early Christiansen, husky Miami policeman.

Five Withdrawals

With five withdrawals for whom there were no substitutes, there were 145 starters and all were on hand—a tribute to the U. S. G. A.'s innovation this year of making all sectional qualifiers report four days ahead of time whether they intended to compete here or not.

Pat Abbott of Los Angeles, 1936 Public Links champion and 1938 amateur finalist, joined the list of those predicting scores would be high.

"When I got my first look at the course I didn't think so," said Abbott. "One hole after another just seemed a drive and a niblick—simple. But I just never did seem to score, and I guess nobody else did, either."

Burke at Turn

Johnny Burke, former intercollegiate champion now playing out of Chicago, posted the first subpar score of the 45th national amateur golf championship today as he shot nine holes of his first 18-hole qualifying round in 34, two under standard for the Field Club course.

Or the first 25 players to make the turn, only two others were able to match par—Lou Jennings, who led the sectional qualifying field at Portland, Ore., and Otto Greiner of Baltimore.

When the first threesome teed off at 8 a. m. (C. S. T.) on their first 18-hole qualifying round there were some 100 spectators ranged around the tee. Most of them followed the second threesome, which included Ray Billows, finalist twice in the last four years and a ranking favorite, Greiner and Gene Milbourn of Omaha.

Pierce Present

The Billows gallery also was distinguished by the presence of Harold W. Pierce of Boston, U. S. G. A. President.

Billows, losing one stroke each on the last two holes, rounded the turn in 38, two over par, while Greiner was even with a 36. Billows' tee shot was short of the green on the 150-yard eighth. On the ninth he sliced his drive and was off the green with his second, played over a tree.

Greiner sank a 10-foot putt for a birdie on the second, a 15-footer for another at the sixth, then went over par on the seventh and eighth.

Burke, who won the intercollegiate title for Georgetown in 1938, dropped sizeable putts for birdies on the second, third and ninth holes, but went over on the short fifth to hit the turn in 34, two under par.

Maine Skeet Title

FAIRFIELD, Maine, Aug. 25 (AP)—Portland's Jim Whitney had to shoot a perfect 25, in an extra string, to win the Maine individual all-gauge skeet title yesterday. In the regular string, he and Ransome P. Kelley, Fairfield, had been tied at 92x100. Bob Henderson, Melrose, Mass., shot the day's best round, 94x100, to win the open all-gauge.

Deborah Verry Wins

NAYATT, R. I., Aug. 25 (AP)—Deborah Verry of Worcester and Ray Lenahan of Metacomet retained their Rhode Island mixed foursomes championship yesterday, defeating Mr. and Mrs. Warren Beard of Charles River (Mass.) 2 up in the final round at the Rhode Island Country Club.

The Christian Science Monitor Views the News

For Tuesday, August 26
12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Christian Science Program

For Tuesday, Aug. 26

11:30 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc). Christian Science program, auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79 and 15.35mc). Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast from the studio in The Christian Science Publishing Building.
6:30 p. m.—WRUL (6.04 and 11.73mc). Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, reradiocast by recording.
8:15 p. m.—WRUL (11.73mc and 15.13mc). Mondays through Fridays Tower News radiocast by recording.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.01mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)
6:30 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor, by recording.
6:45 p. m.—News for a Summer Evening.
7:00 p. m.—International Morse Code practice (For Advanced Students and Beginners).
(15.13mc or 11.73mc)
8:00 p. m.—Brazilian World News (in Portuguese).
8:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor, by recording.
8:30 p. m.—Inter-American Good-Will program; News; Music and Special Brazilian Half-Hour.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.

WBOS (11.87mc)
5:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Classical Concert.
6:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Rhythmic Melodies; Melodies by Miller.
7:00 p. m.—News in English; Stocks; "Sports Page"; Concert and Dance.
8:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Boyd Raeburn's Orchestra; Hollywood Reporter; orchestra.
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Viennese Ensemble; Vincent Lopez's Orchestra.
10:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Classical Concert.
11:00 p. m.—News in English; Jack Dalton, cowboy songs; The World's Best, drama.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—5:55 p. m.—Music. VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25. 2m.
London—6:15 p. m.—"Hello, Children." Program for children evacuated to U. S. A. and Canada. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.7meg., 25.5m.
Berlin—7.00 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77meg., 25.4m.; DZD, 10.54meg., 28.5m.
London—7:05 p. m.—War Commentary. Oliver Stewart. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.
Berlin—7:15 p. m.—Verdi Operas. DJD, 11.77meg. 25.4m.; DZD, 10.54meg., 28.5m.
Moscow—8.00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.41meg., 19m.; RNE, 12meg., 25m.
Budapest—8:30 p. m.—Operatic Selection; News in English; Piano Recital. HAT4, 9.12meg., 32.8m.
London—8:30 p. m.—Clive Brook: "Britain Speaks." GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.
Rio de Janeiro—9:00 p. m.—Program in English. PSH, 10.22meg. 29.5m.
London—9:15 p. m.—Democracy Marches: American Speaker. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.
Berlin—9:15 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77meg., 25.4m.; DZD, 10.54meg., 28.5m.
Tokyo—9:25 p. m.—Report. JLU4, 11.79 meg., 16.8m.; JLG4, 15.10meg., 19.8m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Concert of the First Military Band; Overture of the Opera "The Caid." Ambrosie Thomas. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31m.
Rome—11:30 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63meg., 31.1m.; 2RO4, 11.81meg., 25.4m.; 2RO6, 15.30meg., 19.6m.
London—11:30 p. m.—Radio Newsreel. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.
Lima, Peru—11:30 p. m.—Peru Today; Peruvian Music and Song. OAX-4Z, 6.08 meg., 49.6m.
Berlin—11:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77meg., 25.4m.; DZD, 10.54meg., 28.5m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be changed.

Two Big Ends On All-Star Grid Squad

Two more ends have been added to the Eastern College All-Stars' roster. They are Hugh Barber, last year's captain of Columbia, and Bill "Dolly" King, Negro boy from Long Island University. Both sent their signed contracts in yesterday from Cornwall-on-Hudson, where they are in training for the New York All-Star game.

Coach Swede Nelson expects this pair to start on the evening of Sept. 11, when the Chicago Bears invade Fenway Park. Nelson feels that he must have four big ends if the "T" formation is going to be halted. The former is 6ft. 1in. with 190 pounds, and King is even more formidable than Barber, standing 6ft. 3in. and weighing 215. He played basketball for the famous Long Island school.

The Stars are not the only club with big ends. The Chicago club has a few big lads starting with Plasman and Pool. Dick Plasman, a Vanderbilt product, hits 210, while his mate, Hampton Pool of Stanford, weighs 215. Halas plans on bringing three sets of ends to the hub. Most widely known end to this section is Ken Kavanagh, formerly of Louisiana State, who personally conducted his mates to victory at Holy Cross two seasons back. Ken scored four touchdowns that afternoon. He stands 6ft. 3in., and weighs 205.

Teamed with Kavanagh is Bob Nowaskey, of George Washington, a 195-pounder. The veteran George Wilson, 190 pounds, and Johnnie Seigal of Columbia, round out the end squad of the Bears.

Tennis Seedings

NEW YORK, Aug. 25 (AP)—Bobby Riggs and Pauline Betz were named today as the top-seeded players in the men's and women's divisions of the national singles tennis championships, which start next Saturday at Forest Hills.

Frank Kovacs was listed No. 2 in the men's division, with defending champion Don McNeill No. 3. Others in order were Ted Schroeder, Frank Parker, Wayne Sabin, John Kramer and Gardnar Mulloy. Ladislav Hetch, former Czech Davis Cupper, was placed at the top of the foreign entries.

Sarah Palfrey Cooke follows Miss Betz in the women's seedings, with Dorothy Bundy No. 3, Helen Bernhard No. 4, Helen Jacobs No. 5, Margaret Osborne No. 6, Mary Arnold No. 7 and Mrs. Virginia Wolfenden Kovacs No. 8. Valerie Scott and Nino Browne of England head the foreign list.

Series at Ebbets Field Holds Interest of Fans

The game between the Pittsburgh Pirates and Boston Braves scheduled for today has been postponed because of inclement weather. A doubleheader between the same teams will be played tomorrow starting at 1:30 o'clock.

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With the Braves apparently chained to seventh place in the National League and the Red Sox dropped to the bottom of the first division in the American, baseball fans locally centered their interest today on the continuation of the Cardinal-Dodger series at Ebbets Field. In fact, the crack of each base hit at Brooklyn not only is heard in Boston, but around the country. The schedule calls for singles today and tomorrow.

The leading contenders in the senior circuit will also get together next month. The Dodgers will be at St. Louis for dates Sept. 11, 12 and 13. Either side may wait until then to clinch the pennant.

Lead Unchanged

However, the September series does not dim the current setting in the eyes of the Brooklyn rooter. As far as he is concerned, the flag will be won or lost right on the home grounds today or tomorrow. What comes later will be an anticlimax. Exactly 31,523 paid to watch yesterday's doubleheader, which left the Brooks where they were before it started—a game and a half in front of the race.

The baseball critic and player will now tell you that the Dodgers have the edge over the Cardinals, chiefly because the contenders from the West must go the rest of the way without Enos Slaughter and for perhaps another couple of weeks minus Terry Moore. When Johnny Hopp was injured in last Friday's engagement at Philadelphia, Billy Southworth's future looked even darker. Johnny, though, was in center field yesterday.

Dodger Power

The Dodgers of late have been fortunate enough to keep their key players on the field and their pitching has been very good. Even Brooklyn fans are surprised at the Dodger power, which last week put them in front of the team batting race.

Just the same, the Cardinals will not be beaten without a battle, as suggested when they took the opener on Saturday. The Southworth clan is game and determined, and may have enough reserve strength to pull them through until the regulars get back. It now is apparent that Lefty Pollet, the Texas League rookie, can win in the National League. He will help. If the Cards lose the race it probably will be in the outfield, which was weakened defensively when Moore was forced out of action in Boston.

Here in the Hub, the Braves manage to give the fans an occasional thrill, but are getting nowhere in their battle for sixth place or better. They were still 2½ contests behind the Cubs this afternoon as they continued their series with the Pittsburgh Pirates. The schedule for the remainder of the week takes them against the Buccaneers tomorrow, the Cubs Wednesday and Thursday, and to Philadelphia Saturday and Sunday. There will be a twin bill with the Cubs here on Wednesday. Friday is an open date.

The Red Sox did as well as expected at Chicago, splitting a double-header with the White Sox, but yesterday dropped a pair to the Indians and slumped to the bottom of the first division. Early today they were 3½ games away from the second-place White Sox. However, it must be comforting to Joe Cronin to know that five full contests separate him from the fifth-place Tigers.

* * *

Shorts . . . The Red Sox play at Cleveland tonight and tomorrow afternoon . . . They are at Detroit Wednesday and Thursday, and return to Fenway Park for a week-end series with the Athletics on Saturday . . . There will be two games on Sunday . . . The opener of yesterday's double-header was won by the Braves when Bama Rowell singled home Johnny Cooney in the 12th inning . . . Bama had previously made three errors at second base, but all was soon forgiven.

* * *

Jimmy Foxx is back over the .300 . . . Johnny Peacock is within two points of that level . . . Al Montgomery lifted his average to .281 last week . . . Al Flair of Baltimore, young first baseman, will join the Sox at the close of the I. L. season . . . The Sox have recalled the following, to report at Sarasota in the spring: Emerson Dickman, Bill Fleming, Tony Lupien,

Bobby Jones Leads Challengers to Ryder Cup Victory With Triumph Over Picard

Scores 2 and 1 Personal Contribution to Affair

DETROIT, Aug. 25 (AP)—Bobby Jones, golfdom's statesman from Georgia, was back in the thick of former glory today after his 2-and-1 victory over Henry Picard turned the tide against Capt. Walter Hagen's Ryder Cup team in a two-day charity match at the Detroit Golf Club.

The stocky Georgian, once master of them all, emerged from virtual retirement after 10 years and yesterday provided the ounce of inspiration that hoisted his team of challengers to an 8½-to-6½ victory—the first ever scored over Hagen's Ryder Cuppers.

Jones was four down at the end of the first nine holes, but that was the depth of his humility. He fought back to even terms at the 18th and moved ahead 2 up in the next nine. Once again on the homeward stretch he lost a hole, but made it up to close out the match on the 35th.

Other Victors

Other victors for the challengers were Craig Wood, national open champion, who drubbed Vic Ghezzi, national P. G. A. titleholder, 3 and 2; Ben Hogan, who defeated Byron Nelson, 2 up; Jimmy Demaret, winner over Paul Runyan, 5 and 4; Clayton Heafner, who defeated Horton Smith, 7 and 6, and Denny Shute, who downed Harold (Jug) McSpaden, 4 and 3.

Only Ralph Guldahl, Dick Metz and Jimmy Hines won for the Cuppers. Guldahl beat Gene Sarazen, 4 and 2; Metz trimmed Ed Dudley, 5 and 4, and Hines beat Johnny Bulla, 6 and 5. Sam Snead and Lawson Little see-sawed through 36 holes to finish even.

Yesterday's singles play gave Captain Jones' challengers the victory. They trailed 3-2 Sunday morning after Saturday's two-ball foursome play.

Wood Beats Ghezzi

Ghezzi and Wood, winners of this summer's two biggest tournaments, locked in a match that ended when Ghezzi muffed two five-foot putts to drop the 33rd and 34th holes. His morning round putting performance was spectacular.

Little's 31 on the first afternoon nine was the best round of the day. Before that he had been two down to Snead. At the 27th the match was even and remained so until the final green.

Hogan, the year's top money winner, scored the day's lone eagle when he holed a 75-yard chip shot from a trap for a three on the 548-yard second. He put together three rounds of 34, 35, 32—five under par—before subduing Nelson on the 35th.

Estimated $25,000

Tournament receipts, estimated by P. G. A. officials at $25,000, will go to the United Service Organizations.

Jones, competing with the Nation's foremost professionals in match play for the first time, paired with Gene Sarazen Saturday, but the veterans were no match for Byron Nelson and Harold (Jug) McSpaden, who won 8 to 6.

The hottest of the winning pairs were Craig Wood, national open champion, and Lawson Little who finished six under regulation figures for 30 holes while defeating Sammy Snead and Ralph Guldhal, 7 and 6. Other triumphs for the Cuppers were scored by Paul Runyan and Horton Smith, with a 6-and-5 victory over Denny Shute and Ed Dudley and by Henry Picard and Dick Metz, who downed Johnny Bulla and Clayton Heafner, 3 and 2.

The challengers won the day's closest match when little Ben Hogan and Jimmy Demaret defeated Vic Ghezzi, national PGA champion, and Jimmy Hines, 1 up in the regulation 36 holes. The winners were one under par and fired eight birdies at their foes.

Closing Scenes of National Doubles

Wide World

Tennis Tourney Stars Receive Awards

Upper—Irving C. Wright (left), referee of the United States Lawn Tennis Association, presents championship cup to Ted Schroeder (second from left), who with Jack Kramer (second from right) won the national amateur doubles title. Runners-up cups went to Gardnar Mulloy and Wayne Sabin (third and fourth from left, respectively). George A. Lyon, president of the Longwood Cricket Club, is shown at right.

Lower—Trophies for the national women's amateur tennis doubles championship are held by Sarah Palfrey Cooke (left) and Margaret Osborne (second from left) at conclusion of tourney at Longwood Cricket Club. Mrs. Hazel H. Wightman, chairman of the tournament, is shown in center. Second from right and at right, respectively, are Dorothy May Bundy and Pauline Betz, runners-up in championship round.

Schroeder and Kramer Prove Class of Field at Longwood

Definitely the class of the field, defending champions Ted Schroeder of Glendale, Calif., and Jack Kramer of Los Angeles successfully retained their title as the 60th national doubles tennis championships concluded yesterday afternoon at Longwood Cricket Club in Chestnut Hill, before less than 3,000 spectators.

Leaving no doubt as to the final outcome as the match progressed, the two Pacific Coast youngsters decisively defeated Gardnar Mulloy of Coral Gables, Fla., and Wayne Sabin of Portland, Ore., 9—7, 6—4, 6—2.

Schroeder and Kramer shared yesterday's spotlight with Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Cooke of New York and Margaret Osborne of San Francisco, who dropped the first set to Pauline Betz of Los Angeles and Dorothy Bundy of Santa Monica but who then rallied to take the next two sets. The scores were 3—6, 6—1, 6—4. The victory brought Mrs. Cooke her ninth national women's doubles crown, and her 35th national title since 1927.

36th National Title

Petite, raven-haired Sarah then proceeded to win her 36th national title when she returned to pair with Jack Kramer to capture the mixed doubles crown by defeating Miss Betz and Bobby Riggs of Chicago, 4—6, 6—4, 6—4. Mrs. Cooke has won the national doubles title with Betty Nuthall, Helen Jacobs, Alice Marble, and now Miss Osborne, and her victory yesterday was her fifth in succession. In the mixed doubles it was her fourth title. She previously won with Fred Perry in 1932, Enrique Maier in '35, and Don Budge in '37.

In the men's division, Mulloy's smashing service proved the vulnerable spot. For 14 games in the opening set each finalist held his service, but in the 15th game the Florida lawyer-teacher was broken and Schroeder followed by winning his service at love. Mulloy broke again in the second set in the seventh game, which proved the turning point of that stanza. In the third set Mulloy was broken in the very first game.

Serious Players

The defending champions played every point in thoroughly serious fashion, smashing with terrific speed and getting excellent angles on their drop shots. They totaled 50 placements, and six service aces as against 47 nets and 24 outs. Sabin and Mulloy came up with only 19 placements and two aces, as against 38 nets and 40 outs. Mulloy made six double faults to two for Kramer, one for Sabin, and none for Schroeder.

In the women's match, Mrs. Cooke and Miss Osborne won the first three games, but then lost the next six in a row to lose the first set. A reversion to cautious tactics brought a change in fortune and the champions ran off the next two sets.

Father-and-Son

In another division yesterday, Gardnar Mulloy and his father, R. B. Mulloy, won their second father-and-son championship in the past three years when they defeated the champions of 1935-36, William J. Clothier, Jr., and II, of Philadelphia, 7—5, 6—2.

Jacques Brugnon, former French Davis Cup star, and Meade Woodson of Los Angeles won the men's veterans' title Saturday by besting defending champions Watson Washburn and Hugh Kelleher of New York 6—4, 6—3. Also on Saturday Mrs. Hazel Wightman and Edith Sigourney of Brookline successfully defended their women's veterans championship with a victory over Eleonora Sears and Mrs. M. Fremont-Smith of Boston 6—1, 6—3 in the final. G. C.

O'Day Captures First National 110-Class Crown

DETROIT, Aug. 25 (AP)—George O'Day, Marblehead, Mass., sailor won the national championship of the 110-class Association in the 5-race series on Lake St. Clair yesterday.

Eleven entries from Chicago, Western Long Island Sound, Marblehead and Detroit contested in the 24-foot, double-ender sloops introduced to the sailing world just two years ago. It was the first national title ever decided in the event.

O'Day gathered three firsts, a second and a third for 51¾ points in the 2-day sailoff. Runnerup was Martin Cassell of Chicago with 42 points.

O'Day proved himself master of the fleet when it came to legs when spinnakers were needed. Over mixed triangular and windward-leeward courses, and in the alternately fluky and steady air that prevailed, he held his own on windward work, then capitalized on the spinnaker runs. His knack with the head canvas won him the title.

Cassell, in taking second, finished never lower than sixth place but took no first.

Britton Chance of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology accounted for two first places but finished fifth.

Week-End Sports in Brief

By the Associated Press

Brooklyn—Dodgers and St. Louis Cardinals divide important double-header before 31,523 fans, St. Louis taking first game 7-3 and Brooklyn second, 3-2, to retain 1½ game lead.

Detroit—Bobby Jones's challengers defeat United States Ryder Cup golf team, 8½ to 6½, in two-day charity match; Jones turns back Henry Picard, 2 and 1.

Brookline, Mass.—Jack Kramer and Ted Schroeder retain national doubles tennis title, beating Gardnar Mulloy and Wayne Sabin, 9—7, 6—4, 6—2; Sarah Palfrey Cooke and Margaret Osborne defeat Pauline Betz and Dorothy Bundy in women's final.

Duluth, Minn.—Clint Russell, Duluth, defeats Marvin Shannon, Fort Worth, Tex., 2 up, for world's blind golfers' championship.

Clementon, N. J.—Ann Hardin, Indianapolis, wins national senior women's long distance swimming championship for third time, setting record of 1:19:06 for three miles. Riviera Club won team title, with Worcester (Mass.) W. S. A., second.

New York—Barbara Krase of San Francisco wins eastern girls' grass-court tennis title with 3—6, 6—3, 9—7 victory over Gertrude Moran of Santa Monica.

Columbus, Ohio—Douglas G. Hertz, president of New York Football Yankees, suspended from American Professional Football League on charges of being delinquent in league obligations.

Green Bay, Wis.—Win Pederson booted place kick with 15 seconds of play left to give New York Giants a 17-to-17 tie with Green Bay Packers in a stirring exhibition game between the national professional league grid rivals.

Amsterdam, N. Y.—Lou Gregory, Cleveland, N. Y., school principal, easily added the 30,000-meter title to his list of national running championships. Gregory, winner this year of the American 10,000 and 20,000-meter events, broke the tape approximately a mile ahead of the second place finisher, Mike O'Hara of Elmhurst, L. I. Gregory was timed in 1h. 57m. 3-10s.

Charlotte, N. C.—Flint, Mich., won the sectional finals of the American Legion junior baseball tournament by defeating Gastonia, N. C., 10 to 4. The victory advanced the Michigans to the national semifinals.

New London, Conn.—Clara Lamore of the Olneyville, R. I., Boys' Club Auxiliary claimed a world's record of 2:14.6 for the 150-meter individual medley junior swimming championship of the A. A. U.

Miss Lamore, swimming in an A. A. U. sanctioned exhibition feature at Ocean Beach Park, competed against Norma Ewart, also of Olneyville, who placed second, and Irma Patchett of Cristobal, Canal Zone.

Chicago—After an eight-year lapse Mrs. Russell Mann of Omaha once again is the victor in the closed championship of the Women's Western Golf Association. It was in 1933 that Mrs. Mann took the title the first time. Her 4-and-3 victory over Mary Agenes Wall of Menominee, Mich., clinched the event again. She also had defeated Miss Wall in the Trans-Mississippi meet at Houston.

Wichita, Kan.—Columbus, Ohio, State Hospital was eliminated from the semi-pro baseball tournament in the final game as Worcester, Mass., Nortons pounded out a victory 8 to 0.

Yale Football Scraps Former Starting Time

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—With the disastrous 1940 season apparently still fresh in mind, Yale has decided to permit its football players to begin practice this fall earlier than the traditional Sept. 15 date adopted 18 years ago in a "Big Three" step toward gridiron de-emphasis.

The action came in a routine announcement, contrasting with the fanfare in 1923 when the Presidents of Yale, Harvard and Princeton signed a "triple agreement" governing their athletics.

The 1941 Eli squad of 65 candidates, headed by Capt. Alan Bartholemy of Portland, Ore., will start training for a tough eight-game slate on Sept. 12, under Head Coach Emerson "Spike" Nelson, who represents another recent departure from Yale tradition. He became the first non-graduate football coach in Eli history after the team lost seven of its eight games last fall, the worst record ever made by a Blue eleven.

With the permission of the "Big Three" prexies, Harvard and Princeton scrapped their taboo on earlier fall practice in 1938, but Yale adhered to the old Sept. 15 date.

Yale plays Virginia, Pennsylvania, Army, Dartmouth, Brown, Cornell, Princeton and Harvard this year.

U. S. Girls' Tennis

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 25 (AP)—Louise Brough of Beverly Hills, Calif., made her initial appearance in defense of her national girls' tennis title yesterday at the Philadelphia Cricket Club and breezed through a 6—1, 6—1 victory over Polly Kimball of Winchester, Mass.

The victory put Miss Brough in the fourth round. She received a first-round bye and a second-round default.

Wyatt Stars as Dodgers Hold Lead in Flag Race

By the Associated Press

Long after this season is over and the stirring struggle of the St. Louis Cardinals and Brooklyn Dodgers for the National League pennant has been settled, one thrill will remain memorable for 31,000 baseball fans. For the fans packed into Ebbets Field at yesterday's crucial double-header between the foremost rivals of the senior circuit, the season reached a high point when Whitlow Wyatt singled in the ninth inning to snatch a 3-2 victory in the face of encroaching darkness and save Brooklyn's game-and-a-half lead over the Cardinals, who had swept majestically to a 7-3 triumph in the first encounter.

Wyatt vs Pollet

It was a finish lifted right out of a scenario. The teams were playing for big money and the St. Louis victory in the opener had cut the Dodgers' lead to a half-game. Wyatt a grand veteran, was wrapped in a breathless pitching duel with 20-year-old Howard Pollett, a left-hander who had been a sensation in the Texas League until the Redbirds promoted him 10 days ago.

Pollet pitched superbly, allowing only five hits till the ninth. But he got into a jam in the fourth inning and Dixie Walker smashed a double along the left field line for two runs. The Cardinals had counted a run in the first on three singles and in the eighth they tied the score with another on a double by Coaker Triplett and a single by Frank (Creepy) Crespi.

With this the situation when the Dodgers came to bat for the last time, Peewee Reese laid a perfect bunt down the third base line for a single. Mickey Owen sacrificed with an equally-effective bunt down the first-base line.

Wait for Curve

Then Manager Leo Durocher came trotting in from the coaching box and put his arm around Wyatt. The fans expected a pinch hitter. Instead Durocher let Wyatt bat for himself. The conference, he said later, was just to tell Wyatt to wait for a curve ball.

The curve came on the first pitch and Wyatt, who swings the heaviest bat on the Brooklyn club, met it squarely. It was a single that shot straight into center and put the Dodgers back in a commanding position for the rest of this series, a game today and another tomorrow. The victory was Wyatt's 17th.

In winning the first game, the Cards hammered out a dozen hits, including seven doubles. They did everything right and Ernie White, their southpaw star, pitched steady, nine-hit ball for his 16th triumph. They clubbed Kirby Higbe off the scene in less than three innings.

Reds Win Two

The Cincinnati Reds, driving fast but probably too late, gained a game on both the leaders by trouncing the New York Giants, 13-9, and 6-4. Supposedly a weak-hitting club, they made 33 hits in the two games.

The flying Phillies cut down the Chicago Cubs twice, 8-5 and 7-6, while the Pittsburgh Pirates split with the Boston Braves. Boston took the 12-inning opener, 4-3, and Pittsburgh the nightcap 7-3, in six stanzas.

The New York Yankees showed any doubtful American Leaguers and 44,296 Chicago fans that they still were boss by swamping the second-place White Sox, 5-1 and 8-5. Charley Keller hit his 31st and 32nd home runs.

The St. Louis Browns put the Washington Senators through a 4-3, 10-inning wringer to bounce from the cellar into sixth place. Rain postponed the second game of their scheduled double-header.

Al Benton pitched the Detroit Tigers to a 7-4 decision over the Philadelphia Athletics.

The Cleveland Indians downed the Boston Red Sox, 4-3 and 5-2, holding the Red Sockers to seven hits in the first game and six in the second.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results Aug. 24

International League

Newark 4-4, Jersey City 2-2.
Rochester 9-8, Buffalo 2-3.
Baltimore 8-3, Toronto 3-0.
Montreal 2, Syracuse 0.

American Association

Milwaukee 8-9, Indianapolis 7-12.
Kansas City 11-7, Louisville 9-4.
Columbus 21-8, St. Paul 4-1.
Toledo 4-0, Minneapolis 9-4.

Pacific Coast League

Los Angeles 6-2, Oakland 3-4.
San Diego 8-2, Portland 2-4 (second, 9 innings).
Hollywood 9-2, San Francisco 8-7.
Sacramento 2-4, Seattle 1-3.

Texas League

Fort Worth 7-4, Houston 5-5.
Tulsa 8-6, Beaumont 6-1.
Shreveport 2, Oklahoma City 1.
San Antonio 4, Dallas 1.

Southern Association

Atlanta 4-3, Chattanooga 1-2.
Nashville 8-1, Knoxville 4-3.
Little Rock 8-2, Memphis 7-5.
Birmingham 7-2, New Orleans 6-2 (second, 8-inning tie, darkness).

Eastern League

Binghamton 1-5, Springfield 0-0 (first, 14 innings).
Albany 12-3, Hartford 11-5.
Williamsport 4-4, Wilkes Barre 1-5 (first, 13 innings).
Scranton 3-3, Elmira 2-0 (second, 11 innings).

Eastern League

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 25 (AP)—Eastern League standings including Sunday's Games:

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Wilkes-Barre	81	44	.648
Williamsport	76	48	.613
Elmira	67	59	.532
Scranton	62	63	.488
Binghamton	60	64	.484
Albany	57	69	.452
Springfield	49	75	.395
Hartford	47	46	.382

International League

NEW YORK, Aug. 25 (AP)—Official International League standing:

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	89	49	.645
Montreal	83	56	.597
Buffalo	79	60	.568
Rochester	75	65	.536
Jersey City	66	68	.493
Syracuse	63	74	.460
Baltimore	51	88	.381
Toronto	45	96	.319

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Jack Kramer and Ted Schroeder won national tennis doubles championship, beating Gardnar Mulloy and Henry Prusoff in straight sets.

Few Claimed by Military On the Far Western Front

(This is another of a series dealing with likely effects of the national emergency on 1941 college football.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 25 (AP)—War conditions, such as the draft or voluntary enlistment, thus far have exerted only the barest ripple of influence on college football on the far western front, where the usual hefty, sizeable touchdown army is being assembled.

Of the hundreds of college boys thinking in terms of the gridiron for the next few months, only a handful have been claimed for military service. Most of them have not yet arrived at the draft registration age.

Eleven major institutions on the Pacific slope, off the latest check, had lost a total of only 21 players.

Stanford, conqueror of Nebraska in the Rose Bowl last New Year's Day, rolls up for action in the 1941 campaign equipped with manpower some observers believe will be sufficient to defend successfully the Coast Conference championship.

Clark Shaughnessy, who boosted a T-formation into a football fortune, lost eight times as many players in a purge by Conference Commissioner Edwin N. Atherton last spring as he has to military service. None of his varsity squad has been called to Army or Navy colors and none seems likely to go, at present.

14 Holdovers Registered

A similar situation prevails at the University of California. Only 14 varsity holdovers are registered for the draft and of those who could be called, only five enjoy first-string status. As proof it's a young man's game, Jim Jurkovich, slated to carry the ball from the tailback position this fall, will have played all his four years of football before his 21st anniversary in November.

University of Southern California recently lost its nationally famed coach, Howard Harding Jones. The Trojan playing manpower has been depleted by four enlistees in the Army Air Corps, including Ray Woods, a likely looking quarterback, and his twin brother, Roy, a guard. Jerry Bowman, a quarterback, and Hal Williams, end, are the others who joined up.

The University of California at Los Angeles, will go without the services of its co-captain and guard, Dave Gaston. He's in the Navy. Dale Tipton, tackle, and Bob Cantwell, end, signed up for the Army Air Corps for momentary call and Jack Kinney, tackle, expects word from his draft board before the season opens.

Maurice Stacy, halfback, exchanged his University of Washington uniform for that of a Navy ensign but he's the only one expected to go. Oregon State College and the University of Idaho each lose four, the former Bob Rampo, guard, an infantry volunteer; Bud English, center, Army Air Corps, and Vernon Cutts, center, and Les Bartholdi, tackle, in the National Guard. Idaho contributed George Whitlock, end, and Chester Long, quarterback, enlistees, and Charles Chandlero, guard, and Elmer Smith, tackle, draftees, all were lettermen.

Washington State College said goodbye to Wayne Harris, end, who enlisted, while the University of Oregon will come up with its squad intact, pending voluntary join-ups.

Among the major independents, University of Santa Clara and St. Mary's College each lost a couple of boys. Bill Collier, first-string tackle for Santa Clara, accepted an artillery lieutenant's commission, and his team mate, Gil McDermid, guard, was drafted last June.

St. Mary's put Donald Butler, tackle, in the Army as a lieutenant, and Ken Sanders, halfback star in the Fordham victory last fall, in the air corps. The Gaels also lost their publicity man, Bill Bettencourt, via the draft, but saved their trainer, Frank Medina, a full-blooded Cherokee Indian. The Army looked over Medina's head. He's 4ft. 11¾in.

All football authorities look for a sharp rise in attendance, due to increased wages and fresh money from war defense projects. Service men will see most of the games for 50 cents.

There will be no changes in the conference set-up or among the large independents to permit freshmen to play varsity ball.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	84	43	.661	
Chicago	66	59	.528	17
Cleveland	63	58	.521	18
Boston	63	61	.508	19½
Detroit	58	66	.468	24½
St. Louis	53	68	.438	28
Philadelphia	53	69	.434	28½
Washington	52	68	.433	28½

Results Aug. 23

St. Louis 6, Philadelphia 1.
New York 7, Cleveland 2.
Detroit 6, Washington 5. (10 innings.)
Chicago 3, Boston 0.

Results Aug. 24

St. Louis 4, Washington 3. (10 innings.)
Detroit 7, Philadelphia 4.
New York 5, Chicago 1.
New York 8, Chicago 5.
Cleveland 4, Boston 3.
Cleveland 5, Boston 2.

Pacific Coast League

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 25 (AP)—Official Pacific Coast League standing, including Sunday's games:

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Sacramento	89	56	.614
Seattle	81	62	.566
San Diego	80	63	.559
Hollywood	72	71	.503
Los Angeles	63	78	.447
San Francisco	64	81	.441
Oakland	64	81	.441
Portland	61	82	.427

Interstate League

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 25 (AP)—Interstate League standings including Sunday's games:

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Harrisburg	74	41	.643
Hagerstown	69	44	.611
Reading	69	47	.595
Trenton	59	54	.522
Wilmington	58	59	.496
Allentown	47	70	.402
Bridgeport	43	72	.374
Lancaster	42	74	.362

American Association

CHICAGO, Aug. 25 (AP)—Official American Association standings:

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Columbus	85	50	.630
Louisville	77	59	.566
Minneapolis	73	62	.541
Kansas City	73	62	.541
Toledo	72	65	.526
Indianapolis	61	77	.442
St. Paul	56	80	.412
Milwaukee	47	89	.346

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
Brooklyn	78	43	.645	
St. Louis	76	44	.633	1½
Cincinnati	68	50	.576	8½
Pittsburgh	64	55	.538	13
New York	57	61	.483	19½
Chicago	52	70	.426	26½
Boston	48	71	.403	29
Philadelphia	35	84	.294	42

Results Aug. 23

Cincinnati 7, Boston 2.
Philadelphia 4, St. Louis 2.
Chicago 7, Brooklyn 1.
New York 5, Pittsburgh 3.
Pittsburgh 4, New York 3.

Results Aug. 24

St. Louis 7, Brooklyn 3.
Brooklyn 3, St. Louis 2.
Cincinnati 13, New York 9.
Cincinnati 6, New York 4.
Boston 4, Pittsburgh 3 (12 inns).
Pittsburgh 7, Boston 3 (6 inns).
Philadelphia 8, Chicago 5.
Philadelphia 7, Chicago 6.

Southern Association

ATLANTA, Aug. 25 (AP)—Official Southern Association standings, including Sunday's games:

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Atlanta	89	50	.640
Nashville	73	59	.553
New Orleans	71	66	.518
Chattanooga	69	66	.511
Birmingham	65	69	.485
Memphis	61	75	.449
Little Rock	55	75	.423
Knoxville	55	80	.407

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It's a great month for horseback riding, camping, photographing, mountain climbing, and other out-door activities. Before you go away, make sure that you are well supplied with all the things you'll need to get fullest enjoyment from your favorite sports and hobbies.

The stores advertising in The Christian Science Monitor are ready to supply your needs for sporting goods, sports wear, cameras, books, toilet requisites, luggage and other vacation articles.

A Spider's House

A spider made himself a house.
And then he stayed aloof—
Because when it began to rain
He found he had no roof.
A great big kindly maple tree
Looked down and saw his grief.
She quickly sent a roof of gold—
A late-hung friendly leaf.

HELEN MARING

Bushy Tail and the Ground Hog

By Alice Gall and Fleming Crew

Part One

All morning, Bushy Tail, the young chipmunk, had been busy gathering nuts and storing them in the little rooms inside his burrow, and now, in the early afternoon, he had climbed up on one of the roots of the white oak tree to rest for a while. His store of winter food was growing, and the little rooms were almost full, but he knew the winter would be long, so he worked hard from morning until night to be prepared for it.

Already there had been a few sharp nights and the autumn leaves were falling fast. They came fluttering down like gay little butterflies, red, yellow and brown, to lie in a patchwork of rich, deep colors over all the forest floor. Only the oak leaves still clung to their branches. They were brown now, instead of shining green, as they had been through the summer, but it would take a heavier frost and stronger winds than they had yet felt to bring them down. Some would not loose their hold all winter long.

Winter Stores

But though the oak leaves still clung, the oak trees were dropping their acorns. And Bushy Tail soon discovered that those which fell from his tree were not bitter and ill tasting, as the red oak acorns were, but sweet and good to eat. He had stored a good many of them in his burrow, and had hidden others under leaves and soft earth outside, to serve as an extra food supply. He had gathered beech nuts too, and seeds and fall berries.

Bushy Tail liked this work of gathering food, for it took him into the forest and along the pleasant trails he had learned to know so well. There was a grove of beech trees not a great way from his burrow, and here each day a merry crowd of squirrels and chipmunks came to gather nuts.

It was a happy time for these small creatures for food was abundant—enough for all and to spare—and there were days when the sunshine was so warm that they almost forgot the coming winter. Here at this beech grove little families were reunited for a time; Bushy Tail often saw his father and mother, the littlest chipmunk and the others, and though all of them were so busy that they had little time to talk, it was pleasant to be together. The beech trees were filled with nuts and Bushy Tail gathered his full share. Each prickly bur held two small wedge-shaped nuts which he got out with his teeth and front paws, and he loaded his check pouches until they swelled to such a size that it seemed they must surely burst. Back and forth between the white oak tree and the beech grove he went many times each day, and the piles of food in his store rooms grew higher and higher.

Cold Days Ahead

He wished now that he had more small rooms in his burrow to be filled, for it made him uneasy when he thought of the long cold time ahead. What was winter really like? he wondered. His mother had told him that he and all the other chipmunks would be asleep in their burrows, only rousing themselves to eat a little food when hunger wakened them, but she had told him nothing more. What would the hillside look like in winter; and the forest? And what would become of the creatures who did not have snug burrows like his, when the cold days came?

He was thinking of these things today as he sat on the root of the white oak tree, and he was so filled with wonderings that he did not notice his friend, the groundhog, coming along the hillside. The old fellow had almost reached the foot of the tree before Bushy Tail saw him.

"Oh, Groundhog!" he cried in surprise. "I'm so glad you have come. I haven't seen you since I left the family burrow."

The old groundhog was surprised too. "Well, if it isn't the young chipmunk!" he exclaimed. "I have been hoping I should see you on the hillside one of these days. It isn't the same back at the old stump, since you young ones went away, and I have missed you. But I suppose you have all found good homes for yourselves by this time. Where is your burrow, Bushy Tail?"

"Right here," Bushy Tail told him, "and my burrow door is down under the big root that I am sitting on. This is my tree, and its acorns are sweet and good to eat. I think this is the pleasantest place on all the hillside."

"It is pleasant enough," agreed the old groundhog, "though I like my part of the hillside better. But the most important thing is to make your burrow snug. I hope you have thought of this, young chipmunk."

"Oh, yes," Bushy Tail said quickly. "I carried in dried grass and spread it thick over the floor of my den."

Groundhog's Advice

"That was a very sensible thing to do," the old groundhog said approvingly. "You must have a warm bed, for winter lasts a long time, and of course you will sleep through the greater part of it."

"I don't like the thought of winter," Bushy Tail admitted. "The raccoon says it is a cold and dreary time, when the little stream will be silent and the dead cattails down at the marsh will rattle in the wind. Do you know if this is so, Groundhog?"

"I know very little about winter," the old groundhog said slowly. "But it will not matter to us about the stream and the cattails at the marsh then, for we shall be asleep."

"I don't want to sleep!" cried Bushy Tail. "I don't want to stay in my dark burrow for so long. I want to be out on the hillside and over in the forest."

"I know, young chipmunk," the groundhog told him. "I felt the same way when I was young and about to begin my first winter. But I don't feel like that any more, and neither will you when the time comes. For it is really a very pleasant thing to lie down in a snug burrow for the long sleep."

The old groundhog paused for a moment and looked off across the hillside. "At first you may feel a little restless," he continued, as though he was talking to himself rather than to Bushy Tail. "You will hear the wind whistling through the bare branches of the trees outside. You may even hear the rattlings of the cattails at the marsh. But after a while you will find yourself growing drowsy, and then a feeling of great contentment will come over you. All the disturbing sounds will grow softer and softer, until at last there is only a low, peaceful humming in your ears, and then there will be no sound at all. The snow will pile high around your doorway, so that no unfriendly creature can find it. And you will be safe inside your den, asleep."

As Bushy Tail listened to the old groundhog's words, he began to think that perhaps he would not mind the long winter sleep after all. Perhaps he might even find it pleasant.

But suddenly a new, strange thought occurred to Bushy Tail. "Groundhog," he said, "I will not be a young chipmunk, will I, when the long sleep is over?"

"You will be a little older," answered the groundhog, "but you will feel young, for all the world will be stirring with new life when you wake."

High in the air above them a crow called hoarsely, and the old groundhog gave his furry body a little shake, as though to rid himself of the sober thoughts he had been thinking. Lifting his front paws from the ground, he braced himself with his bushy tail and sat upright. "Suppose we do not talk about winter any more, Young Chipmunk," he said. "We will be ready for it when it comes, and we shall not mind it. But now there are other things to talk about. Tell me more about your burrow, won't you?"

(To be continued next Monday.)

You'd better stop being a wild rabbit and be a
Pet Rabbit," said the wise old rabbit when he heard how unhappy Velvet was. "They're often Black and nobody will notice you."
So VELVET set out to find somebody
who would like to keep him as a Pet Rabbit.
The first person he saw . .
had quite a lot of pets already.
And the second . .
seemed to be too busy.
The third was . .
. . too young.

(And the next—you will read about that next Monday.)

Sea Slugs and Sea Rabbits

By Carroll Lane Fenton

Illustrated by the Author

At the Shore—II

You know what slugs look like, don't you? They are worm-shaped snails whose tiny shells are hidden inside their soft bodies. They crawl about lawns, gardens and woods.

Sea slugs crawl about, too, but they never leave the water. They like to stay in shallow bays, or in pools where they find green seaweeds to eat. Some kinds also feed upon little sponges, and others eat sea anemones. The anemones sting when they are touched, but the sea slugs do not mind a few stings.

One sea slug which you may find in pools is blue and rosy pink. It has two long feelers on its head, and shaggy gills on its back. It hides among stones or crawls upon rockweeds. As you watch it, its colors seem to change. The blue on its body looks purple or greenish, and the pink of its gills looks red. Sometimes the red flashes so brightly that the little creature seems to be on fire.

Have you ever known a girl named Doris? Doris also is the name of a large pink, red and purple sea slug. She has a bunch of gills at one end of her body and a pair of orange-brown feelers at the other. She lays her eggs in thick, cream-colored ribbons which she rolls up and fastens to stones.

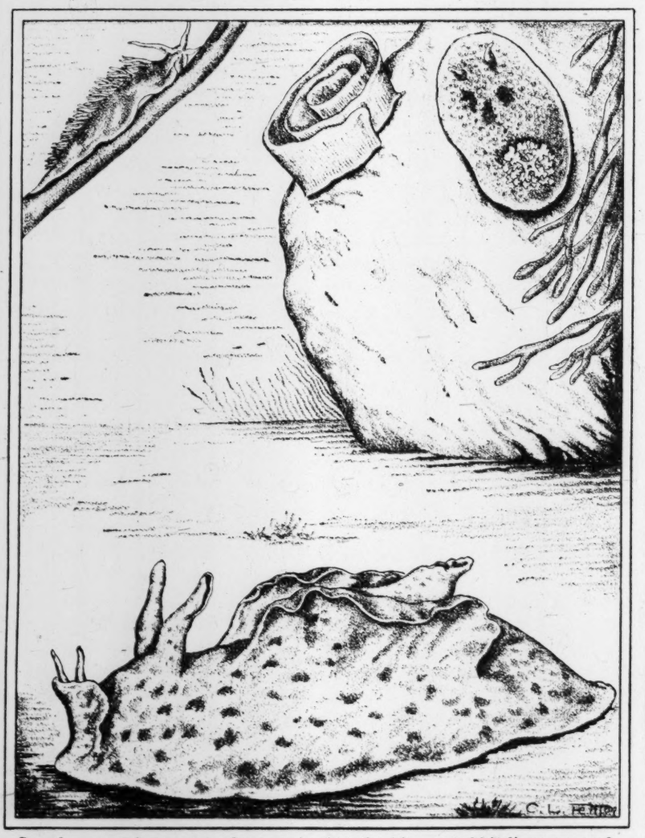
If you go to a rocky shore on the Pacific Coast, you will find some sea slugs that are deep blue, and some that are purple with yellow spots. One of Doris's cousins is bright red, another is gold-colored, and another is lemon yellow. Since these animals don't like bright light, they often hide under rockweeds. There is where you will find them when the tide is low.

After you have looked at sea slugs among the rockweeds, you may wade in a sandy bay. There you are almost sure to find some strange animals known as sea rabbits. Some people say that their spotted brown bodies look like rabbits.

Sea rabbits really are big sea slugs with tiny, thin shells. They crawl over the sand on their long, flat feet. These feet really are the under side of their bodies. They feel their way with their small feelers. The big ones, which look like rabbits' ears, are used to smell instead of feel.

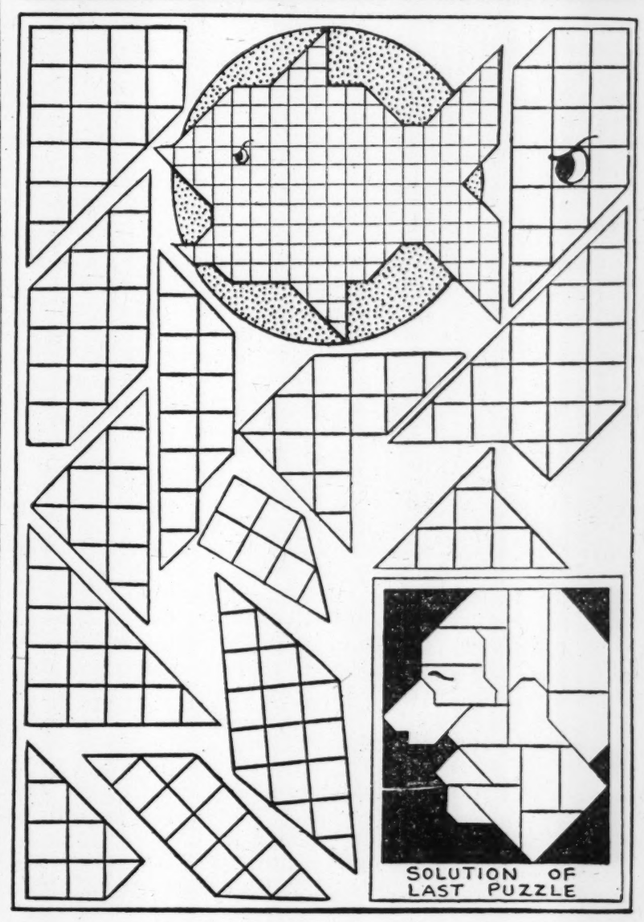
When a sea rabbit becomes hungry, it eats seaweeds. It has sharp teeth which tear the plants to pieces. When the pieces are torn off, they are swallowed. They go from the "rabbit's" mouth to a stomach. They go from one stomach to another, and finally to a third. The animal has teeth in its second and third stomachs, which chew the food all over again.

(The next—and last—article in this "At the Shore" series will be about worms that live in the sea.)



Sea slugs crawl on seaweeds or rocks, but the big sea rabbit lives on sand.

PUZZLEFUN by SEEMO



IT'S FUN - INTERESTING - FASCINATING AND EDUCATIONAL! TRACE THE PIECES ONTO CARDBOARD, THEN CUT THEM OUT - IF - YOU ASSEMBLE THEM CORRECTLY THEY WILL FORM THE FIGURE ABOVE - WATCH FOR ANOTHER PUZZLEFUN - ALSO SOLUTIONS.

Stories You Will Like

Book Reviews

We start our book column today with a group of stories about visitors to America.

"Johanna Arrives," written and illustrated by Winifred Bromhall, is about a little Hollander and her family. First we meet Johanna in a little house with a red-tiled roof and gaily painted doors and windows. The description of her happy life there, especially of the day that Johanna found she could skate and could join the throngs of children, merchants, shopkeepers, bankers, and market women on the Canal, skating to school and doing errands for her mother, gives us a delightful picture of Dutch life and customs.

Johanna often heard her parents talking of a country called America, where Uncle Kris and Aunt Grietje lived. One day Father read a letter from them and said: "It is all right. We can go to America." After that all speed was made to get ready for the journey and the little house on the Canal was all hustle and bustle. At last the day came for their departure and though it was an exciting one, it was also a sad one. A heavy-hearted family waved good-bye to their friends on the wharf when the big boat sailed away to America. How this little girl makes her way in the new country is a touching story. This book is published by Alfred A. Knopf, New York. $1.25.

"Three From Greenways: A Story of Children from England," by Alice Dalgliesh, with pictures by Gertrude Howe, tells in an easy-to-read manner the story of the Martin children's coming to America, "for the duration," when their parents thought it no longer safe for them to stay at Greenways.

When the Martins went to live at Greenways, Joan said: "Greenways is the nicest house in England." And at the end of a year, all the children said: "Greenways is the nicest house in the world." But one day war came and after that Greenways was peaceful no longer. Soon bombs were being dropped so often and so near that Mr. Martin decided that Timothy and Joan and John must go to America. The story tells of their preparations for leaving, the journey, the happenings on shipboard, and of their happiness in their American home with Uncle Bill and Aunt Alice. Young Americans will enjoy this story, which will help them to appreciate and better understand our British guests. It is nice to know that when you buy copies of this book, all profits and royalties go to children who have been driven from their homes to seek refuge in another country. It is published by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York and London. $1.

"Timothy Taylor: Ambassador of Goodwill," by Helen McLanahan Husted, is about an English boy, whose father, an R. A. F. flier, and his mother decided to send him to America to stay with "Aunt Lee," his mother's old school friend, until the war is over.

The war raids were bad but they were not bad enough, Tim thought, to make him leave England and all he loved, but his father explained that in war, England expected every man, young or old, to do a job, and that Tim's job was to be an ambassador of goodwill to America, to do his bit to make friends for England. The story of how Tim proceeded to carry out his assignment, and the result, is told in rhyme and includes both sad and happy days. This book is published by Coward-McCann, Inc., New York. $1.

A 'Grab Bag'!

"Grab Bag: Stories For Each And Every One," compiled by Lavinia R. Davis and Marjorie Fischer, illustrated by Leonard Weisgard, is a happy choice of twenty-six tales by well-known present-day writers for boys and girls. Here you will find a wide range of ages and interests represented. Some of your favorite authors are included, Alice Dalgliesh, Elizabeth Coatsworth, Margery Bianco, Elizabeth Enright, and others. This book is published by Doubleday, Doran & Company, New York, $2, and all authors' royalties and publishers' profits from the book will be paid to the British American Ambulance Corps, Inc., and sent to England for the relief of British children.

Florence Bethune Sloan

Bang!

When I blew up my toy balloon,
I watched it grow and grow;
Then suddenly it burst! I think
I put in too much blow.

ALFRED I. TOOKE

Art Exhibitions in Concord—Dance, Film and Theater News

Prints by George C. Wales, Lowell Paintings on View

By Dorothy Adlow

Concord, Mass.

Two exhibitions have been put on view at the Concord Art Association, and they are to be seen there for the remainder of the summer. They consist of prints by the late George C. Wales and paintings by members of the Whistler Guild of Lowell.

George C. Wales (1868-1940) devoted himself to one subject—ships. That is not unusual for an artist who has been brought up in a seaport and who has from childhood studied ships. George Wales as a young man drew pictures of the things that interested him; etching came later under the influence of another artist, the late William Paxton, who urged Wales to make prints of his carefully wrought drawings.

Wales' draughtsmanship was developed through careful study and copying of drawings in Punch by Leech, Doyle, and Tenniel. But his pictures invariably depicted something descriptive and documentary. He was a subject artist who never lacked for a theme. It was one theme, with what to him proved endless variations—the sea and ships, ships of every design, ships lashed by the storm, rocking on the waves, moored to landings. He said himself that he wanted to describe them with utmost authenticity, so that their shapes, their rigging, their postures in relation to the surging waters were beyond the criticism of professional seafarers.

* * *

George Wales himself was a seaman. He learned seamanship from childhood, watching the shipping in Boston Harbor. First he had a raft, then an open boat, then a 25-foot catboat; finally he cruised on a pilot boat. In youth he had seen the square riggers and brigs which he etched when they had become obsolete and were disappearing. Besides, he studied ancient books on navigation and analyzed old pictures of ships. Such specialization has given particular significance to George Wales' etchings and lithographs.

The Concord exhibition is a large one, and it includes impressions of "Doldrums," "Yankee Privateer," "Round Cape Horn," "Down East Brig," "Morning Mist," among many others. George Wales did more than present a realistic portrayal to the best of his knowledge; he also tried to endow his prints with a quality of atmosphere, with the peculiar moods of the sea. That required imagination, and an involved technique. That involved a fancifulness like that of Albert P. Ryder, with whose youth Wales had something in common. But Ryder was subjective, and he generalized the specific ships which he saw so that they were symbolical rather than actual, belonging to no special time or place. Painting was the preferable medium for its softness and allusive features. Ryder and Wales belong in different categories; contemplating the same scene and objects, they would record what they saw very differently.

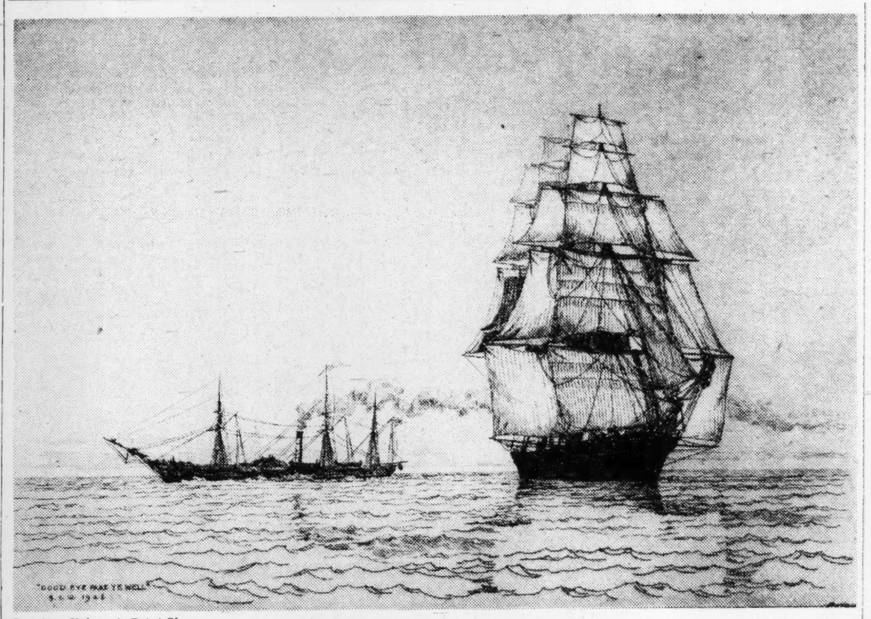
* * *

A group of painters from the Whistler Guild is exhibiting pictures in the small gallery on the lower floor of the Concord Art Association. Some of the paintings are worth comparing with the Wales prints, for they are executed in the imaginative manner, in misty tonalities, sheer and opalescent. We refer especially to the canvases of DeMerritte A. Hiscoe, who depicts a sailing boat swung low in the trough of a wave. The boat is clearly outlined, though not too carefully defined. The painter has been thrifty in his brushstrokes, as Rockwell Kent would be in a similar theme. But Mr. Hiscoe has imparted a convincing sense of the depth of the emerald waters, as he has expressed the buoyancy.

In "Morning Sunlight" and "Dawn of a Day" the painter has employed the impressionism which has been favored by many American artists under the inspiration of Turner and the French school. Here in the Whistler Guild is a painter who carries on the tradition of American romatnc landscapists, and they enjoyed nature in her dreamier and more poetic moments. Today in the United States there are many such artists and they contrast with realists, who prefer a rougher, firmer, and less genial interpretation of their environment.

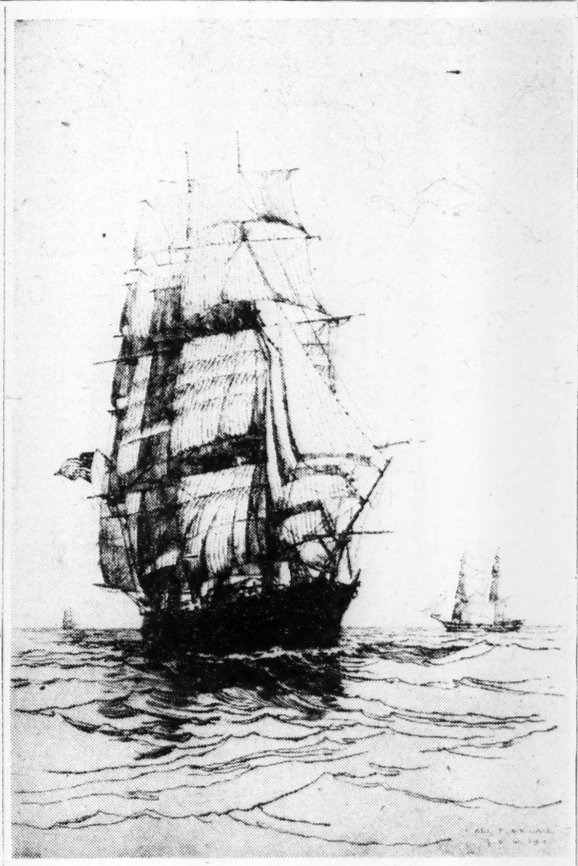
John G. Wolcott shows another approach to the daily scene. He prefers the more assertive indication, the more concrete rendering of form, the bolder accent. His pictures rather dominate the modest gallery, and seem almost outspoken. Yet both he and his softer-spoken coexhibitors stem from the impressionist tradition. His slabs of color descend from the "petites taches," the little spots of color which promoted such a true image of nature in the hands of the Impressionists. Every inclination of taste and artistic fancy found and took what it most desired from the Impressionists.

Helen Weld has contributed two portraits, both marked for decisive attack and for a decorative quality. Fra Angelo Bomberto contributes a costume drawing. There are, finally, wood carvings of horses and oxen by Carl Turner, executed with care, with a gentle and ingratiating characterization.



Courtesy Holman's Print Shop

"Good Bye Fare Ye Well," by George C. Wales



"All Plain Sail," by George C. Wales

News of the Screen

Senator Claude E. Pepper, Rear Admiral Harry Yarneli, H. V. Kaltenborn, and Johannes Steel will appear in Columbia Pictures' next "International Forum." The production, which goes before the cameras next week, will present a dramatic answer to the question, "Will Democracy Survive?" The appearance of the Senator from Florida and the former Commander of our Asiatic Fleet strikes a new note in this series, which was formerly confined solely to commentators. H. V. Kaltenborn, veteran news analyst of the National Broadcasting System, and Johannes Steel, author and news forecaster for WMCA, complete a foursome whose study of democracy at work covers the globe. "Will Democracy Survive?" the third of the International Forum Series, is being produced under the editorial supervision of Burnett Hershey.

* * *

Julien Duvivier is scheduled to arrive in New York from Hollywood today for a brief holiday. He has just completed his newest American film, the Alexander Korda production of "Lydia," starring Merle Oberon. Duvivier, best known to American audiences for his direction of such hits of the French screen as "Pepe le Moko," "Un Carnet de Bal," and "The Golem," will spend a week in the East before returning to Hollywood, where he will announce a new production to be written and directed by him. In "Lydia," Duvivier has his first film with an American locale, all the action taking place in Boston and New York. Miss Oberon has four leading men in the production—Alan Marshal, Joseph Cotten, Hans Yaray, and George Reeves—and the cast includes Edna May Oliver, John Halliday, and Sara Allgood. "Lydia" is a United Artists release.

* * *

Rosalind Russell and Walter Pidgeon are now before the cameras in their co-starring production, "Her Honor." This M-G-M feature was formerly titled "Miss Achilles." Miss Russell portrays an austere judge who finds herself romantically involved with Pidgeon, a newspaperman. Norman Taurog is directing. John W. Considine is producing.

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Ian Hunter and Reginald Owen have been added to the cast of "We Were Dancing," the co-starring film for Norma Shearer and Melvyn Douglas.

* * *

A Monogram unit will leave soon for Florida to film scenes for "Here Come the Marines," a story of Uncle Sam's sea-going army which will have Wallace Ford in the starring role. The feminine lead will be played by Toby Wing, and Grant Withers has also been assigned to an important part. Scenes will be made at Florida's Opa Locka Marine Airport.

* * *

Gale Sondergaard has been signed by Universal for an important role in "Paris Calling," co-starring Elisabeth Bergner and Randolph Scott. Other additions to the cast include Edward Ciannelli, Lee J. Cobb, Charles Arnt, Otto Reichow, Grace Lenard, William Edmunds, and Paul Bryan.

* * *

Paramount has concluded a deal with Ben Ames Williams to do an original screen story to star Stirling Hayden. The story, which will be published as a novel and magazine serial, will present Hayden with a sailing and fishing background off Cape Cod, capitalizing upon his real-life experiences as a young sea captain. Hayden, who won fame by his performance in "Virginia," his first film, has just completed a co-starring role with Madeleine Carroll in Edward H. Griffith's Technicolor production, "Bahama Passage."

* * *

"Call Out the Marines" will be the final title of RKO Radio's coming feature which reunites the famous "Leatherneck" team of Victor McLaglen and Edmund Lowe. Leslie Goodwins will direct with a cast that includes Tim and Jack Holt, Simone Simon, Binnie Barnes, and Corinna Mura.

* * *

Conrad Veidt, prominent character actor, has been borrowed by Warner Bros. from M-G-M for a leading role in "All Through the Night," now in production at the Burbank studios under the direction of Vincent Sherman. Humphrey Bogart heads the cast, which also includes Judith Anderson, Frank McHugh, and Kaaren Verne.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Athenaeum, 10½ Beason Street—Exhibition in the Art Room (second floor) of a selected group of reproductions illustrating the history of the Gallery. (Apply for admission card at the desk on entering.)

Doll and Richards, 140 Newbury Street—Miscellaneous exhibition of works by local artists.

Junior League Gallery, Zero Marlborough Street—Group show loaned by the Grace Horne Gallery. Through summer. Open daily, except Saturdays and Sundays, 12 to 6 p. m.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Summer exhibition of XVIII century English portraits. XIX century English landscapes, and rare early American furniture. Etchings by William Meyerowitz.

Children's Museum, 50 Burroughs Street, Jamaica Plain—Open to the public week days, 9 to 5 (except Mondays), Sundays, 2 to 5.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Closed during August.

Fogg Museum of Art, Cambridge—Closed to the public until Sept. 15.

Museum of Fine Arts—Hours, 9 to 5; Sundays, 2 to 6; closed Mondays. Chinese Buddhist paintings, through Sept. 17. French prints of the nineteenth century (Print Department), through the summer. The Museum in Education, a loan exhibition of educational material from museums throughout the country. Through Sept. 7. South American Silver. Bronze Bantismal Font, fifteenth century, North German: New Accessions Gallery.

Exhibitions Outside Boston

Maine

Goose Rocks Beach: Water Color Gallery—Water colors by Eliot O'Hara. Through Sept. 15.

Portland: Sweat Memorial Art Museum—Portland Society of Art exhibits portraits by Willard Cummings and paintings by Karl Zerbe; also collection of old ship portraits. Through Sept. 16.

Massachusetts

Cohasset Harbor: Cohasset Art Galleries—Group exhibition of oils and water colors by Laura Mackay, Margaret Henrichsen and Ruth Mackay. Opening Aug. 24. General exhibit continues in lower gallery.

Concord: Concord Art Association—Prints by the late George C. Wales; also exhibition by the artists of the Whistler Guild of Lowell. Through August.

Gloucester: Gloucester Society of Artists, Eastern Point Road—Second annual exhibit of Creative Art of Today.

Hingham: The Print Corner—Exhibition of prints by living American graphic artists.

Lenox: Lenox Library—Sketches by Donald Greason of the Boston Symphony Orchestra Festival.

Marblehead: Marblehead Art Association, King Hooper Mansion Gallery—Annual exhibition for members and invited guests. Through Sept. 12.

Pittsfield: Berkshire Museum—Exhibition of American folk paintings from collection of Horace W. Davis. Throughout the summer. Birds of North America by Rex Brasher. Through August.

Rockport: The Old Tavern, 12 Main Street—Twenty-first annual exhibition of paintings, sculpture and prints.

Thieme Galleries—Loan exhibition through the courtesy of the Grand Central Art Galleries, New York City. Through August.

The Modern Gallery, 105 Granite Street—Exhibition by a group of modern artists. Through Aug. 28.

Great Ledges at Land's End—Paintings of the sea by Galen J. Perett. Through August.

The Little Red Shop, 163A Granite Street, Pidgeon Cove—Paintings by Hirota; also collection of Oriental art objects.

New Hampshire

Fitzwilliam: Rodman Gallery—Exhibition of paintings by Hilda Belcher. Through Labor Day.

Manchester: Annual exhibition of oils, water colors and paintings by American artists. Through August.

Rhode Island

Providence: Rhode Island School of Design—New installations of Museum Accessions.

Kurt Jooss Expected

According to the August issue of The Dancing Times (London), Kurt Jooss and Sigurd Leeder expect "to be able to leave for the States in the very near future." They have been conducting the Jooss-Leeder School in Cambridge, England, rather than in Totnes, South Devon, as formerly, but owing to the prospective journey the annual summer session was cancelled.

The Jooss Ballet, with F. A. Cohen, musical director, acting as artistic director in place of Mr. Jooss, has recently completed a year's tour of South America, filling engagements in every country on that continent except Paraguay and Bolivia.

They returned to New York in June and are now planning a tour of the United States, under the Schuberts' management, to open in the fall. Mr. Jooss has new ballets ready, which, with ballets by other members of the company, will be put into rehearsal soon after his arrival. The South American repertoire consisted of "The Green Table," "The Prodigal Son," "The Big City," "The Seven Heroes," "A Ball in Old Vienna," "Pavane," "Ballade," "Chronica," and "A Spring Tale." The latter two, seen in Boston on the company's last visit here, have not yet been seen in New York.

The Jooss Ballet was the first to reach South America in the long line of dance expeditionary forces who have since made or are making the tour. "When they arrived in Montevideo in May (1940)" (quoting Dance magazine this time), "they were the first foreign dance company to have visited South America since Pavlova's tour. The Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo was due to arrive several weeks later . . . ," but The Ballets Jooss, to use their original European title, were the pioneers.

In the spring of 1940, at the end of the North American tour, the company had found itself warbound in the Western Hemisphere, unable to return to England or to receive funds from there. So they reorganized on a cooperative basis, pooling their resources and sharing income and expenses. Leon Greanin, managing director for the South American tour, went ahead to pave the way and discovered that some communities had not been visited by a theatrical group for 20 years.

"The longest single engagement of the company in South America" (to quote from Dance magazine again), "was in Buenos Aires, where they played for five and one-half weeks, presenting 10 performances a week to completely sold-out houses. They returned to Buenos Aires two months later and played another four and one-half weeks. This 10-week run in the Argentine metropolis established the reputation of the company throughout the continent and assured its success for the balance of the tour."

M. L.

New Malkin Quarters

The summer sessions of the Malkin Conservatory of Music have been taking place in new quarters at 267 Commonwealth Avenue, bought recently by Joseph Malkin, cello virtuoso and founder and director of the conservatory. Previously he and his faculty had maintained their teaching activities for eight years in leased quarters at 299 Beacon St., winning authorization to grant the degree of Bachelor of Music. An advantage afforded by the new building is the recital auditorium formed by two large rooms linked by a spacious hall.

Vail Show at Newport

A memorial exhibition of paintings by Eugene Vail is on view at the Art Association of Newport, R. I.

Vail studied at the École des Beaux-Arts under Cabanel, also in Paris under Dagnan-Bouveret and Raphael Collin and in New York at the Art Students League under William Chase. His paintings were shown in many of the important cities of Europe and America. He is represented in the permanent collections of the Corcoran Gallery of Art, Washington, D. C.; the Museo d'Arte Moderna, Venice; the Luxembourg, Paris. The exhibition will continue to Sept. 4.

Series Of Revivals By Guild

Plans for a series of revivals, which the Theater Guild will present in New York this fall in addition to the regular subscription series of plays, were announced today. Whether any of the revivals will be brought to Boston does not appear at this writing.

Six plays to be revived will be chosen from the following list of eight:

(1) "Ah, Wilderness," with Harry Carey in the role created on Broadway by George M. Cohan. This is announced as the first play of the series. Rehearsals are scheduled to start early in September under the direction of Eva LeGallienne, who will act as general director of the series.

(2) "The Rivals," the Sheridan work, with Mary Boland as Mrs. Malaprop.

(3) "He Who Gets Slapped," by Leonid Andreyev, probably with Raymond Massey in the title role.

(4) "R. U. R.," by Karel Capek.

(5) "John Gabriel Bjorkman," Ibsen's play, with Charles Laughton, Elsa Lanchester and Miss LeGallienne in the cast.

(6) "The Devil's Disciple," by George Bernard Shaw, having Spencer Tracy in the title role. Mr. Shaw's play also would be included in the regular subscription season offerings.

(7) Eugene O'Neill's "Desire Under the Elms." Walter Huston will have the role originally created by him. If Mr. Huston is delayed in Hollywood, the production will be offered next year.

(8) "Alice in Wonderland," based on Miss LeGallienne's production which was done at the Civic Repertory Theater in 1932.

The Guild also announces that it has received word from Vivien Leigh that she expects to appear soon with Sir Cedric Hardwicke in England in Shaw's "Caesar and Cleopatra," and that she would like to do the same piece in this country under Guild auspices.

The six productions scheduled will be presented at the Guild Theater for four weeks each. The Ibsen play cannot be shown until spring, because of Mr. Laughton's film engagements.

* * *

Extra Matinee

An extra matinee will be given by the North Shore Players on Friday at Marblehead to take care of the heavy demand to see Tallulah Bankhead in "Her Cardboard Lover." The play opens tonight.

* * *

Berkshire Playhouse

The season at Berkshire Playhouse, Stockbridge, Mass., will close Sept. 6, instead of August 30, as was indicated in this place last Friday. The bill this week is C. Aubrey Smith in "Old English." Next week Florence Reed will be presented in "Ladies in Retirement."

Mumaw Solo Program

Barton Mumaw's solo program, to be given in the International Dance Festival series at Jacob's Pillow near Lee, Mass., on Friday and Saturday afternoons, is announced as follows:

"Where E'er You Walk" . . . Handel
Serenade . . . Scarlatti
Bourrée from the Second Violin Sonata . . . Bach
"Hellas Triumphant" . . . Meeker
"Funerailles" . . . Lisat
"The Banner-Bearer" from "O Liberated!" . . . Meeker
"The French Sailor" . . . Milhaud
"Pleasantly Satiric Comment" . . . Prokofieff
"God of Lightning" . . . Meeker

These dates were originally set for Miriam Winslow and Foster Fitz-Simons, recently returned from an extensive South American tour, but circumstances prevent their appearance at this time. Performances begin at 4:45 p. m. and end at 6. Tea is served at 4. Reservations are not held after the program opens.

High Morale in Plane Plant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Southern California

The upwards of 30,000 persons employed in the three plants of the Douglas Aircraft Company constitute a considerable community in themselves. It is hardly surprising, then, that they should have an attractive monthly magazine of their own, issued between bright covers and with many illustrations.

In view of reports of labor disputes in aircraft factories, the information is heartening that the Douglas Airview is an expression of high morale and enthusiasm among defense workers. A recent issue, for instance, discloses the pleasure with which workers at the Santa Monica plant hailed the successful launching of the B-19, giant bomber on which many of them had worked over a long period.

Word was sent around the plant that a whistle would be blown three times when the ship was ready to take off on its first flight, but a need for testing the whistle caused the sounding of two false alarms, and when the important moment actually came, some employees vacated their posts with reluctance. This vanished when they saw what was about to take place, and for indefinite seconds when the giant plane rose from the ground, a quiet like the holding of breath was felt among the watching multitude. Then there was unrestrained cheering, and what someone called "the dream of many men" had come true.

Douglas Airview records numerous undertakings of general interest to workers, but highlights in the issue at hand are accounts of recent visits to the Santa Monica plant of three men notably concerned with American defense—Wendell Willkie, Viscount Halifax, and William S. Knudsen. These men, as others on different occasions, addressed the employees during three lunch periods.

Viscountess Halifax chose the occasion of her husband's visit to the Douglas plant to greet a group of British women in Santa Monica who are engaged in war relief work.

Mr. Knudsen expressed satisfaction with what he saw on his tour of inspection, and Mr. Willkie developed his favorite theme—unity—in speaking to the workers.

In view of all this, the unsolicited opinion of one woman employee at Douglas, printed in the July issue of the magazine, seems worth quoting: "I shan't mind what my country asks of me through those who employ me, because I know we all have a common task, a common duty, and a common destiny in the land we love. And come what may, deep down in my heart I shall know that I have endeavored to do, to the best of my ability, whatever I could for my fellowmen, my country, and myself."

Kimmis Hartley Hendrick

Rivalry to 'V' Move in Midwest Takes Step Beyond Isolationism

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—There is growing evidence here that some of those who consistently oppose an aggressive defense policy for this Nation, who oppose and seek to block every step taken by the Administration, whether it is concerned with international understandings or appropriations for national defense, are apparently moved by preference for a Nazi victory over the British, and all that implies.

There is a very large group of honest, sincere, intelligent persons who do not approve of the Administration's policies, and who wish earnestly to avoid war at all costs. It is another element in the isolationist ranks, however, to which observers point in connection with charges of a subtle form of sabotage.

Among the various "anti-war" groups is the Citizens Keep America Out of War Committee, headed by William J. Grace. This organization at a recent meeting here proposed a new campaign, in frank rivalry with the "V for victory" move which grew out of the British and Allied determination to destroy defeatism and build a democratic victory morale.

As the symbol for his new campaign Mr. Grace offers a large block "A," with the word "Americanism" in one leg, "Anti-alienism" in the other, and "Anti-war" in the open space at the bottom. The word, "Democracy" does not appear.

The committee, says Mr. Grace, plans to flood the United States with these "A" symbols in a campaign directed expressly against the "V" symbol.

This open disclosure of not only a lack of sympathy with the British, but a direct and active opposition to a Hitler defeat is regarded with deep interest here because generally the position of the honest isolationist has been that he wants Hitler defeated, that he wants a British victory, but that he simply doesn't believe it necessary for the United States to enter the war to gain such a victory.

It is held that there could be no exception taken to the use of such an "A" symbol were it not for the fact that it is to be used to counteract the effect of the "V" campaign.

Entertainment Timetable

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"I'll Wait for You," Marsha Hunt and Robert Sterling. 2:05, 5:05, 8:05. "Bride Came C. O. D.," Bette Davis and James Cagney. 3:25, 6:25, 9:25.

Fenway—
"Bad Men of Missouri," Dennis Morgan, Jane Wyman and Wayne Morris. 11:30 a. m., 2:05, 4:50, 7:30, 10:25. "Forced Landing," Richard Arlen. 12:56, 3:30, 6:15, 9.

Keith Memorial—
"Hold That Ghost," Abbott and Costello. 10:40 a. m., 1:30, 4:20, 7:05, 9:55. "Accent on Love," George Montgomery, Osa Massen and Cobina Wright Jr. 9:35 a. m., 12:20, 3:10, 5:55, 8:45.

Kenmore—
"Cheers for Miss Bishop," Martha Scott and William Gargan. 1:15, 4:45, 8:15. "Flame of New Orleans," Marlene Dietrich and Bruce Cabot. 3:05, 6:35, 10.

Metropolitan—
"Passage from Hong Kong," Lucille Fairbanks and Keith Douglas. 9:50 a. m., 1:15, 4:40, 8:05. "Dive Bomber," Erroi Flynn and Fred MacMurray. 10:55 a. m., 2:20, 5:45, 9:10.

Modern—
"Charley's Aunt," Jack Benny. 10:30 a. m., 1:20, 4:10, 7, 9:50. "Dressed to Kill," Lloyd Nolan. 9:10 a. m., 12, 2:45, 5:35, 8:25.

Orpheum—
"Ellery Queen and the Perfect Crime," Ralph Bellamy and Margaret Lindsay. 11:25 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:55. "Life Begins for Andy Hardy," Lewis Stone, Mickey Rooney, Fay Holden and Judy Garland. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10.

Paramount—
"Bad Men of Missouri," Dennis Morgan, Jane Wyman and Wayne Morris. 10:50 a. m., 1:35, 4:25, 7:10, 10. "Forced Landing," Richard Arlen. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3:05, 5:50, 8:40.

B. K. O. Boston—
"Lady Scarface," Judith Anderson and Dennis O'Keefe. 9:40 a. m., 12:20, 2:45, 5:20, 7:50, 10:15. Stage show: 11:15 a. m., 1:40, 4:20, 7, 9:15.

Scollay—
"Charley's Aunt," Jack Benny. 10:05 a. m., 12:55, 3:45, 6:35, 9:25. "Dressed to Kill," Lloyd Nolan. 11:35 a. m., 2:25, 5:15, 8:05.

South Station Theater—
"Used Car Racketeers," "Information Please," "Training Parachute Troops," travel: India, Nevada; Donald Duke, Elsa Maxwell, latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Ellery Queen and the Perfect Crime," Ralph Bellamy and Margaret Lindsay. 11:25 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:55. "Life Begins for Andy Hardy," Lewis Stone, Mickey Rooney, Fay Holden and Judy Garland. 2:40, 3:50, 7, 10.

Strand, Huntington Avenue—
"Philadelphia Story," James Stewart and Katharine Hepburn. "Pier 13," Lloyd Nolan. Continuous from 1-11.

Telepix—
"U. S. Parachute Troops," "Memories of Europe," "Elsa Maxwell Comedy," "Birthplace of America," "Mexico's Social Revolution," cartoon and 30 minute news digest. Continuous from 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—
"The Officer and the Lady," 9:30 a. m., 12:01, 2:32, 5:03, 7:35, 10:05. "Give Me a Sailor," Betty Grable and Bob Hope. 10:37 a. m., 1:08, 3:39, 6:10, 8:41.

Tremont—
"Lost Horizon," Ronald Colman and Jane Wyatt. 11:35 a. m., 3:40, 7:40. "Philadelphia Story," Katharine Hepburn and James Stewart. 9:35 a. m., 1:40, 5:40, 9:40.

Uptown—
"The Get-Away," Robert Sterling and Charles Winninger. 1:25, 4:50, 8:20. "Shepherd of the Hills," Harry Carey, John Wayne and Betty Field. 2:55, 6:25, 9:50.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Moon Over Miami," Betty Grable, Don Ameche, and "The Get-Away," Robert Sterling, Charles Winninger, 1:45 and 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "The Big Store," with the Marx Bros. "Rage in Heaven," Robert Montgomery. 2 and 8.

Regent: "Great American Broadcast," Alice Faye and John Payne. "Dark Streets of Cairo," Sigrid Gurie. 2, Evenings, 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "That Hamilton Woman," Vivien Leigh and Laurence Olivier. "Ellery Queen's Mystery." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Moon Over Miami," Don Ameche and Betty Grable. "A Very Young Lady," Jane Withers. 1:50 and 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Dance Hall," Cesar Romero. 2, 5:05, 8:10. "Man Hunt," Walter Pidgeon and Joan Bennett. 8:20, 6:25, 9:30.

Brookline Village: "Out of the Fog," Ida Lupino and John Garfield. 3:37, 6:44, 10:01. "Million Dollar Baby," Priscilla Lane and Jeffrey Lynn. 1:45, 5:02, 8:09.

Cleveland Circle: "Billy the Kid," Robert Taylor and Brian Donlevy. "Shining Victory," Geraldine Fitzgerald and James Stephenson. 1:45 and 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Shepherd of the Hills," Harry Carey, John Wayne and Betty Field. "Million Dollar Baby," Priscilla Lane. 2 and 8.

Harvard: "Caught in the Draft," Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. "Affectionately Yours," Merle Oberon and D. Morgan. 2 and 7:45.

University: "Bride Came C. O. D., Bette Davis. 3:05, 6:20, 9:30. "West Point Widow," Richard Carlson. 1:45, 5, 8:10.

CHARLESTOWN—Thompson Square: "Big Store," Marx Bros. "San Antonio Rose," "Three Stooges." 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "City of Missing Girls," "I'll Sell My Life," Michael Whalen. 2. Continuous from 7 to 11.

Strand: "Billy the Kid," Robert Taylor and Brian Donlevy. 3:13, 9:13. "Reluctant Dragon." 1:54, 7:54.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Egleston: "One Night in Lisbon," Fred MacMurray. "Million Dollar Baby," Priscilla Lane. 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT — Capitol: "Woman's Face," Joan Crawford. 2:45, 8:15. "Double Date." 1:38, 7:10, 10:10.

Park: "One Night in Lisbon," Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray. "Rookies on Parade."

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "In the Navy," Abbott and Costello. "The Black Cat." 1:50 and 7:45.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "The Big Store," Marx Bros. "Nurses' Secret," Lee Patrick. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Devil Dogs of the Air," James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. 2:30 and 8:15. "Las Vegas Nights," with Tommy Dorsey's Band. 3:55, 9:40.

LYNN—Open-Air Theater: "Maryland," Walter Brennan. "Rookies on Parade." Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN—Granada: "Adventure in Washington," Herbert Marshall and V. Bruce. 1:30, 4:45, 8. "Billy the Kid," Robert Taylor. 3, 6:15, 9:30.

Mystic: "A Woman's Face," Joan Crawford. 1:55, 7:50. "Caught in the Draft," Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. 3:45, 9:40.

Maplewood: "I Wanted Wings," Ray Milland. "Secret Evidence." 1:45. Continuous 7-11.

Orpheum: "I Wanted Wings," Ray Milland. "Blondie Goes Latin." 1:45, Evenings 7-11.

Strand: "The Get-Away," Robert Sterling. 1:55, 7:40. "Shepherd of the Hills," John Wayne and Betty Field. 3:30, 9:10.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Reluctant Dragon." 1:45, 8. "Billy the Kid," Robert Taylor and Brian Donlevy. 3:15, 9:30.

MEDFORD — Fellsway: "Love Crazy," Myrna Loy and Melvyn Douglas. "There's Magic in Music." 1:30, 7:30.

Medford: "Man Hunt," Walter Pidgeon and Joan Bennett. "Thieves Fall Out," Eddie Albert and Joan Leslie. 1:45 and 6:45.

MELROSE—Melrose: "One Night in Lisbon," Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray. "Singapore Woman." 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Kiss the Boys Goodbye," Mary Martin and Don Ameche. 3:30, 9:30. "The Getaway." 2, 8.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "One Night in Lisbon," Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray. "A Very Young Lady." Nancy Kelly and Jane Withers. 2 and 8.

NEWTON — Paramount: "Bride Came C. O. D.," Bette Davis. "Nurses' Secret," Lee Patrick. 2 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "Tom, Dick and Harry," Ginger Rogers and George Murphy. "Shining Victory," Geraldine Fitzgerald.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Caught in the Draft," Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. "Thieves Fall Out." Eddie Albert and Joan Leslie.

Strand: "One Night in Lisbon." Fred MacMurray and Madeleine Carroll. "The Getaway." Robert Sterling.

REVERE—Boulevard: "Billy the Kid," Robert Taylor. "Bachelor Daddy." 2 and 8.

Revere: "Billy the Kid." Robert Taylor. "Bachelor Daddy." Edward Horton. 2 and 8.

SAUGUS—Drive-In Theater. "Too Many Husbands" and "Girls Under 21." Continuous dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Capitol and Ball Square: "That Hamilton Woman," Vivien Leigh and Laurence Olivier. "There's Magic in Music." Allan Jones and Susanna Foster. 2 and 8.

Central: "Devil Dogs of the Air." James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. "Sunny," Anna Neagle and Ray Bolger. 2 and 8.

Davis Square: "Wagons Roll at Night," "Let's Make Music." 2 and 7:45.

Strand: "I Wanted Wings." Ray Milland. "Play Girl," Kay Francis and James Ellison. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Caught in the Draft," Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. "Invisible Ghost."

Strand: "23½ Hours' Leave." James Ellison. "Sweethearts of the Navy." 2. Continuous from 5:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "Love Crazy," William Powell and Myrna Loy. "Sunny," Anna Neagle. 1:45 and 7:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Too Many Blondes," Rudy Vallee and Helen Parrish. 2:00, 8:00. "Out of the Fog," Ida Lupino and John Garfield. 3:22, 9:22.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Billy the Kid," Robert Taylor. "Dance Hall," Cesar Romero. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Topper Returns," Joan Blondell. "Reaching for the Sun." 1:45 and 7:45.

Watertown Square: "Sis Hopkins," Judy Canova. "Hell Below." 1:45 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "The Big Store," with the Marx Bros. "They Dare Not Love," George Brent and Martha Scott. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Bringing Up Baby," Cary Grant and Katherine Hepburn. "Sunny," Anna Neagle. 2:30 and 7:45, daily except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "One Night in Lisbon," Madeleine Carroll. "A Very Young Lady," Jane Withers. 1:30 and 7:45.

WEYMOUTH—Drive-In Theater: "Walt Disney Festival," and "Melody for Three"—continuous dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Caught in the Draft." Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. 3:41, 8:11. "San Francisco Docks," Burgess Meredith. 2:25, 6:30, 9:31.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

KEITH MEMORIAL
Bud ABBOTT Lou COSTELLO
"HOLD THAT GHOST"
The ANDREWS SISTERS
JOAN DAVIS - MISCHA AUER
ALWAYS COOL
Co-Hit
MONTGOMERY WEBSTER
"ACCENT ON LOVE"
Latest Movie Color Cartoon

STATE Loew's ORPHEUM
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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 350,000
Previous day's sales 150,569
1941 volume to date 90,207,789
1940 volume to date 139,838,495

Stock Prices Irregular In Narrow Trade

NEW YORK, Aug. 25 (AP)—Favored stocks batted out a number of hits in today's market but many leaders failed to reach home.

While fractional advances predominated from the start, many issues were at a standstill and minus marks were plentiful near the final hour. Dealings were negligible, with transfers at the rate of about 350,000 shares.

War news provided little in the way of speculative fuel, brokers said, although the apparent lessening of Far Eastern tension was somewhat helpful to sentiment. Priorities, taxes and growing material shortages, it was thought, served to cloud the market picture.

Stocks favored at times included U. S. Steel, General Motors, American Telephone, United Aircraft, Montgomery Ward, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Anaconda, Pepsi-Cola and International Paper.

Backward were Consolidated Aircraft, American Smelting, Texas Corp. and du Pont.

Doing fairly well in the curb were American Gas, Creole Petroleum and N. J. Zinc. Gulf Oil slipped, along with Electric Bond & Share and American Cyanamid "B."

Bonds Uneven

The bond market was a specialty affair today with the general list continuing in the uneven drift of last week.

Loans of Wabash Railway and the Burlington, made a good showing in the rail division, advancing as much as 1½ points. International Mercantile Marine 6s pushed up around 3.

Bonds ahead fractions included Nickel Plate 4½s, Northern Pacific 4s, Republic Steel 5½s, Commonwealth Edison 3½s, Commercial Mackay incomes, Illinois Central 4¾s and Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s.

Down a little were Erie 5s of '67, Cuba Northern Railway 5½s and M-K-T 5s.

Trends were mixed in the foreign sector. Japanese 5½s gave up as much as 2 points on light offerings. Obligations of Australia and Canada were moderately lower. Argentine 4s of '72 picked up more than a point.

U. S. Governments were meagerly traded at approximately unchanged levels.

Cotton Ginnings Off Sharply From 1940

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Census Bureau reported that cotton of this year's growth ginned to Aug. 16 totaled 74,101 running bales, counting round as half bales and excluding linters, compared with 169,465 a year ago, and 357,197 two years ago.

Round bales included totaled none, compared with one a year ago, and 2,505 two years ago.

Ginnings by states, with comparative figures for a year ago, follow:

Alabama 15,590 running bales; compared with 837 a year ago; Arizona 1,481 and 599, Florida 2,099 and 247, Georgia 35,031 and 1,445, Texas 19,079 and 166,262, all other states 821 and 70.

Am. Smelting Net $2.29 for Half Year

NEW YORK (AP)—American Smelting and Refining Co. and subsidiaries reported net income for the first six months of 1941 of $6,768,818, equal after preferred dividend requirements to $2.29 a common share, compared with $6,405,920 or $2.12 a common share in the first half of 1940.

The company's report showed net income before taxes in the comparable periods was $13,807,556 in 1941 against $9,264,646 in the 1940 half. The 1941 tax provision accounted for the disparity. It was $7,038,739, more than double the $2,858,726 set aside in the first half of 1940.

Wheat Closes Firm In Chicago Market

CHICAGO, Aug. 25 (AP)—Wheat prices weakened momentarily today after announcement of presidential veto of legislation to freeze Government stocks, but, when selling failed to expand, dealers who had sold "short" began covering their positions and the market rallied quickly.

Extreme losses of about a cent were converted into net gains of more than a cent but the market reacted again and closed with little change compared with Saturday.

London Market Closing Is Firm

LONDON, Aug. 25 (AP)—The stock market closed generally a bit ahead today after announcement of joint British-Russian military action in Iran.

Firmness was displayed at the opening and continued throughout the day. Industrials and home rails were higher and kaffirs continued in demand.

Gilt-edged bonds were steady.

Exchange Seat Sale

NEW YORK (AP)—Arrangements have been completed for the sale of a New York Stock Exchange membership for $30,000, an increase of $2,000 over a transaction earlier in the week.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
54¾	46	Abbott (1.60a)	1	54¾	54¾	54¾	A'g 23
51¾	44	Acme Steel (4)	1	49	49	49	
7¾	5⅛	Adams Exp (.15)	1	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	— ⅛
24¼	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	1	22	22	22	A'g 22
15⅞	12	Addressog (1)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
45	35¾	Air Reduct (1a)	5	41½	41⅜	41⅜	+ ¼
⅜	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	3	⅜	⅜	⅜	A'g 22
5	3¾	Alaska Jun (½)	5	4¼	4¼	4¼	
⅜	⅜	Alleghany Corp	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	
9¼	5½	Alleg pf xw	5	8⅞	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅜
10⅜	6¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	6	9	9	9	+ ¼
21½	15	Alleghany pr pf	5	20¾	20½	20½	A'g 22
25⅜	18¼	Alleg Lud (1½g)	5	23⅜	23½	23¾	+ ⅜
11¼	7¾	Allen Ind (½g)	1	8	8	8	A'g 23
167½	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	3	160	159¾	159¾	— ¼
12	10¼	Allied Kid (1a)	1	12	12	12	A'g 14
14¾	11¾	Allied M (¾g)	3	13½	13¼	13¼	
8¼	5¼	Allied Stores	9	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
84	71⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	1	83½	83½	83½	A'g 22
57	25⅜	Allis-Ch Mfg(1g)	4	29¼	29	29¼	+ ¼
25⅜	18¼	Alpha Cem (¾g)	5	19¾	19¼	19¾	+ ¼
1⅜	1⅛	Am Leather	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	A'g 21
18	10	Amal Leath pf	1	18	18	18	Jul 28
63½	44	Amerada Cp (2)	3	59⅜	59	59	A'g 23
18⅞	14⅜	Am Ag Ch (.60g)	4	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	A'g 22
58½	40	Am Airlines (1e)	5	41¾	41⅜	41⅜	A'g 22
9¾	5½	Am Bk N (.20g)	6	9¼	9¼	9¼	A'g 22
8¼	5⅛	Am Bosch	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ¼
39	29⅞	Am Br Sh (.90g)	1	37	37	37	A'g 22
3	1	Am Cable & R	5	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
95¼	78½	Am Can (4)	5	81¾	80½	80½	—1¼
185	171½	Am Can pf (7)	1	179½	179½	179½	A'g 16
34¾	23	Am Car&Fy(1g)	5	31⅝	31⅜	31½	+ ⅜
79¼	56	Am C & F pf (7)	1	72	72	72	— ½
23⅛	18⅛	Am Ch & C 1.20g	6	22	21¾	21¾	— ¼
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	108	108	108	— ¼
121	98½	Am Chicle 4a)	4	109¾	109⅝	109¾	A'g 14
8¾	6½	Am Col'type(.60)	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	A'g 5
8¼	4⅝	Am Comm Al	31	9⅛	7⅞	9¼	+1¼
19½	9½	Am Crys S (¾g)	7	18½	18	18	— ½
1⅞	1¼	Am Encaus Til	1	1½	1½	1½	A'g 23
6½	3¾	Am European	1	6¼	6	6	A'g 12
1⅛	½	Am & For Pow	8	¾	¾	¾	
19½	11⅞	Am FP $6 pf .90k	1	17⅜	17½	17⅜	+ ⅛
23⅞	14⅜	Am FP $7pf 1.05k	2	21⅜	21¼	21⅜	+ ⅜
3⅞	2⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
38⅛	29	Am-Haw SS (2g)	1	37⅜	37⅜	37⅝	+ ⅛
4½	2¾	Am Hide & Lea	1	3½	3½	3½	A'g 22
33¼	27	Am H & L pf (3)	1	33	33	33	A'g 23
51¼	44¼	Am Home (2.40)	3	49	48¼	48¼	A'g 22
17⅜	11⅞	Am Ice	2	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
24¼	20	Am Ice pf(½e)	1	24	24	24	
4¼	3⅛	Am Internat'l	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
13¼	10	Am Inv Ill (1)	1	10	10	10	A'g 23
50	48	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	46½	46½	46½	A'g 22
17⅛	10¾	Am Locomotive	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
95¼	79	Am Loc pf(3½k)	1	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛	A'g 21
13¾	10¼	Am M & F (.74g)	5	12¾	12¾	12¾	A'g 22
5⅜	2¼	Am M & Metal	4	4⅞	4½	4½	— ⅜
20⅜	15½	Am Metal (¾g)	1	19	19	19	— ⅛
3¼	1	Am Power & Lt	7	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
46¾	30	APL $6 pf(4⅛k)	1	33½	33½	33½	A'g 23
39	25	APL $5 pf(3.44k)	5	30⅞	30¾	30⅞	A'g 22
7¼	6	Am Rad & S .30g	6	6½	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
15⅞	11⅞	Am R Mill(1.05g)	7	14⅝	14½	14½	— ⅛
7	4⅝	Am Saf R (¼g)	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	A'g 23
10¼	7⅛	Am Seating(½g)	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	A'g 21
45⅝	34	Am Sm&R (1½g	5	41¾	41½	41¾	— ⅛
154	138¾	Am Sm&R pf(7)	1	153	153	153	A'g 12
54	37	Am Snuff (3a)	2	42	42	42	A'g 22
28½	19	Am Stl Fd(1¼g)	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	+ ⅛
11½	9⅝	Am Stores (½g)	1	11	11	11	A'g 21
13½	10	Am Stove (.90g)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ½
20⅝	13	Am Sug R (½g)	1	19	19	19	
93	81	Am Sugar pf(7)	5	91¾	91½	91¾	A'g 21
19⅝	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	3	19¼	19	19¼	A'g 20
168¾	148½	Am T & T (9)	32	154⅞	153¾	154½	+ ¾
73½	62	Am Tobacco (5)	1	68½	68½	68½	— ⅜
74½	62	Am Tob B (5)	4	69½	69¼	69¼	— ½
159	146¼	Am Tob pf (6)	1	153	153	153	A'g 15
7	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
29⅛	26⅛	Am Viscose ½g	6	27	26⅞	26⅞	
116	114⅛	Am Viscos pf (5)	2	116½	116½	116½	+ ½
7¼		Am Water Wks	4	4⅝	4½	4⅝	— ⅛
99⅛	82	Am WW 1pf (6)	1	85½	85½	85½	A'g 20
8⅝	5½	Am Woolen	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	A'g 22
78¼	51	Am Wool pf (7k)	1	75	75	75	+ ¼
8	5	Am Zinc L & S	1	6	6	6	A'g 21
56¾	46⅛	Am Zpr pf(3¾k)	1	55	55	55	A'g 2
30	22⅛	Anaconda (1½g)	22	28¾	28⅜	28½	
16	11⅛	Anchor-H (.30g)	1	15½	15½	15½	A'g 22
12½	9	Andes Cop (½g)	1	10½	10½	10½	A'g 20
2⅛	1	A P W Paper	1	1½	1½	1½	A'g 13
31	26	Arch-DM (1.35g)	4	31	30¾	31	A'g 21
112	109½	Arm Del pf (7)	2	112	112	112	A'g 22
5½	4	Armour Ill	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
68	47½	Arm Ill pr pf1½g	2	65	65	65	+ ¾
70	60	Arm Ill pf	1	67	67	67	A'g 5
24⅜	23	Armstrong 1¼g	1	28½	28½	28½	
9¼	6⅞	Arnold C (½g)	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
6¾	4¼	Artloom (.52½g)	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅜
10⅛	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	3	10	9⅝	10	
87½	79½	Assd D G 1 pf(.6)	1	86	86	86	A'g 18
102½	87	Assd D 2 pf(14k)	1	100	100	100	A'g 9
25⅛	25	Associates (2)	1	25	25	25	A'g 16
31⅝	18	Atch T&SF (1g)	10	28¼	28	28¼	+ ⅛
70¼	60¼	Atch T&S Fpf(5)	1	63½	63½	63½	A'g 20
28⅜	13½	Atl Coast Line	12	26½	26⅛	26¼	+ ⅛
31⅜	13½	Atl G&W Indies	1	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	A'g 22
41½	16½	Atl G&W pf 2½g	1	40	40	40	A'g 21
24¼	19⅛	Atl Refining (1)	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
110¼	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	107¾	107¾	107¾	A'g 14
7½	6⅝	Atlas Corp (½g)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
50¼	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	49¾	49¾	49¾	A'g 22
72¼	61	Atlas Pow (1½g)	1	67¼	67¼	67¼	A'g 15
9¼	6	Atlas Tack (.30g)	2	9	9	9	A'g 19
27⅛	13⅞	Austin Nichols	1	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	A'g 7
3¼	2⅝	Aviation Corp	30	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+ ⅛

B

19	12¼	Bald Loco ct	11	15¼	14⅞	14⅞	
5⅜	3⅛	Balt & Ohio	4	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
8⅞	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
8½		Bangor & Ar	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	A'g 22
10½	7	Barber As (½e)	1	9	9	9	
9⅞	6½	Barker Br (¼g)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ¼
10½	7⅝	Barnsdall (.45g)	8	10	10	10	
24⅞	18¾	Bath Ir Wks ¾g	2	20⅜	20	20⅛	
31⅜	25¾	Bayuk Cig (1½)	2	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	A'g 12
27⅝	22	Beat Cream (1a)	1	27½	27½	27½	— ⅛
104½	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Jul 3
104½	103	Beat C pf (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Jul 3
104	104	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
126	108	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	115	115	115	A'g 14
8½	7¼	Beld-Hem (.80)	4	7¼	7¼	7¼	A'g 21
40	32⅜	Bendix Av (3g)	2	37¾	37¾	37¾	
20⅞	13¾	Benef Ind (.85g)	3	15½	15½	15½	
57	50	Benef Ind pf 2½	1	53	53	53	A'g 22
24¾	26¾	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	A'g 22
89½	67½	Beth Steel (4½g)	24	68¾	68⅜	68⅜	— ⅛
131½	121½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	2	122½	122½	122½	+ ¼
31⅞	23¼	Bigelow S (3g)	1	30½	30½	30½	A'g 22
23	16½	Black & Deck(2)	1	23	23	23	+ ½
10¼	6⅜	Blaw-Knox .30g	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
18⅜	13½	Bliss & L (½g)	1	15	15	15	A'g 15
19⅛	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	13	19	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅛
35	25½	Bohn Al&Br (1g)	1	28	28	28	A'g 18
23⅜	17⅜	Bond Strs (1.60)	1	22	22	22	A'g 20
20¼	18⅜	Borden Co (.90g)	2	20	20	20	+ ¼
20⅜	16	Borg-Warn .80g	10	19¼	18½	19¼	+ ¾
3¼	⅞	Boston & Maine	1	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
39⅜	30	Bower Roll B(3)	1	31	31	31	— ½
4⅝	3¼	Brew Corp(.30g)	3	4	3⅞	4	
12⅜	8¾	Bridgeport (½g)	2	10½	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
25⅜	18⅛	Briggs Mfg (1g)	1	19	19	19	A'g 23
41	30	Briggs & S(1½g)	1	30	30	30	
44½	38	Bristol-M (2.40)	1	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	A'g 21
23⅝	21⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	32	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	A'g 18
6⅝	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	4	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
14⅛	10	Bkly Un Gas	1	11½	11½	11½	A'g 19
34¼	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	A'g 18
23½	19½	Bruns-Bal (1½g)	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	A'g 23
12⅝	9	Bucyrus-E (.40g)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	
5⅛	3½	Budd Mfg	6	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
8⅛	5½	Budd Wheel .45g	3	6¾	6¾	6¾	
34¼	23¼	Bullard Co (1g)	1	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	A'g 23
33¾	27¼	Bullova Wat (2a)	1	31½	31½	31½	A'g 14
20⅞	15¾	Burling (.95g)	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
56½	49	Burling pf (2¾)	1	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	A'g 13
9⅜	7⅝	Burr Add (.45g)	3	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	
3¾	2⅛	Bush Terminal	9	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
6⅞	4½	Butler Br (.30g)	3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
23	19⅜	But Bros pf(1½)	1	22	22	22	A'g 16
4⅜	3	ButteCop&Zinc	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
11¾	7½	Byers (AM) Co	1	10½	10½	10½	
12	7½	Byron Jack(½g)	2	10	10	10	A'g 18

C

22⅜	16¾	Calif Pack (1)	1	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	A'g 22
53	51	Calif P pf(2½)	2	51½	51	51½	A'g 12
1½	¾	Callahan Z-Lead	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
7¼	5½	Calumet&H(¾g)	1	7	7	7	
14⅞	10¼	Campb Wy(.85g)	3	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	A'g 22
15⅜	10⅞	Canada Dry (.60)	21	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	+ ⅜
5¼	3⅛	Canadian Pacific	3	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
39⅞	34	Cannon M (1g)	1	36½	36½	36½	A'g 19
3⅜	2¼	Capital Ad A	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	A'g 21
30½	22	Carpent Stl 1½g	1	28	28	28	A'g 21
3½	2½	Car & Gen (.10)	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
82	43	Case (JI) Co(3e)	2	79	79	79	
50⅜	40	Caterpill Tr (2)	4	47½	47½	47½	— ⅛
29⅜	18⅞	Celanese (1g)	2	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	
10⅛	7	Celotex Cp (1a)	3	8⅜	8¾	8¾	
22¾	15½	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	A'g 23
3⅛	1½	Cent Foundry	5	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
4½	1¾	Cent RR NJ	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	A'g 15
13⅛	4¼	Cent Violetta S	8	13⅛	12¾	13⅛	A'g 23
4	2½	Century Rib M	2	4		4	A'g 5
34⅞	27	Cerro de Pas(3g)	1	32½	32½	32½	— ½
5⅜	2⅞	Cert-teed Prod	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
21¼	15¾	Chain Belt (¾g)	2	17½	17½	17½	A'g 22
21¾	17½	Cham P&F(¾g)	1	21½	21½	21½	A'g 22
18	12⅛	Checker Cab	1	12½	12½	12½	A'g 16
44⅛	34¼	Ches & Ohio (3)	7	38	37¾	37⅞	— ¼
102½	93½	Ches & O pf (4)	1	100½	100½	100½	A'g 20
3⅛	2¼	Ches Corp	3	3¾	3¾	3¾	A'g 23
1¾	⅝	Chi & E Ill	7	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
5¾	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
3	⅛	Chi Great West	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
10⅜	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	5	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
8¼	5	Chi Mail O (¼e)	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
19½	9½	Chi Pneu Tool 1g	9	19¼	19	19	
44½	37½	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	41	41	41	A'g 23
54	49	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	51½	51½	51½	A'g 22
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 23
⅛	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛
9½	8⅛	Chi Yel Cab (1)	3	9⅛	9	9	A'g 8
14¼	10¾	Chickasha (¾g)	2	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅜
2⅞	1⅛	Childs Co	11	2	2	2	+ ⅛
72⅛	55	Chrysler (4½g)	9	56⅝	56¼	56½	
10¾	8¾	City I & F (.90g)	3	10⅜	10½	10⅜	+ ⅛
3⅞	2¼	City Stores	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	A'g 21
40½	30¼	Clark Equip 1½g	1	38	38	38	A'g 23
33¾	24½	Clev Gr Br(.80g)	1	28	28	28	+1
41½	26⅞	Climax M (1.20)	1	40½	40½	40½	+ ¼
37¾	28½	Cluett P (1¼g)	3	37	37	37	+1
106	87	Coca-Cola (2¼g)	1	94	94	94	A'g 23
62½	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	62	62	62	A'g 15
15	11⅛	Colgate-P (½a)	17	14¾	14⅜	14½	— ½
104	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	104	104	104	A'g 22
30¼	18⅛	Collins & A 2¾g	1	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	A'g 23
20	14	Col Fuel & I ¾g	1	17	17	17	
21¾	14¾	Col Pat A (1.35g)	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅜
21	14¾	Col Br B (1.35g)	2	15⅜	15½	15½	A'g
86	68⅝	Col G&E (.10g)	12	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	A'g 22
9	7	Com Cr pf(4¼)	1	101¾	101¾	101¾	A'g 15
377⅝	277⅝	Coml Inv Tr (4)	4	30¼	30	30	
110	102½	Com T cv pf(4½)	3	104	104	104	A'g 22
117⅜	83⅝	Coml Solv (¾g)	14	107⅜	105⅝	103¾	+ ¼
12	⅛	Com'th & South	230	⅜	⅜	⅜	
65⅝	49	Com&Sou pf (3)	1	59	58½	59	+ ½
30⅛	24¼	Con Edis (1.80)	15	25¾	25½	25½	
4	¼	Conde Nast(¼g)	3	3½	3½	3½	A'g 15
18½	14	Congoleum (1)	2	18⅜	18	18⅜	+ ⅛
40¼	22½	Cons Airc (2g)	37	38	37	37⅜	— ⅛
15⅞	10½	Cons Cig (13¼e)	1	12	12	12	A'g 23
21½	2⅛	Cons Cop (½g)	8	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
23⅜	17¼	Cons Ed (1.60)	21	17⅝	17½	17½	
107⅜	95	Cons Ed pf (5)	2	100	99½	100	+ ¾
1¼	½	Con Film Ind	1	⅞	¾	¾	
11	7¼	Cons F pf (¾k)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	
3½	2¼	Cons Laundries	1	2½	2½	2½	A'g 23
6½	5¼	Consol Oil (½)	10	6	5⅞	5⅞	
3½	¾	Con RR Cuba pf	4	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
7¼	2⅞	Consol'n Coal	7	6⅜	6½	6½	A'g 20
30	15¼	Consol'n Coal pf	1	28	28	28	A'g 20
106⅜	99	Con Pow pf(4½)	2	102	102	102	A'g 22
16½	12½	Container (¾g)	3	15¼	15	15	A'g 22
5¼	4⅜	Cont Bak (new)	7	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
107	79	Cont Bak pf (8)	3	106½	105½	105½	— 1
40½	31⅝	Cont Can (1½g)	5	36½	36¼	36¼	— ½
9¼	6⅝	Cont Dia F (1)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	
45⅛	35¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	9	45⅛	44¾	44⅞	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅜	Cont Motors	22	4	3⅞	3⅞	
26¾	17⅜	Cont Oil (¾g)	3	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
23½	15½	Cont Steel (¾g)	1	20	20	20	A'g 15
18⅞	13	Cop'weld S (.60g)	3	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	A'g 21
56	52	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	54	54	54	+ ⅛
53½	42¼	Corn Prods (3)	3	50½	50	50½	+ ½
47⅜	33¾	Coty Inc (¼g)	3	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	A'g 22
7⅜	½	Coty Internat'l	3	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
19⅞	13	Crane Co (.80e)	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅜
19	14⅞	C of Wheat(1.60)	1	18	18	18	— ½
9	4⅜	Crosley Corp	2	7½	7½	7½	A'g 22
27⅝	19⅝	Crown C&S(½g)	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	A'g 23
45½	39¾	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	1	42½	42½	42½	A'g 22
15⅜	11⅛	Crown Zel (¾g)	5	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	+ ¼
47¼	35½	Crucible Steel	2	40¼	40⅛	40⅛	+ ⅛
98½	82	Crucible pf (5)	4	87	86¾	86¾	A'g 22
8	3½	Cuban-Am Sug	9	7	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
68	41⅞	Cuban-AS pf 5½	1	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	A'g 10
16½	11½	Cudahy Pack	4	13½	13½	13½	A'g 20
25	19⅞	C

Commerce and Finance

Rising Tide of Priority Complaints From Small Business

Business and Industry

Steel Output Rises ½ Point To 98½ P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Steel operations in the United States advanced ½ point last week to 98½ per cent of mill capacity, according to the magazine Steel.

"Under the impact of the all-out priority system recently applied to steel in all forms," continues the report, "some consuming plants already have been forced to suspend operations on civilian goods. Although not yet in the critical stage, indications are that such suspensions will become widespread, resulting in large unemployment during at least a temporary period in turning from civilian goods production to defense. Involved are goods made from metals in general.

New Regulations

"Under the stringent new pig iron regulations one Southern producer finds it hereafter can ship to only about 10 per cent of its customers, who are engaged on priority business; the remaining 90 per cent are threatened with shutdowns.

"The decision to cut passenger car production 26½ per cent during the four months starting Aug. 1 is a straw showing which way the wind is blowing. Last week mills analyzed their order books to determine what finisher products are least involved in defense. Fewest priority orders involve wire and next fewest apply in cold-rolled sheets and strip, galvanized sheets, hot-rolled sheets and strip tin plate, in that order. Some semi-finished steel now going into wire immediately will be diverted to products such as plates, which come largely under high priority. Similar diversions will reduce the output of the other products named, excepting possibly tin plate, which, while not yet under extensive priority, will be needed in large volume for food canning.

"Plate consumers hope the new regulations may result in better shipments as it is believed material for shipbuilding has been accumulated in shipyards faster than it can be fabricated and that cognizance may be taken of this and plates be released for other purposes until accumulations have been reduced.

"Demoralization proceeds in the scrap market and differentials between grades has all but disappeared, melters being glad to get anything that is steel or iron. Reports of sales at $2 to $3 per ton over the ceiling have been received and No. 1 heavy melting steel is reported to have been sold in the Pittsburgh district at $25 per ton, at Cleveland at $23.50 and at Chicago at $23.

More Priorities Seen

"Some form of mandatory priority to cover steel warehouse sales is expected to be announced soon to clarify the situation of secondary suppliers and stop leaks of material for less essential requirements. Warehouses have been tightening releases to civilian trade and filling higher priorities first."

Automobile production last week totaled 45,525 units, compared with 46,750 the previous week and 23,732 in the corresponding period last year.

Steel production last week advanced ½ point to 98½ per cent, changes in various areas being slight. Chicago gained 1½ points to 101½ per cent, Cleveland 3½ to 93, Cincinnati 2½ to 88 and Buffalo 2½ to 93 per cent. Detroit dropped 2 points to 92 and Wheeling 1 point to 92. Unchanged rates were as follows: Pittsburgh, 100; Youngstown, 98; New England, 90; eastern Pennsylvania, 95½; St. Louis, 98; Birmingham, 90.

Engineering Awards Off 12 P. C. in Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Engineering construction awards declined this week to $80,161,000, a drop of 12 per cent from the previous week and 38 per cent less than the same week a year ago, Engineering News-Record reported.

A tapering off in federal awards was largely responsible for the declines. Private work was 9 per cent greater than the week before although 5 per cent less than the same week last year.

Comparisons follow:

	Latest Wk	Prev. Wk.	Year Ago
Private	$18,040,000	$16,491,000	$19,014,000
State and Municipal	16,522,000	21,499,000	25,536,000
Federal	45,599,000	53,596,000	83,899,000
Total	80,161,000	91,586,000	128,449,000

No. American Stockholders Adjourn Meeting Until Oct.

WILMINGTON, Del. (AP)—Stockholders of the North American Light & Power Company met here and immediately adjourned until Oct. 21 pending a decision by Federal Judge John P. Nields on an injunction asked by the Securities and Exchange Commission to restrain the North American Company from dissolving Light & Power.

Adjournment of the meeting had been agreed to last week by opposing counsel who indicated a settlement of the controversy may be reached before Judge Nields acts.

North American holds a majority interest in Light & Power. The SEC contends the dissolution would not be for the best interests of minority stockholders.

Marlin-Rockwell Corp.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y. (AP)—Marlin-Rockwell Corporation, manufacturer of steel bearings, reported net profit of $445,736 for the second quarter of 1941, equal to $1.31 a common share, compared with $576,514, or $1.70 a share, in the corresponding 1940 period.

Elected Chairman

Kaiden-Keystone

James W. Ferguson

Elected chairman of the board of directors of Mohawk Carpet Mills succeeding the late George McNeir. Mr. Ferguson has been a director and general counsel.

Icelandic Group In U. S. to Open Trade Negotiations

WASHINGTON (AP)—A special Icelandic Government trade delegation announced here it would open negotiations immediately with the United States Government "concerning various questions of finance, trade and shipping which are of vital importance to Iceland."

"In later years," said the statement, "Iceland has endeavored to focus the attention of the people of the United States on her existence and to show that there are fine opportunities for American business and industry in Iceland. . . .

"On July 7th American forces arrived in Iceland to protect the country as a link in the defense of the western hemisphere. The young Americans who on that date landed in Iceland have made a very good impression on the population of that country. The Icelandic nation welcomes to its shores the American visitors as ambassadors of good will. It looks to them as a force strengthening their security as an independent nation. The Icelandic nation looks forward to lasting cooperation in economic and cultural relations between these two democracies."

Members of the trade delegation are Vilhjalmur Thor, managing director of the National Bank of Iceland and former Consul General of Iceland in New York, who is chairman; Asgeir Asgeirsson, managing director of the Fisheries Bank of Iceland and formerly Prime Minister and President of the Althing (Parliament); and Bjorn Olfasson, a member of the Anglo-Icelandic Joint Standing Committee.

Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State, greeted the delegation here.

At almost the same time that it arrived in Washington, Secretary of State Cordell Hull issued a general license authorizing the exportation to Iceland of all articles and materials now under export control, except 15 considered essential war or raw materials.

Japan's Rayon Offer To Mexico Rejected

MEXICO CITY, D. F. (AP)—Japan recently offered to exchange rayon thread for Mexican produced war materials, the Textile Workers Union reported.

The union said the offer "was not even considered" because "Mexican and hemisphere security were more important." The union recommended importation of rayon from the United States.

Japanese representatives here reportedly asked that their country be exempted from laws prohibiting export of war materials. The amount of rayon they offered in exchange was insufficient to keep the Mexican industry functioning, the union said.

Senators Seek Investigation Of Priorities

WASHINGTON (AP) — A rising tide of complaints that small industries are being cut off from essential materials has generated bipartisan support for a proposed Congressional investigation of the Government's system of defense priorities.

A resolution by Senator Francis Maloney (D) of Connecticut for a Congressional investigation of the priorities setup is scheduled to be considered by the Senate Commerce Committee, along with a companion proposal for an inquiry into the eastern seaboard gasoline and fuel oil shortage.

Supports Proposal

Saying he would support Senator Maloney's proposal, Sen. Charles McNary of Oregon, the Republican leader, declared that there had been injustices and discrimination against smaller manufacturing plants which were forcing many of them to close and "throwing thousands of men out of work."

"Whatever virtue these priorities may have had in getting the defense program under way quickly seems to have been outweighed by the tremendous impact they have had on so-called non-defense industries," Senator McNary told reporters. "There is a place for priorities, but there is no place for discrimination and injustice."

Senator Walter George (D) of Georgia said he had received a "flood" of protests against such alleged discriminations, and expressed belief there was need for centralization in one office of all authority over allocation of supplies to industry.

The Office of Production Management now exercises control over materials needed for defense while the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply parcels out remaining supplies to non-defense plants.

Quick Action Urged

Senator John Danaher (R), Connecticut, said he thought it was essential to get the priorities investigating under way immediately before a serious dislocation in employment took place.

He recalled that the Senate Finance Committee, studying the $3,236,700,000 tax bill, had received testimony that 160,000 small industrial plants, employing approximately 2,500,000 persons, were threatened with "extinction" bebecause they could not get the materials to keep going.

The Finance Committee will begin executive sessions immediately to consider changes in the House-approved bill. It has concluded open hearings and Senator George, committee chairman, said it was hoped to report a revised bill to the Senate next week end.

Senator George said one of the major questions to be decided by the committee was whether a sales tax should be imposed.

Chrome Price Rise Urged for West

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — California, Oregon, and Washington have sufficient deposits of chrome ore to supply one fourth of the nation's needs for the next 10 years, but the price must be increased to make the deposits worth working, a U. S. Senate subcommittee was told.

A. N. Wild, President of the United States Chrome Mines, Inc., told the subcommittee on strategic and critical minerals that domestic sources of chrome never have been developed because of the "monopolistic practices of one or possibly two large eastern corporations."

Ninety-nine per cent of the chrome we use has been imported from Turkey, Greece, Russia, South Africa, New Caledonia, and the Philippines. The monopoly has gained considerable financial control over these mines and the cost of production is lower because they pay miners one fifth the wage that is paid California miners."

Chrome, when added to steel, makes a tough, rustproof alloy essential for armor plate on warships, tanks, and planes.

Porkers Now Go to Market Well Fed; Average Weight Best in 2 Years

CHICAGO (AP)—It's a well-fed porker that comes to market these days.

Livestock men said the average weight of hogs marketed here was the highest since August, 1939.

They attributed the unusual plumpness to prices near the best level in four years, large marketings of heavy sows, relatively cheap and plentiful feed and farm response to Government urgings for greater livestock production. The Government has been buying lard and pork, some for Great Britain under the lend-lease program.

The average hog that came to Chicago's market last week weighed 288 pounds compared with 270 a year ago. One day last week the average broke the 300 mark.

With their corn bins overflowing and a bumper crop waiting for harvest, the Midwest's swine producers have increased the average weight more than 40 pounds since January.

Hogs for market normally increase in weight from week to week beginning in January and reach a peak about this time of the year, but last year under unfavorable feed-price relationships, they scaled only 20 pounds more than in January.

The producer's most favorable period for feeding hogs was the week ended July 19, when, based on average prices at Chicago, the value of 100 pounds of live hog equaled 14.9 bushels of No. 3 yellow corn. At that time the average weekly price for hoks was at a peak of $11 a hundredweight. Although hog prices have receded silghtly since, the average weight has continued to increase.

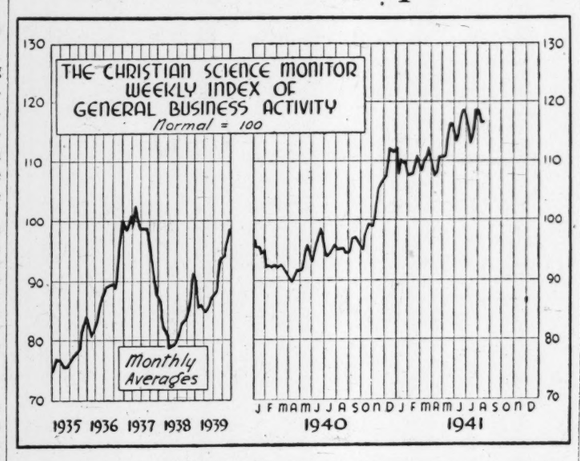
In 1939 the average weight reached a peak of 295 pounds, which followed a period of even better feeding conditions. Late in 1938 and early in 1939 the feeding ratio had ranged from 16 to 18 bushels of corn to 100 pounds of hoge. In mid-1940 it fell to around eight, which was unfavorable for feeding at a profit.

Defense Rating for Farm Machine Parts Deliveries

WASHINGTON (AP)—E. R. Stettinius, Jr., Director of Priorities, gave deliveries of parts for the repair and maintenance of farm machinery and equipment the same rating as certain defense materials.

He also ordered that manufacturers place orders for materials needed for the production of new farm machinery ahead of orders for other types of civilian goods.

Upturn in Monitor Business Index Checks Sharp Decline



Checking the sharp decline of the previous week, The Christian Science Monitor index of general business activity rose slightly during the week ended Aug. 16 from 116.5 to 116.7 (prel.). This compared with 95.4 for the week ended Aug. 17, 1940.

Miscellaneous freight carloadings turned upward during the week following a two weeks' decline. Usually loadings in this group begin their autumn expansion a week or so earlier, but this year heavy defense and consumer requirements boosted shipments earlier in the summer against a seasonal downturn.

Production of electricity countered seasonal expectations with output increasing slightly over the previous week. Normally in the power industry there is a little slackening in production just before the fall expansion gets under way.

Bank debits outside New York City dipped somewhat more than usual for the second week of the month. However, the decline in the adjusted figure only partially offset the gains in the other two components.

Despite the many restrictions imposed during recent weeks, industrial activity is maintaining a high level. Steel operations were boosted a half point last week to 98½ per cent of capacity. Automobile production which will be curtailed substantially on the new models held almost unchanged during the week at a level nearly double a year ago. Textile mills are operating at capacity and residential building is holding at a high level.

The forward buying movement in retail trade continued unabated, with sales maintaining levels 22 to 30 per cent above a year ago. Further price increases featured the wholesale markets, although the Bureau of Labor Statistics' index for the week ended Aug. 16 remained unchanged from the previous week. Included in this general index, however, were advances in the prices of foodstuffs and industrial materials which were offset by sharp declines in the prices of certain agricultural products.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	Aug. 16, 1941	Aug. 9, 1941	Aug. 18, 1940
Combined index	116.7	116.5	95.4
Bk debits outside NYC	121.5	122.3	94.4
Elec power production	112.3	112.1	102.2
Misc carloadings	116.3	115.0	89.5

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

August doldrums dulled last week's stock market, and without a trend volume rolled along at only about 400,000 shares a day; bonds were simliarly dull, though South American bonds moved upward. Movie shares stood out as an exception, as traders speculate that larger purchasing power, cut off from many spending outlets, may send people to the movies more often. New York stocks continue to turn in a poorer performance than Amsterdam and London, where people apparently are buying equities because there are so few places to put their money.

A leveling out of the business indices from here looks likely for some months. That's what the capable forecasters of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics said last week, and Barron's index slid slightly and the Times index and that of The Christian Science Monitor have leveled out. The latest Federal Reserve Board Bulletin is in the threat of priorities unemployment. Steel buyers, for instance, are now beginning to get severely pinched. Only salvation for some non-defense producers is accumulated inventories, but from here on defense authorities will carry priorities control one step further by scheduling movements of raw materials to prevent unnecessary accumulation, most of which, however, are reported among defense producers and even in Army and Navy holdings.

Heavy Consumer Buying

Retail sales indicate that the current consumer buying spree continues. Last week's FRB installment sales rules showed that the board will use its new powers not merely to curb sales of goods which compete with defense, but also for general anti-inflationary purposes; this appeared in the inclusion of furniture, which so far has no priorities problem. Eastern gasoline stocks are down to 10 days' supply, but the authorities are apparently going to wait till Labor Day to really tighten up. Meantime there is talk of preventing any further construction of gas stations.

The automobile cut of 26½ per cent for August through October in passenger car output will be largely offset by increased truck manufacture. The actual cut may be somewhat more or less, probably less, as motor makers have difficulty in getting their raw materials. They are pretty well fixed for steel, not so well for other metals. OPM and OPACS apparently buried the hatchet to issue the order. It seems paradoxical that OPACS was for a larger, OPM for a smaller cut; OPACS presumably wanted to cut motor output to conserve metals for the small businesses now facing priorities unemployment. The larger cut of 27.6 per cent for the big three compared with only 20.2 per cent for the smaller manufacturers had apparently the same intention. Big Three profits are expected to fall sharply next year. The Journal of Commerce here thinks Chrysler, for instance, after making $8.69 a share in 1940 and $9.65 (estimated) this year, may make only $4.20 in 1942.

Civilian Orders Refused

Steel mills are refusing civilian orders. A Washington ruling will probably have to be made on the question of whether they shall obey priority rulings which would force them uneconomically to change their rollings frequently. Weekly operating percentage reports will show a dip here solely due to the upping of the capacity base by 2,000,000 tons since Dec. 31 by the Steel Institute, the fastest capacity increase on record except for 1930.

Capital Issues

Major crop prices are hesitating on the question of whether the President will veto the crop freezing bill by Wednesday. The Farm Bureau, alone of farm agencies, is against the freezing, as a breaking of faith with consumers on the ever-normal granary program. OPACS is speeding up its price ceiling program and trying to clap down its ceilings when speculative rises are threatened instead of waiting until they happen. In a fortnight it has put ceilings, mostly last week, on copper scrap, Douglas fir, formaldehyde, fine cotton cloths, tin, rayon, and Pennsylvania lubricating oils. Ceilings are expected soon on methanol, which goes into plastics and anti-freeze. Aluminum Corporation can easily stand the latest cut, to 15 cents a pound; its cost in previous years has been round 10 cents and its volume is being enormously increased. The burlap shortage has led the defense authorities to ask the textile people to jump the output of osnaburgs from 250,000,000 up to 700,000,000 yards a year. Shortages will soon appear in numerous cotton finished goods.

For the first time in months, successful large capital flotations can be reported for the week—$40,000,000 of Standard of California bonds and $20,000,000 of Atchison equipment trusts. Both out the window to premiums. General Motors is reported to have taken $150,000,000 of the new tax anticipation warrants at a clip. The coming Wisconsin Power offering will provide the first real test of competitive bidding. New York would be the worst hit by the FRB's threatened increase in member bank reserve requirements.

Speculators are getting more optimistic about the far-away prospects when the war is over. They recall that the World War was not immediately followed by depression but a sharp 18-months business boom, due to a continued Government outlays and the filling of deferred civilian needs both here and abroad; also to the multiplying size of the post-war spending programs being advocated by the National Resources Board.

Brokers' Loans Decline $11,000,000 During Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that last week's loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $317,000,000.

The week ended Aug. 20 and the total represented a decrease of $11,000,000 when compared with the previous week. Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $273,000,000.

Pension Rider Advocated For New Tax Bill

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (AP) —Rebuffed in their bid for White House support, Senate old-age advocates were reported ready today to buck the administration leadership in an effort to write a modified version of the Townsend plan into the $3,236,700,000 tax bill.

Authoritative informants said Senator Sheridan Downey (D) of California, a Townsend adherent, would appear before the Senate Finance Committee this week to urge that the Federal Government provide a minimum of $30 monthly for persons over 60.

It was said reliably that Senator Downey had sought President Roosevelt's backing for the scheme but without any success.

Senator Calude Pepper (D) of Florida, a pension advocate who consistently supports the admintstration, also told reporters he was hopeful that increased old age benefits would be incorporated in the tax measure.

"There should be a flat payment of between $20 and $30 a month," Senator Pepper declared, adding that he did not see how the Treasury could object to such a payment under a plan now being worked out by a special Senate pension committee.

Urged 5 Per Cent Gross Tax

Dr. Francis E. Townsend, the pension leader, urged the finance committee Saturday to approve a gross tax of 5 per cent on all wages and business transactions. Part of the revenue he said, could be used for pensions.

Chairman Walter George (D-Ga) of the finance group told reporters he did not want to tack a pension rider onto the pending revenue bill. It was said reliably, however, that pension advocates would carry their fight to the floor if they failed in the finance committee.

The committee started closed meetings today to study possible revisions of the House-approved tax measure, and Senator George said the chief issues would be proposals for lower income exemptions, a general sales tax and a withholding levy under which income would be taxed at its source.

A protest by the American Federation of Labor against any form of general sales tax was made to the committee Saturday as it concluded hearings on the new bill.

W. C. Hushing, A. F. of L. legislative representative, also objected to lowering of income tax exemptions and told the committee:

"Those are the kind of levies which might change the political complexion of Congress."

Lovell H. Parker, former congressional tax expert who testified as a corporation representative, protested provisions in the house bill for computing excess profits taxes.

Mr. Parker questioned the advisability of raising $3,500,000,000 of new revenue in the first year of the bill's operation. He said boosting taxes too high might curb the profit-motive and incentive with a resulting down-turn in both national income and tax revenue.

Higher Than 1918

The witness testified that many of the tax rates in the pending bill were much higher than similar wartime levies of 1918 and offered charts to show variations in different salary and income brackets between the two periods.

In a brief submitted to the committee, Mr. Parker also pointed out that the new revenue measure, carrying sharply increased income rates, would retain existing statutory provisions preventing a man from deducting alimony payments in computing his tax bill. On the other hand, both present law and the pending bill exempt from taxation the income received by a woman from a former husband.

"This situation leads, under the new rates now proposed, to exceptional hardship," Mr. Parker's statement said. "It is suggested, therefore, that the committee should provide for the inclusion in gross income of the payee such alimony payments and exclude such payments from the gross income of the payor."

Senator George said he hoped to have a bill ready for Senate consideration by the end of this week. Democratic Leader Barkley said he expected Senate approval during the ensuing week.

Eastern Utilities Net Income Steady for Year

Eastern Utilities Associates reports for the 12 months ended July 31, 1941, consolidated net income of $1,751,789 after all charges equal to $2.55 a common share and 48 cents a share on the convertible shares after allowance for a $2 common dividend. This compares with net of $1,758,318 for the like period of 1940, equal to $2.56 a common share and 49 cents a share on the convertible.

Operating revenues in July totaled $822,747 compared with $711,293 for the corresponding month last year. For the 12 months ended July 31, 1941, operating revenues amounted to $9,875,036 as against $9,036,564 for the previous 12 months.

Lackawanna Earns $1.36

NEW YORK (AP)—The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company reported for the seven months ended July 31 net income of $2,297,511, equal to $1.36 a share on the capital stock. This compared with a net loss of $618,702 for the same period in 1940. The company's July net income amounted to $324,717 against loss of $198,701 for the like month last year.

Bank Director

Associated News

Arthur T. Roberts

Elected a director of the Commercial National Bank and Trust Company of New York. Mr. Roberts is director, treasurer, and controller of the Socony-Vacuum Oil Co.

SEC Issues Order For Dissolution Of Nat'l Power & Light

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Securities Commission has ordered the "prompt dissolution" of National Power and Light Company, huge subholding company in the Electric Bond and Share system.

National Power heads a $473,000,000 system which controls nine public utility operating subsidiaries in Alabama, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Texas, Tennessee, Virginia and Florida.

The commission said that its action was necessary to insure that the structure of the parent holding company system "shall not be unduly or unnecessarily complicated and that voting power shall not be unfairly or inequitably distributed among security holders of the system."

No time limit was set for terminating the existence of National Power, but that company and its parent, Bond and Share, were ordered to "proceed" with due diligence to submit to this commission a plan or plans for the prompt dissolution of National.

P. B. Sawyer, President of National Power, said that dissolution of his company "has been under discussion for some time."

Reading Co. Net

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — The Reading Company reported net railway operating income of $1,120,609 for July. This was a decrease of $21,695 compared with income in June.

Bank Expects U. S. Sacrifices Will Be Heavy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 25—Declaring the United States to have reached the economic position of a nation at war, the Guaranty Trust Company, in its monthly survey, warned of far heavier sacrifices to come, in priorities, prices, selling curbs and taxation, and called for United effort in meeting approaching economic strains.

"It is doubtful whether the country is yet fully awake to the implications of an unlimited national emergency," the survey declared. "There is still a disposition in some quarters to regard the defense program not as a common task that must be accomplished by unanimous effort and sacrifice, but as an opportunity to promote the interests of certain groups at public expense.

"As long as this attitude persists, not only will an equitable sharing of costs be rendered impossible, but rearmament itself will be impeded and its broad economic consequences immeasurably aggravated, to the lasting hurt of the self-seeking groups, along with the rest of the community."

While profound changes in the economic situation and outlook in the United States already have occurred, the nation still is "not far beyond the commencement of the immense task it has undertaken," the survey says.

Reviewing present conditions, the Guaranty Trust Company found the outstanding feature of the business situation to be the "overwhelming demand for goods of almost all kinds," not alone war materials, but producers' and consumers' goods as well. The figures indicate a large amount of buying in excess of current requirements, it added.

Despite the buying rush, many features of a typical industrial boom are absent, the survey found. Corporate earnings, it disclosed, have by no means kept pace with the rise in output, while the general level of stock prices, only slightly higher than a year ago and lower than two years ago, has reflected the broad uncertainties arising from doubts concerning the outcome and duration of the war and the "position of American business in the post-war world."

Affecting the outlook for earnings, the survey report holds, was the prospect that many businesses, far from profiting from the emergency, would face increasingly difficult conditions owing to shortages of materials and labor and forced curtailment of demand. At the same time it forecast that excess profits taxes and other levies on enterprise go far toward wiping out any increased earnings.

"It is an avowed governmental aim that the national emergency shall not become a source of private enrichment," the survey found. "As far as business is concerned, this aim is being pursued with a thoroughness that leaves little room for doubt as to its broad realization."

SEE THE WORLD in the Weekly Magazine Section of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Leading Articles in the August 30 Issue

ALASKA: THE NAVY'S PACIFIC SPEARHEAD — By Frederick L. Oliver
Analysis of the new northward-veering strategy of American sea power in the Pacific.

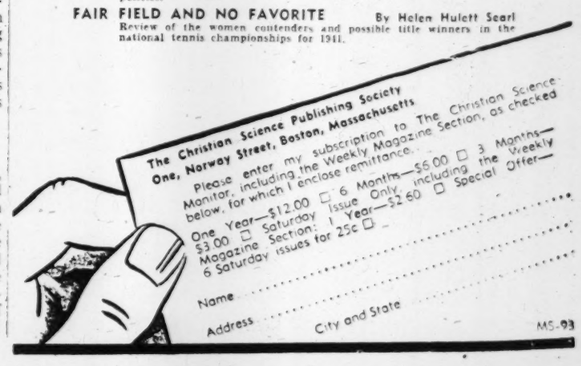
BESSARABIA: NAZI FOOTBALL — By Edmund Stevens
With Nazi armies bearing down on the Soviet Ukraine and the key seaport of Odessa, Bessarabia—the "Alsace-Lorraine" of southeastern Europe, gateway to the Soviet Black Sea Coast—is again in the focus of world events.

BG: BENNY GOODMAN — By Charles Edward Smith
"From Rags to Riches" might be the title of this vivid portrait of a popular clarinet-playing bandleader to whom swing and symphony are very close friends.

PLANNING A POST-WAR AMERICA — By N. H. Engle
The adviser on distribution in the Consumer Division of the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply answers his own question: Is the United States again about to buy a one-way ticket to Mars?

GODEY'S LADIES PREEN AGAIN — By Frances Sawyer
Reproductions of hand-colored prints from a well-preserved collection of the nineteenth century's most popular woman's magazine, Godey's Lady's Book, with a description of its founding and editorial policies.

FAIR FIELD AND NO FAVORITE — By Helen Hulett Searl
Review of the women contenders and possible title winners in the national tennis championships for 1941.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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

World Cotton Exports Seen Below 1940-41

WASHINGTON (AP)—A review of world cotton trade in the light of recent developments indicates, the Agriculture Department said, that world exports in the 1941-42 season may be considerably less than the 6,300,000 bales shipped during the past season and 12,500,000 in the 1939-40 season.

This conclusion was based largely on the unfavorable political developments in the Far East, anticipated further reductions in cargo space for cotton shipments due to diversions for movement of other materials, and the losses of ships in combat zones.

Factors Listed

The reduction in exports was attributed by the department to the following factors:

(1) German occupation of Denmark, Norway and the Low Countries of Europe, and the western coasts of France, and the entry of Italy into the war. These developments were said to have virtually cut the whole of continental Europe from cotton sources.

(2) Large stocks accumulated in the 1939-40 season in most importing countries lessened the necessity for heavy imports.

(3) A general shipping shortage.

(4) requirements of mills—particularly in the United Kingdom, Japan, and China—producing cotton textiles for export were greatly reduced by loss or reduction of export outlets for cotton goods.

The department said Japan, heretofore one of the major cotton importing countries, shipped in and consumed during the past season less than half the amount of cotton imported and used during the 1936-37 season. Further reductions are expected this season.

Shanghai, the principal consuming center for cotton imported into China, is practically cut off by the Japanese blockade from both interior and export markets for cotton goods.

The department said Great Britain was expected to keep civilians restricted to 20 per cent of the cotton goods they consumed before the war. Canadian mills are expected to run at near full capacity, but the department believes they will continue to use mostly Brazilian cotton because it is cheaper than American.

U. S. in Third Place

Long the ranking exporter of cotton, the United States tumbled to third place during the past season. British India was first with 1,670,000 bales, Brazil second with 1,346,000, the United States third with 1,141,000, and Egypt fourth with 707,000. During the 1939-40 season the United States exported as much as all other countries put together.

"The two principal causes for the decrease," the department said, "were the loss of markets on the continent of Europe and a large scale shift in the remaining markets to purchases of lower-priced Brazilian and Indian cotton.

"Foreign exchange considerations and shipping facilities played some part in the change from American cotton, but the wide price differences have been and still are an obstacle to increased exports from the United States.

"Since export markets are limited and Brazil had estimated stocks of about 1,300,000 bales, mostly American-type cotton, at the end of July, 1941, it appears that under present conditions Brazilian cotton will continue to replace American in world markets."

Investment Trusts

Affiliated F Inc	2.39	2.62
Amerex Hold	13.125	14.625
Am Business Shrs	2.73	2.99
Axe Houghton Fd	10.60	11.40
Boston Fund	13.58	14.60
British Type Inv	.11	.21
Broad St Inv	21.03	22.74
Bullock Fund	12.26	13.45
Can Inv Fund	2.60	3.25
Century Shs Tr	25.96	27.91
Chain St Inv	16.79	
Christiana Sec	2530.00	2730.00
Commodity Corp.	10.19	11.15
Consol Inv Tr	27.50	30.00
Dividend Shrs	1.07	1.18
Eaton&Howard Bal Fd	17.58	18.68
Eaton & Howard St Fd	10.49	11.14
Equitable Inv Corp	24.61	26.46
Equity Corp $3 pf	18.25	18.75
Fidelity Fund Inc	15.68	16.87
Fund Investors Inc	15.53	17.02
Gen Capital	26.65	28.66
Gen Investors Tr	4.34	4.68
Incorp Investors Tr	14.15	15.20
Inst. Sec: Bank Group	.89	.99
Inst Sec: Insurance	1.25	1.38
†Keystone Custodian Funds		
	Bid	Asked
B-1 ..	31.37	S-1 .. 25.17
B-2 ..	25.44	S-2 .. 12.90
B-3 ..	15.98	S-3 .. 9.89
B-4 ..	7.91	S-4 .. 3.72
K-1 ..	15.91	K-2 .. 14.95
‡Loomis Sayes 2nd Fd	31.60	31.60
‡Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	76.70	76.70
Maryland Fund	2.95	3.85
Mass Invest Tr	17.93	19.28
Mass Inv 2d Fd	8.51	9.15
Mutual Invest	8.65	9.46
Nation Wide Voting	1.06	1.18
New England Fund	10.95	11.80
Old Colony Tr Assoc	15.50	17.50
Plymouth Fund Inc	.36	.41
Putnam Fund	12.16	13.01
Quarterly Income Shrs	4.15	5.05
Railway & Light Sec	7.00	10.25
Railway & Light Sec pf	101.00	
Repub Invest Fund	3.23	3.61
Scudder S & C	78.98	80.58
Spencer Trask Fund	12.96	13.76
Stand Util Inc	.19	.22
State Street Invest	61.6255	63.6255
Trustees Am Bk "B"	.45	.50
Trustees Industry Shrs	.70	.80
Wellington Fund	13.81	15.18
Fixed and Unit Type		
Assoc Stand Oil	4.625	5.375
Corp Tr A A mod.acc mod	2.43	..
Cumulative Tr Sh	4.18	..
Diversified Tr C	3.25	..
Diversified Tr D	4.85	5.50
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.30	3.80
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.27	5.01
Nation Wide Sec	3.27	..
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	40.00	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	1.94	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.37	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.33	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	1.90	..
Super of Am Tr AA	2.10	..
US Elec Lt & Pow "A"	13.375	..
US Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.50	..
Investment Banking		
Blair & Co	.50	1.00
First Boston Corp	13.25	14.75
Schoellkopf-Hutton & Pom	.10	.30

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2's less if not held 3 years.

Intercont'l Rubber Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—The Intercontinental Rubber Co. reported for the six months ended June 30 net profit of $149,909 after provision for taxes, equal to 25 cents a share, against $157,591 or 26 cents a share in the first half of last year. The company, a Delaware corporation, produces guayule rubber in Mexico and a subsidiary operates factories in that country. The company also owns rubber growing areas on the east coast of Sumatra.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
2 2½s 52-50	107.20	107.20	107.20
1 2s 55-53	104.13	104.13	104.13

New York City Bond

1 3s 80	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 Adams Exp 4½s 46 st	106¼	106¼	106¼
6 Alleghany cv 5s 49	78	78	78
1 Alleghany 5s 50 st	63½	63½	63½
3 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	108½	108½	108½
3 Am T&T 5½s 43	101⅛	101	101
3 Am T&T 3½s 66	108⅞	108⅝	108⅞
2 Am T&T 3½s 61	109⅛	108⅞	108⅞
88 AM T&T 3s 56 wi	111½	111	111½
55 Am WW&E 6s 75	109¼	109¼	109¼
3 Anaconda Cop 4½s 50	104	104	104
1 Ann Arbor 4s 85	59	59	59
1 Arm Del 4s 57	106	106	106
12 Arm Del 4s 55	106¼	106	106¼
12 AT&SF 4s 95	110	110	110
1 Atl & Cha AL 5s 44	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
2 A C Line 1st 4s 52	78½	78½	78½
1 A C Line clt 4s 52	69	69	69
3 A C Line 4½s 64	61⅝	61½	61⅝
3 A C Line 45	90	90	90
2 Atl Gu & WI 5s 59	99	99	99
8 B&O 1st mtg 4s st	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜
12 B&O 95 st A	34½	33¾	33¾
1 B&O 95 st C	38	38	38
7 B&O 96 st F	33¾	33⅝	33¾
5 B&O cv 60 st	32	31¾	32
15 B&O 4s 48	61	60¾	61
4 B&OPLE&WV4s51st	51¾	51½	51½
10 B&O S W 50 st	43¾	43½	43¾
2 B&O T C 4s 59	51	51	51
1 Bang&Aroo cn 4s 51	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛
1 Bang&Ar cv 4s 51 st	48	48	48
1 Bang & Aroo 5s 43	86	86	86
5 Bell TPa 5s 48 B	110¾	110¾	110¾
3 Bkly Edis 3½s 66	110¼	110	110¼
10 Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57 B	105	105	105
1 Bur C R R&No 5s 34 ct	61½	64½	61½
7 Bush Term 5s 55	52¾	52	52
1 Bush T Bldg 4s 52	76	76	76
3 Can Nat Ry 5s 70	106	106	106
3 Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	102½	102⅜	102⅜
3 Can Nor 6½s 46	110¼	110¼	110¼
4 Can Pac 5s 44	104½	104½	104½
16 Can Pac 4s perp	65⅜	65⅛	65⅜
1 Celanese 3s 55	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
1 Cen N Y Pow 3¾s '62	108¼	108¼	108¼
6 Cen Pac 5s '60	53½	53¼	53½
5 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	71	71	71
1 C&O 4½s '92	132¼	132¼	132¼
1 Chi & Alton 3s '49	17	17	17
1 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	77	77	77
29 CB&Q 4½s '77	70¾	69½	69½
1 CB&Q gen 4s '58	77½	76¾	77¼
16 CB&Q 4s 1st '49	93¼	92¾	93¼
9 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	89⅝	89	89
3 Chi & Ei Ill inc '97	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝
8 Chi GtWest 4s '88	65⅛	65	65
2 Chi I & L 5s '47	22	22	22
25 CMSP&P 5s '75	11⅜	11⅛	11¼
24 CMSP&P 5s 2000	23¼	23¼	23¼
5 CM&SP 4½s '89 C	41½	41½	41½
5 Chi&NW rm 5s '87	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞
2 Chi&NW cv 4½s 49	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
1 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	19	19	19
1 Chi&NW 3½s 87	28½	28½	28½
4 CRI&P 4½s 52A	14¾	14¾	14¾
34 CRI&P 4s 88	23	22⅝	22⅝
6 CRI&J 4s 88 reg	20½	20½	20½
52 CRI&P rfg 4½s 34	14	13¾	13¾
Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
15 Ch Un Sta 3¼s 63	103	103	103
2 Ch&W Ind 4½s 62	96¾	96¾	96¾
1 Ch&W Ind 4s 52	95	95	95
18 Childs Co 5s 43	45	43½	45
10 CCC&StL 4½s 77	53¾	53¼	53¾
3 Clev Un Term 5s 73	74	74	74
5 Clev Un Term 4½s 77C	66¾	66	66
6 Colo&So 4½s 80	21½	21¼	21¼
1 Col G 5s 52 May	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
3 Col G 5s 1961	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
10 Col & So El 3¼s 70	109¼	109¼	109¼
82 Coml M'k Inc 69	59	58¼	59
2 Comwlth Ed 3½s 68	109¼	109¼	109¼
14 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s 58	11⅜	11	11⅜
5 Con Edis 3½s 58	109	108¾	109
7 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	104¾	104½	104¾
1 Consum Pow 3½s 65	106⅜	106⅛	106⅜
2 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s 48	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
2 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42	20½	20½	20½
20 Cuba RR 7½s 46 rct	20	19⅞	20
' Cuba RR 6s 46	22	22	22
5 Cuba RR 5s 52	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜
2 Cuba RR 5s 52 rct	21¾	21¾	21¾
1 Dayton P&L 3s 70	108	108	108
49 Del & Hud 4s 43	54	53¾	53¾
1 Del P & L 4¼s 69	106	106	106
5 D & R G 4½s 36	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
35 D & R G 4s 36	16¾	16½	16½
45 D & R G West 5s 78	16¼	16	16¼
1 Det Ed 4s 65	111½	111½	111½
7 Det Ed 3s 70	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
1 Det T Tun 4½s 61	96½	96½	96½
5 Dow Chem 2¼s 50	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
9 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	105⅞	105⅞	105¾
102 Arie rfg 5s 67	31	31	31
9 Erie rfg 5s 75	31	31	31
9 Erie 1st 4s 96	91	91	91
2 Erie 1st 4s 96 reg	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞
11 Erie cv 4s 53 A	52½	52½	52½
1 Erie cv 4s D 53	52½	52½	52½
11 Erie 4s 95 wi	82⅜	82¼	82¼
9 Erie 4½s 2015 wi	49¾	49¾	49¾
10 Firestone T&R 5s 74	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
15 Gen St Cast 5½s 49	94½	93⅜	93⅜
2 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	104	104	104
8 Gt Nor 5s 72	99¾	99¾	99¾
2 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s 61	107½	107½	107½
5 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	100½	100½	100½
8 Gt Nor 3½s 67	80½	80½	80½
10 G Bay & W deb B	10¼	10¼	10¼
3 Gulf M & Oh 4s 75	70⅜	70	70
2 Gulf M & Oh inc 2015	47	47	47
2 Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	104	104	104
2 Hud&Man rfg 5s '57	42½	42½	42½
5 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	11½	11¼	11½
2 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s '81	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Ill Cen 3½s '52	43	43	43
2 Ill Cen 4s '53	42½	42½	42½
3 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	42¾	42⅝	42¾
5 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	44¾	44⅜	44¾
2 Ill Cen 5s '55	52	52	52
1 Ill Cen Louis 3½s '53	58	58	58
1 IC&CStL&NO 5s '63a	46⅜	46	46⅜
7 IC&CStL&NO 4½s '63	42	41¾	42
17 Int Gt Nor aj 6s '52	13¾	13¾	13¾
4 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	17	17	17
1 Int Gt Nor 8s '56 B	16¼	16¼	16¼
7 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	35½	35	35
46 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	90	88⅜	90
1 Int Paper 6s '55	105¼	105¼	105¼
23 Int T&T 4½s '52	41½	41	41½
25 Int T&T 5s '55	44½	44½	44½
1 JonesGLaughStl3¼s '61	98⅞	98⅝	98⅞
1 K C South 5s '50	71¼	71¼	71¼
1 K C South 3s '50	67¼	67¼	67¼
4 Kresge Found 3s '50	104	103¾	104
27 Lac Gas 5½s '53	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞
5 Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞
1 Lac Gas 5s '42	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
5 Leh C&N 4½s '54C	73¼	73	73
2 Leh Val†Term 5s '54	50	50	50
2 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	37½	37¼	37¼
1 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	34½	34½	34½
5 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	32¼	32¼	32¼
1 Liggett&M 7s '44	118¼	118¼	118¼
5 Liggett&M 5s 51	106	105⅞	105⅞
2 Lorillard Co 5s 51	124	124	124
6 Louisia&Ark 5s 69	85⅛	85	85
1 Lou&N 5s 2003 R	104	104	104
1 Lou&N 4½s 2003	97	97	97
2 Louis & N 4s 60B	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Maine Cen 4s 45	81½	81½	81½
1 Market St Ry 5s 45 st	77	77	77
1 Met Edi 4s 68	112	112	112
3 MSP&SSMarie 5s 38	123⅜	123⅜	123⅜
24 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	25¾	25	25
12 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	33¾	33¾	33¾
3 M-K-Tex 4s 62B	21	21	21
1 Mo Pac 5½s 49	1	1	1
5 Mo Pac 5s 65A	26¾	26¾	26¾
30 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	26⅜	26⅝	26⅜
1 Mo Pac 5s 78 G ct	26¾	26¾	26¾
1 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	28	28	28
3 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	26¾	26¾	26¾
41 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	25⅜	25⅛	25⅜
5 MonWPubSv4½s60	110	110	110
5 MonWPaPubSv4½s60	110	110	110
7 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	107	107	107
5 Mor & Essex 5s 55	42	42	42
8 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	37½	37⅜	37½
10 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	42¼	42¼	42¼
8 Mutual Fuel G 5s 47	115½	115½	115½
3 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
3 N Eng RR 5s 45	58½	58½	58½
1 N Orl Term 4½s '53	73¾	73¾	73¾
17 NY&GreenwdL5s'46	52	50	50
2 NY & Putnam 4s 93	49½	49½	49½
27 NYC rfg 5s 2013	59½	59¼	59¼
55 NYC 4½s 2013 A	54½	54	54¼
18 NYC 3½s 46	93	92¾	93
2 NYC cv 3¼s 52	58	58	58
1 NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98	57½	57½	57½
5 NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98 reg	51¾	51¾	51¾
1 NY Con G 6s 48	62	61¾	62
5 NY Ch&StL 4s 46	94½	94½	94½
3 NY Edis 3¼s 65	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 NY Lack&W 4s 73A	54½	54½	54½
33 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	27¾	27¾	27¾
5 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	46¾	46½	46¾
24 NYNH&H 4½s'67	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝
15 NYNH&H 3½s'54	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝
22 NYNH&H cv 3½s'56	24½	24½	24½
14 NYO&W gen 4s '55	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
28 Nor Pac 6s 2047	64½	64¼	64⅜
4 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	51⅞	51	51
9 Nor Pac 4s '97	50¼	50⅛	50⅛
1 Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
5 Org & Chs 4s '48	7	7	7
2 Ohio Ed 4s '65	107½	107½	107½
5 Ore RR&Nav 4s '46	109½	109½	109½
1 Pac Gas&El 3s '70	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
3 Pac G&El 3½s'66	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
9 Pac G&E 3¼s'61	110½	110½	110½
10 PacT&T3¼s'66c	110½	110½	110½
25 Para Pict cv 3¼s '47	98⅛	97¾	97¾
10 Pen Co 4s 63	106½	106¼	106¼
12 Pen P&L 4½s 74	107¾	107¼	107¼
2 Pen Pow 3½s 69	110	110	110
6 Pen RR gen 5s 68	111½	111⅜	111½
2 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞
4 Pen RR gen 4½s 81	102¾	102½	102½
7 Pen RR 3¾s 70	98¼	98¼	98¼
1 Pen RR 3½s 52	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞
1 Peo G L&C Chi 5s 47	116¼	116¼	116¼
1 Peoria & East 4s 60	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜
10 Phil Elec 3½s 67	110¾	110⅝	110⅝
5 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	65⅜	65⅜	65⅜
4 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	26¾	26½	26¾
2 P C C&S L 5s 70A	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
1 P C C&S L 5s 75B	110¼	110¼	110¼
1 Pitt Coke & Ir 4½s 52	103¾	103¾	103¾
3 Pitts & W Va 4½s	63½	63	63
9 Pitt & W Va 4½s	63	62¾	62¾
9 Portl Gen El 4½s 60	87¾	87	87¾
1 Potomac El P 3½s 66	109	109	109
2 Pub Svc No Ill 3½s	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
8 Reade 4½s 97A	82½	82¼	82½
3 Republic Steel 5½s 54	103¾	103½	103
4 Republic Steel 4½s 61	104½	104⅜	104⅜
1 Republic Steel 4½s 56	104½	104½	104½
1 Rio Gr West 1st4s39	48	48	48
2 Rio Gr W clt 4s 49	16	16	16
2 R I Ark&La 4½s 34	13½	13½	13½
4 Rutland 1st 4½s 41	7	7	7
1 Rutland Can 4s 49	6½	6½	6½
11 StLIM&S4sR&G 33	72¼	72	72¼
10 StLIM&S 4s R&G 33ct	71¼	71¼	71¼
20 St L S F 5s 50 B	15¼	15	15¼
5 StLSF 5s B 50 ct	14½	14½	14½
14 St L S F 4½s 78	15¼	15⅛	15⅛
1 StLSF 4½s 78 ct st	14½	14½	14½
3 St L S F 4s 50 A	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
1 St L SW 5s 52	37½	37½	37½
8 StP&KC ShL 4½s 41	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
3 SA&A Pass 4s 43	94⅞	94¾	94¾
38 Seab A L cn 6s 45	7¾	7½	7¾
2 Sea A L aj 5s 49	1½	1½	1½
18 Sea AL rfg 4s 59	6¼	6⅛	6¼
2 Sea AL rfg 4s 59 ct	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
2 Sea-AlFla 6s 35 A ct	3½	3½	3½
5 Shell Un 2½s 54	97⅞	97¾	97¾
3 Silesian-Am 7s 41	35	33	35
5 So Col Pow 6s 47	105¼	105	105¼
25 Sou Pac 4½s 68	52	51⅞	52
30 Sou Pac 4½s 81	51¾	51½	51¾
10 So Pac 4½s 69	51⅞	51¾	51⅞
8 So Pac rfg 4s 55	64	64	64
17 So Pac clt 4s 49	48¾	48¾	48¾
2 So Pac 3¾s 46	69⅞	69⅜	69⅜
20 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	52⅜	52	52
2 South Ry 6½s 56	86	85½	86
3 South Ry gen 6s 56	81¼	81¼	81¼
7 South Ry cn 5s 94	90⅞	90¾	90¾
13 South Ry gen 4s 56	60⅞	60⅝	60¾
1 Stand Oil N J 2¾s 53	104¾	104¾	104¾
5 Studebaker cv 6s 45	108	108	108
4 Texark&FtSm5½s '50	91¼	91	91¼
2 Tex Corp 3s '65	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Tex & P 1st 5s 2000	103	103	103
10 Tex & Pac 5s '79 C	65¾	65⅝	65¾
10 Tex & Pac 5s '80 D	65¾	65½	65¾
7 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	112	111¾	111¾
8 Un Pac 3½s '80	106½	106½	106½
2 Un Pac 3½s '70	99	99	99½
2 Unit Drug 5s '52	88¼	88	88¼
1 U S Steel 1.75s '46	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 U S Steel 2.60s '54	101⅛	101¼	101⅛
4 Utah P & L 5s '44	102⅜	102¾	102⅜
1 Va El & Pow 3s '68	110	110	110
1 Virginian Ry 3¼s '66	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
76 Wabash rfg 5½s '75	20¼	19¼	20
38 Wabash 1st 5s '39	69⅛	68	69⅛
138 Wabash 2d 5s '39	28¾	27¾	28½
93 Wabash 5s '80 D	20	18½	19
15 Wabash Oma 3½s '41	20¼	20	20¼
63 Wabash 5s '76 B	20	18⅝	19
52 Wabash 4½s '78 C	19	17¾	18⅜
3 Wabash DesM 4s 39	25½	25½	25½
3 Walwrth 4s 55	85¼	85¼	85¼
1 Warner Bros 6s 48	96½	96½	96½
22 Warren Bros 6s 41	79½	79¼	79¼
1 West Pen P 5s 63E	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛
1 West Pen P 5½s 66	110¼	110¼	110¼
1 West Shore 4s 2361	50¾	50¾	50¾
1 West Sh 4s 2361 reg	47½	47½	47½
1 Westn Md 5½s 77A	103	103	103
7 Westn Pac 1st 5s46	27⅜	27	27
22 Western Pac 5s 46 asd	27	26¾	26¾
29 Western Un 5s 51	87½	87¼	87½
7 Western Un 5s 60	85¼	85	85
4 Wheel Stl 3½s 66	94¾	94⅜	94¾
5 Yuong S & T 3¼s 60	101¾	101½	101¾

Foreign Bonds

8 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	69	68½	68⅝
20 Argentine 4s 72 Ap	69	68½	69
5 Argentine 4½s 48	91⅛	91	91⅛
3 Argentine 4½s 71	77½	77½	77½
5 Australia 5s 55	71¼	71	71¼
5 Australia 5s 57	71	71	71
4 Australia 4½s 56	66½	66½	66½
2 Austria 7s 57	7	7	7
5 Brazil 8s 41	22¾	22¾	22¾
8 Brazil 6½s 26-57	18¾	18⅝	18¾
15 Brazil 6½s 27-57	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝
1 Buen A 4½s Apr 76	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛
10 Canada 5s 52	102⅜	102¼	102⅛
10 Canada 4s26 _0	101⅜	101¼	101¼
5 Canada 3s 68	89¼	89¼	89¼
4 Canada 3s 67	89¼	89¼	89¼
2 Canada 2½s 45	96¾	96¾	96¾
5 Canada 2¼s 44	97¾	97¾	97¾
3 Chile Mt Bk 6¼s 61	13½	11½	13½
1 Chile Mtg Bk 6s 62	13½	11½	13½
5 Chile 7s 42 asd	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
6 Chile 6s 60 asd	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
1 Chin Govt Ry 5s 51	8¼	8¼	8¼
1 Colomb 6s 61 Oct	37½	37½	37½
2 Colomb 3s 70	30¼	30¼	30¼
1 Cuba 4½s '77	67¼	67¼	67¼
2 El Salvador 8s '48 ct	9	9	9
1 Ger Govt 7s '49	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
1 Ital Pub Util 7s '52	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
1 Italy 7s 1951	21½	21⅜	21½
2 Japan 5½s '65	37	37	37
1 Orient Dev 6s '53	30	30	30
5 Panama 3½s 67 B	103	103	103
1 Panama 5s63A st asd	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜
7 Peru 1st 6s 60	7½	7¼	7½
4 Poland 8s 50	9	9	9
11 Porto Aleg 8s 61	11	11	11
5 Porto Aleg 7½s 66	11	11	11
1 Rhine-Westf 6s 53	9	9	9
2 Rio Gr do Sul 6s 68	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
1 Rome 6½s 52	18	18	18
3 Sante Fe (Prov) 4s 64	61½	61½	61½
1 Sao Paulo St 8s 50	23¾	23¾	23¾
4 Tokyo El Lt 6s 53	30	30	30
15 Urug ai 3¾s&4s4½s79	50	50	50

U. S. Takes Over Kearny Yards; For Duration of Emergency?

Continued from Page 1

Board and under this condition there seems no likely prospect that it can be returned to the management as long as it possesses large defense contracts.

In this instance $492,000,000 of defense work was held up for 18 days because of the differences between the company and the Congress of Industrial Organizations. In acting to end this stoppage the President utilized authority accruing to the Chief Executive by virtue of the declaration of unlimited emergency on May 27. The White House announcement stated that the "stoppage of work jeopardizes the construction of vessels essential to the defense of the United States."

The issue in dispute between the company and the union was the so-called "maintenance of membership" clause which the C. I. O. insisted upon because of its willingness to make a two-year pledge not to strike and on this issue the Mediation Board upheld the union and recommended acceptance by the company.

The "maintenance of membership" clause would require the company to discharge present or future union members who failed to keep up their dues or sought to resign from the union. The company said it would prefer to turn its facilities over to the Government than to operate them on that condition.

Management to Co-operate

In a final letter to President Roosevelt, L. H. Korndorff, President of the company, said the management would co-operate to the best of its ability to make Government operation of the plant successful.

The Navy Department is authorized by President Roosevelt to employ all necessary help to put the shipyards into full production and both Naval and cvilian experts of the Department are today in conference with company executives and foremen and assurance is given that operations will be resumed the first thing Tuesday morning.

It is understood here that the prevailing wage standards of the company will be maintained by the Government and that the plant will be operated under the terms set by the Mediation Board under which present and future members of the C. I. O.'s Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers must remain in good standing as a condition of employment. However, there will be no closed shop and non-union employees would not be required to join.

White House Statement

The White House statement, announcing the President's action, read:

"The President has today signed an executive order authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Navy to take possession of and operate the plant of the Federal Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company.

"The history of this case is set forth in the order.

"In view of the national emergency, the stoppage of work jeopardizes the construction of vessels essential to the defense of the United States.

"It is expected that work will be resumed on Monday.

"The methods and policies relating to the ultimate title and other matters between the Government and the company will be worked out after further studies and negotiations."

John Green, C. I. O. union president, issued the following statement from Washington before leaving for Kearny:

"The Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America views as most unfortunate the decision of the Federal Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company to abdicate its duties, and its rights. The interests of honest fair industrial relations and the welfare of the Nation in its great defense effort called for the continuance of the relationship of amicable co-operation of many years' standing between the company and our union.

"The union officials are confident that every individual member of the union will do his utmost to back up the union in the fulfillment of this pledge. In turn, of course, we expect that arrangements will immediately be made whereby not only will the Mediation Board's decision be vindicated, but all rights and procedures of collective bargaining will be preserved for our union and its members at Kearny."

Wide World

Rear Admiral Harold G. Bowen

Former Chief of the Navy's Bureau of Engineering, who will be in charge of operations at the Federal Shipbuilding and Drydock Yards at Kearny, N. J., now that the Navy has taken them over.

British Pledge Aid to U. S. in Far East

Continued from Page 1

that some eyes at least are fully opened to it while time remains. I rejoiced to find that President Roosevelt saw in their true light and proportion the extreme dangers by which the American people as well as the British people are now beset."

New Warning to Japan

The most significant aspect of the Premier's warning to Japan was the manner in which he appeared to switch responsibility for action onto American shoulders. It is even interpreted as a suggestion that the United States has already assumed responsibility on its own initiative.

Some broad deductions are felt here to be justified in view of Mr. Churchill's obvious necessity for discretion in making a unilateral speech on a bilateral agreement.

Such discretion has become doubly necessary in view of the unfortunate mishandling that there has already been from the American point of view of the publicity side of the Atlantic meeting.

Certain it is that the Premier roused lively interest here by his assertion that if the United States failed in its present task of finding a peaceful settlement with Japan then "we [the British] shall, of course, range ourselves unhesitatingly at the side of the United States."

German Cruelties in Russia

British listeners were deeply shocked once again by Mr. Churchill's revelation of frightful German cruelties to civilians. "Scores of thousands—literally scores of thousands—of executions in cold blood are being perpetrated by German police troops upon Russian patriots who defend their native soil."

But what criticism there was of Mr. Churchill's broadcast has been directed at the absence in it of fresh evidence that British and American aid to the Soviet Union is more substantial than words. But this morning's joint Anglo-Soviet march into Iran shows the public that Mr. Churchill's silence on this vital move was strategic.

The fact is that Britain is desperately anxious to see the Soviets substantially helped and it was felt that although Mr. Churchill gave new assurance that no barrier must stand in the way of such aid, his repetition of the announcement, "we have arranged for a conference in Moscow" had a suspicious ring of the old "too little, too late" story.

Way Found for Aid

But this morning's news of the action in Iran has given the British public new hope that the way really will be found to support the Soviet stand.

Britain's leaders are being urged by most of its press to realize that Russia must have war materials first even at British expense.

The press calls on the public to end its complacency and day dreams about the Nazi-Russian campaign. Says the Daily Express: "Let us see our danger every moment in the attack on Russia just as we expect Americans to see their danger in the attack on us."

Perhaps Mr. Churchill's significant contribution to public evaluation of the Atlantic Charter was the passage in his speech which contrasted the present declaration as regards the treatment of aggressors after the war with the Allied attitude toward the end of the World War.

Britain and America, he pointed out, would disarm guilty nations but not try to ruin them economically, while Britain and America would be partners in arms to maintain peace.

Religious Basis of 'Charter' Stressed by Church Leaders

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 25—The spiritual basis of the Roosevelt-Churchill agreement is stressed here as its most important aspect by religious leaders after the Archbishop of Canterbury declared it an authoritative document showing the world of differences between the Nazi so-called "new order" and a settlement founded on Christian principles by the democracies.

The agreement is enthusiastically welcomed in London by spokesmen of many different Protestant religious organizations. It is "the most notable event since the declaration of war," says the Rev. J. Hutchinson Cockburn, Moderator of the Church of Scotland.

The Rev. Walter H. Armstrong, President of the National Free Church Council of England and Wales, saw in the "Atlantic Charter" a parallel to the historic fact, recorded in early pages in the Book of Gensis, where it is stated that God created man, not to be dominated by things but to have dominion over them."

Sharp Contrast Drawn

A contrast is drawn by the Rev. S. W. Hughes, Secretary of the National Free Church Council, between the meeting of Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt and the conferences between Hitler and Mussolini. He declared: "The Brenner conspiracies, planned by wicked men without thought for human principals or trust in the people, cannot prevail against the laws of God.

The Rev. Mr. Hughes also sees in the declaration an inspiring parallel to many phases of the Free Church's history. The reference to "sovereign rights and self-government restored to those who have been forcibly deprived of them" reminds him of the severe struggles nonconformists once had in Britain to secure civil and religious privileges of which a long series of doctrinal test acts used to rob them.

Guarantees of Peace

On the political side the prospect of close co-operation of the United States with Britain in settling and, what is even more important, guaranteeing peace terms gives universal satisfaction here.

It is recognized here that the Constitution of the United States leaves many loopholes for evading the implications of the Roosevelt-Churchill agreement, but the Archbishop of Canterbury expressed the general hope of religious organizations in Britain when he declared:

"The joint declaration may be assumed to imply that the United States will join with the British Commonwealth and its allies not only in declaring the new aims of peace, but also in endeavoring after the war to achieve and maintain them."

In the words of the Bishop of Chichester, "It sounds a trumpet call to free peoples, and to all those in occupied and enemy countries who long for deliverance from tyranny."

U. S. Stands Firm on Japan

Continued from Page 1

position of Washington as fully as it does that of London.

At the same time, the American Government is known to be equally in accord with the Prime Minister's statement that "every effort will be made to secure a peaceful settlement."

Just how far the State Department has gotten with its attempts to arrive at the "fair and amicable settlement" with Japan referred to by the Prime Minister is not known. Official sources here have declared that American-Japanese relations are hanging fire at the moment and that the real clarification will come through Japanese acts and not through negotiations here or in Tokyo.

Some Improvement Seen

Evidence that the Far Eastern situation had improved slightly is read into the week-end statement of Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, the Japanese Ambassador to the United States, that he was strongly convinced that a solution for the difficulties would be found.

Emerging from a conference with Secretary Hull, the Ambassador declared that it would be utter folly not to find a solution.

"I have a very strong conviction that it will be done, but I don't know just how," he said.

Neither the State Department nor the Japanese Embassy has revealed whether the Ambassador's conviction arose merely from an earnest desire to prevent American-Japanese hostilities or from word that Tokyo was more inclined to see the American point of view than has been true in the past.

It is axiomatic, however, that some radical development in the Far East, either through an agreement between Japan and the western powers or through further Japanese aggression, cannot be postponed for long. It is pointed out that Japanese trade with the United States, the British Empire, and the Netherlands Indies has almost ceased and that this fact alone would make it difficult for Japan to permit the present situation to continue for long.

Tokyo Watches Russia

Officials here admit that it is as difficult today to foresee the course of Japanese militarists as it has been at any time during history, although there is a strong belief that Tokyo wishes to delay all major decisions until Russo-German hostilities have reached a more decisive stage.

The hope has not been abandoned here, although it is agreed to be a slim one, that a German checkmate by Russia might persuade the Japanese to withdraw from the Axis, thereby creating a situation which would be psychologically more favorable for an American-Japanese settlement.

It is recognized, however, that the situation in the Far East may be further disturbed by an American attempt to send large-scale aid to the Soviet Union by way of the Siberian port of Vladivostok. Ships for Vladivostok pass through Japanese waters and Tokyo has already shown budding hostility to the idea.

Tokyo is reported worried that part of the American war material, particularly airplanes, might remain in Eastern Siberia, thereby strengthening the already formidable Russian forces facing Japan on the Siberian-Manchukuan border.

Strategy Behind New Moves

Continued from Page 1

southern Ukraine, indicates that the Russians have reserves available and leaves the prospects of the German offensive still uncertain.

General von Runstedt with the 9th, 4th and Hungarian Armies moved into the great bend in the Dnieper in two columns. One skirted the river, straining every effort to attain the Dniepropetrovsk Dam and power project, the other down the Bug on Nicolaev, hoping to pin Marshal Budenny west of the Dnieper and roll him into the Black Sea while General Ion Antonescu's 11th German and 3rd Rumanian armies mopped up.

The far northern operations—Field Marshal Baron Carl Gustaf Mannerheim's Finns menacing Leningrad both sides of Lake Ladoga, and Gen. Nicolaus von Falkenhorst's Arctic operation to cut off the Murmansk peninsula—may be considered as subsidiary to all the foregoing, since after all, the German objective is the destruction of Russia's armies.

Danger Zones in East

Thus southward and eastward lie the danger zones today, as evidenced by British-Russian anxiety over Iran.

No one will deny that the Nazi military effort has made headway. The task before Hitler's hordes is still immense, even though the Ukrainian situation has resolved itself into a pursuit. The distances are huge, the Russian air force is still operating, and provided that Marshal Budenny can keep any semblance of order in his shattered ranks, such objective may prove too great for panzer divisions to attain alone.

The general line of the Don would seem to be the next place for a Russian stand, and behind that a reserve of at least ten Russian divisions hailed from the Western Siberian area may be expected. No intensive organization of defensive strong points exists, however.

Change Is Possible

Russian losses in materiel are large. But German losses and usage are also great. And the Germans are tired, these days. The Nazis have been fighting now for extended periods. Replacements are necessary. That the removal of troops from the occupied countries has been great is evidenced by the sudden outbreak of guerrilla operations in the Balkans, and of sabotage in France. One can add to that the reports of calls for volunteer recruits in Germany.

Under these conditions, it might be expected that if further Ukrainian operations are considered unprofitable, a swing to the north would be inevitable. Capture of Moscow, possibly including the destruction of Marshal Timoshenko's army, would arouse great enthusiasm in Germany. A similar fillip to Nazi emotions would be given if Leningrad were taken.

Nevertheless it will be well to examine the situation along the Black and Caspian Seas. With Germany in possession of Nicolaev, such Soviet war vessels as may have escaped have only three ports—all inadequate—on which to base, Sevastopol, Novorossisk, and Batum.

Details as to Russian naval strength are lacking. Probably one old battleship and three old cruisers are all remaining afloat, together with several torpedo boats, and a number of submarines. Against them can be arrayed six fairly modern Rumanian destroyers and Bulgaria's six ancient little torpedo boats.

Turkey, with one refitted battle-cruiser, the famous former German Goeben, now the Yavuz, two old cruisers, eight modern destroyers, and eight submarines, is queen of the Black Sea.

Detroit Trolley Strike Ends

DETROIT, Aug. 25 (AP)—The battle between rival American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations unions in this city's Department of Street Railways promised to develop into a struggle for votes today, as full-time street car and bus service was resumed.

Included in settlement terms ratified yesterday by the striking Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Operators (A. F. of L.) was provision for an election of all D. S. R. employees, which will be conducted Aug. 26 and 27 by the City Election Commission.

The settlement officially ended a tieup of transportation that began at 4 a. m. Aug. 20 when the A. F. of L. union voted a strike for exclusive bargaining rights, exclusive use of bulletin boards and the "check-off."

The Election Commission met today to outline rules for balloting. Opposing the Amalgamated union is the State, County and Municipal Workers of America (C. I. O.), which offered at the outset of the strike to keep the department's 1,000 street cars and 1,650 buses operating.

Winner of the election will be granted all the concessions demanded by the A. F. of L. union, plus the exclusive right to represent workers at hearings before the D. S. R. trial board.

Shipyards to Vote

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 25 (AP)—Representatives of the A. F. of L. and C. I. O. have agreed to a consent election Aug. 29 at the American Shipbuilding Company's seven yards to determine which group, if either, shall bargain collectively for the company's employees.

In announcing the agreement, Hugh E. Sperry, regional director of the National Labor Relations Board, said Aug. 23 that no hour had been set for the voting but that all of the company's 2,400 workers would vote for the A. F. of L. or the C. I. O. or neither.

Mr. Sperry said the agreement was reached after an 11-hour conference with representatives of the two unions, the company and members of the Department of Labor.

Defense Aid

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

James Metzenbaum

Of Cleveland, Ohio, who has been named Inspector General by Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia of New York, Director of the Office of Civilian Defense. The position is one of the highest in the civilian defense field, carrying supervisory and educational functions over local and State Defense Councils. Three other Inspector Generals have been named.

'Cross Buildings For Army Posts

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (AP)—The American Red Cross will construct office and headquarters buildings at 62 Army posts at a cost of about $1,250,000.

The Army announced yesterday that it had approved plans for the structures. Costs of construction, operation and maintenance will be paid by the Red Cross.

Chairman Norman H. Davis of the Red Cross said in a separate announcement that the buildings would enable the organization better to "carry out its Congressional charter obligation of maintaining liaison between the military and civilian populations."

Army officials will lend advice on construction and location of the units, most of which, the Red Cross said, will be of southern colonial style of wood construction, although some will be finished in brick and others in mission style.

The structures will contain offices, living quarters for Red Cross personnel, lecture and reception rooms.

Philadelphia Designates Samuel Acting Mayor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 25—Pledging himself to carry out "every policy" of his predecessor, Bernard Samuel, Republican and President of the City Council, today was installed as Acting Mayor of Philadelphia to succeed the late Robert E. Lamberton. Mr. Samuel took the oath of office before Judge Vincent A. Carroll, of Common Pleas Court, yesterday, as flags were at half-mast throughout the city in respect for Mr. Lamberton, who began his four-year term in January, 1940.

Under the provisions of the city charter, Mr. Samuel will fill the vacancy until the municipal election on Nov. 4.

Text of President's Order Seizing Shipyard at Kearny

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Aug. 25 (AP)—Here is the text of the President's executive order on the Federal Shipbuilding and Drydock Company strike at Kearny, N. J.:

Executive order:

Whereas, on the 27th day of May, 1941, a Presidential proclamation was issued declaring an unlimited national emergency and calling upon all loyal citizens in production for defense to give precedence to the needs of the Nation to the end that a system of government which makes private enterprise possible may survive; and calling upon our loyal workmen and employers to merge their lesser differences in the larger effort to insure the survival of the only kind of government which recognizes the rights of labor, of capital, and calling upon all loyal citizens to place the Nation's needs first in mind and in action to the end that we may mobilize and have ready for instant defensive use, all of the physical powers, all of the moral strength and all of the national resurces of the Nation; and

Whereas the Federal Shipbuilding and Drydock Company has contracted with the United States, its departments and agencies for the construction and manufacture of vessels, facilities and other material and equipment vital to the defense of the United States, and such vessels, facilities, material and equipment have been in the course of construction and manufacture at the plant of said company and the United States owns vessels and facilities in the course of construction and material and equipment there situated; and

Whereas a controversy arose concerning the terms and conditions of employment between said company and its workers which they have been unable to adjust by collective bargaining, and the controversy was duly certified to the National Defense Mediation Board, established by executive order of March 19, 1941 and the said board has made a recommendation which the company has refused to accept; and

Whereas as a result of such refusal, the construction and manufacture at said company's plant of vessels, facilities, material and equipment has been interrupted by a strike which still continues, the objectives of said proclamation of May 27, 1941, are jeopardized, and the immediate resumption of the construction and manufacture of said vessels, facilities, material and equipment is essential to the defense of the United States; and

Whereas for the time being and under the circumstances set forth, it is essential in order that operation at said plant be continued that the plant may be operated by or under the control of the United States:

Now, therefore, I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, pursuant to the powers vested in my by the Constitution and laws of the United States, as President of the United States and Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, hereby authorize and direct the Secretary of the Navy immediately to take possession of and operate the plant of the Federal Shipbuilding and Drydock Company, through and with the aid of such person or persons or instrumentality as may be designated, and in so far as may be necessary or desirable, to produce the vessels, facilities, material and equipment called for by the company's contracts with the United States, its departments and agencies, or otherwise, and do all things necessary or incidental to that end. There shall be employed such employees, including a competent civilian adviser on industrial relations, as are necessary to carry out the provisions of this order, and, in furtherance of the purposes of this order, the Secretary of the Navy may exercise any existing contract rights with said company, or take such other steps as may be necessary or desirable.

Possession and operation hereunder shall be terminated by the President as soon as he determines that the plant will be privately operated in a manner consistent with the needs of national defense.

Franklin D. Roosevelt.
The White House,
August 23, 1941.

Forest Chief Assails Inroads of Defense

CODY, Wyo., Aug. 25 (AP)—Earle H. Clapp, Acting Chief of the United States Forest Service, asserted that sharply increasing demand for lumber to fill national defense needs was resulting in much "destructive" cutting of timber.

"Notwithstanding all that a growing number of progressive and public spirited owners and the State and Federal governments have done, the condition in many private forests is a disgrace," he declared.

Mr. Clapp's criticism was made in an address prepared for the 50th anniversary celebration of the founding of the first national forest—the Shoshone National Forest. He said remedies could be found in public regulation of private forests and in increased public ownership of forest land.

A message from Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard was brought to the celebration by Mr. Clapp.

"I cannot conceive of a really satisfactory future for the American people," it said, "if we ignore the one third of our land which is, or should be, in forest."

Grandpa Al Smith Heads China Child Aid Group

NEW YORK, Aug. 25 (AP)—Former Gov. Alfred E. Smith has taken charge of United China Relief's National Committee of Grandparents which is sponsoring a plan to mobilize American grandfathers and grandmothers to help China's child war refugees.

"I figure," Mr. Smith said, "that since thousands of these kids have lost their grandparents or been separated from them, it will be a fine thing if a lot of American grandparents pinch-hit for the Chinese grandparents. The lives of the children in any land are of first importance."

Haskell Returns Aboard Excalibur

JERSEY CITY N. J., Aug. 25 (AP)—The American Export liner Excalibur arrived today from Lisbon with 159 passengers.

One of them was Edwin Dudley Haskell, who had been in Paris 10 years as representative of American business firms. Mr. Haskell, who returned with his wife, was in England in May, 1940, and after great difficulty made his way back to France, just in time to flee Paris two days before the French Capital fell.

From Paris, the Haskells went to Spain, spent some time in Barcelona, and finally made their way to Portugal. Mr. Haskell said the Portuguese lower classes favor the British cause but that the upper classes generally are pro-German.

He said that the Germans have spread propaganda that the United States is about ready to seize the Azores, thereby creating an anti-American feeling in the country.

The Haskells are on their way to Auburndale, Mass., where an aunt lives. Mrs. Haskell is the former Alice Buford of Nashville, Tenn.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Australia

South Australia

Adelaide: Regent Theater, 3 p. m., Oct. 12.

England

Shropshire

Oswestry: Masonic Hall, Roft Street, 7 p. m., Sept. 16.

Sussex

Hastings (First Church, Hastings and St Leonards): Gaiety Picture Theater, 3 p. m., Sept. 14.

Yorkshire

Bradford (First Church): Church Edifice, Carlisle Road, 3:30 p. m., Sept. 20.

United States

California

Costa Mesa (auspices First Church, Newport Beach): Newport Harbor Union High School, Fifteenth and Irvine Streets, 3 p. m., Aug. 31.

Nevada City: Nevada City Elementary School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Sept. 5.

Yosemite (auspices First Church, Merced): Church Bowl, Yosemite National Park, 3 p. m., Aug. 31.

Colorado

Alamosa: High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Sept. 7.

Connecticut

Norwalk: Benjamin Franklin Junior High School, Flax Hill Road, South Norwalk, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 5.

Illinois

Chicago (Sixteenth Church): Church Edifice, 7201 North Ashland Boulevard, 8 p. m., Sept. 5.

Kentucky

Louisville (First Church): Iroquois Amphitheater, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 5.

Maine

Kennebunk: Kennebunk Town Hall, 3:30 p. m., Aug. 31.

New Hampshire

Laconia: Colonial Theater, 615 Main Street, 3:30 p. m., Aug. 31.

Oregon

Seaside: Central School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Sept. 5.

Washington

Port Orchard: South Kitsap High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Sept. 2.

Seattle (joint lecture): Seattle Civic Auditorium, 8 p. m., Sept. 4.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
10:45 a. m., WMEX, 1510kc, Aug. 31; Sept. 7, 21; Oct. 5, 19; Nov. 2, 16, 30.
10:45 a. m., WRUL (formerly WIXAL), 11.79mc (25.4m) and WRUW, 15.13mc (19.8m), chimes radiocast 10:15 to 10:45 a. m., Sept. 7, Oct. 5; Nov. 2.
7:30 p. m., WRUL, 11.79mc (25.4m) and WRUW, 15.13mc (19.8m), 6.04mc (49.8m), 11.73mc (25.6m), chimes radiocast 7 to 7:30 p. m., Sept. 7, Oct. 5, Nov. 2.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 930kc, on Sept. 7, Oct. 12, Nov. 16.

Georgia

Atlanta—First Church of Christ, Scientist 11 a. m., WAGA, 1480kc, on Sept. 14, Oct. 12, Nov. 9.

New York

New York—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc., on Sept. 7, 21.

Syracuse—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WOLF 1400kc, on Sept. 7, 21, Oct. 5, 19; Nov. 2, 16.

North Carolina

Charlotte—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WBT, 277.6mc, on Oct. 5.

Central States

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on Sept. 17, 21; Oct. 5, 19; Nov. 2, 16.

Pacific Coast

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1280kc, on Aug. 31, Sept. 7, 21; Oct. 5, 19; Nov. 2, 16.

San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KYA, 1260kc, on Sept. 7, Oct. 5, Nov. 2.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1150kc, on Aug. 31, Sept. 7, 21; Oct. 5, 19; Nov. 2, 16.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 860kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc, Sept. 7, 21; Oct. 5, 19; Nov. 2, 16.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 590kc, on Sept. 21, Oct. 19; Nov. 16.

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON

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Have You Seen
Della's Horse Race Window
all made of DELLA'S home-made bread and rolls?
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Representing: Equitable Life Assurance Society
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Randolph 0801 Washington, D. C.

MAINE

BANGOR

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Architectural Engineers
Johns-Manville Home Insulation
Johns-Manville Asphalt Tile Floors
86 CENTRAL STREET DIAL 2813

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Jewelers and Diamond Merchants
Sterling by TOWLE
25 Hammond St. Dial 2-0153

Back-to-College Clothes
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Distinctive one-of-a-kind Dresses for Every Occasion
LYNBROOKS — INN SUTTONS
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PORTLAND

Mid-Summer Furniture Sale
OCCASIONAL TABLES 7.95
BARREL CHAIRS 34.75
Porteous, Mitchell & Braun

MONUMENT SQUARE GARAGE, Inc.
190-194 Federal Street, Portland, Me.
STORAGE
DAY—WEEK—MONTH
Official Garage for Falmouth Hotel
Telephone 23653

SCOTT'S PARKING SERVICE
INCORPORATED
130-134 Free Street, Portland, Me.
Day or Weekly Parking
Next to Chamber of Commerce
We Carry Sun Oil Products

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There's a world of fun in making home and vacation movies. We have a complete line of 8 and 16mm. cameras. Budget terms—Trade-ins.
BICKNELL Photo Service
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WALTER ENEMARK CO.
Painters and Decorators
984 Forest Avenue · Phone 2-8794

Harmon & Newcomb
Portland's Growing Men's Shop
FEATURING
Fashion Park Clothes

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

SHOW FRIENDS finest Christmas Card assortment. Gift Wrapping, Etching, Religious, All-occasion boxes. Personals. Exp. unnecessary. Bonus. Request approved samples. Good profits. DOEHLA, S-64, Fitchburg, Mass.

eXTRA MONEY EASY Show smart Personal Christmas Cards with name. 50 for $1, up Outstanding values. Also 21-card assortment $1; gifts. Big profits. No experience necessary. Samples Free. WETMORE & SUGDEN 749 Monroe Dept. 48, Rochester N. Y.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

APARTMENTS TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS., 28 Marshall St.—Near Longwood Station; attractive 7-room apartment, 3 baths. Call ASP. 1217.

NEWLY REDECORATED—full size apt., 1396 Centre St., Newton Highlands, Mass. Separate entrances. Apply owner in lower apt. R. A. Cody. Lasell 0190.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

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WASHINGTON, D. C.—YOUNG LADY to share completely furnished apartment; convenient transportation. DI 5360, BR 554 during day.

COUNTRY BOARD

POCONO MTS.—Quiet farm resort, open Sept. and Oct. Cozy, attractive home, fireplaces; lovely countryside; good tasty meals; innerspring mattresses; select clientele. Fall rates $16 and $17. Mrs. C. E. Palmer, Locust Lodge, Cresco, Pa.

RELAX IN THE HILLS of Sullivan County—Zelmer's High Hill House, Narrowsburg, N. Y. Tel. 94-R4. Family resort; nearby bathing. $14.

FURRIERS

BEAUTIFUL FUR COATS
FINE QUALITY COATS AS LOW AS $59.50 to $1500.00. Showroom Samples or Custom Made to Order at VERY SUBSTANTIAL SAVINGS. Come in and look around. Large selection to choose from. Deposits accepted.
CHARLES E. MORRIS
In the Wholesale Fur Market
328-330 7th Avenue, Corner 29th
On the 4th Floor, N. Y. C. LOngacre 5-4017-8-9

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

HOUSEKEEPER for Westchester home near N. Y. C.; good cook, 2 adults, 2 small children and nurse; salary $60. Write fully. Write Box Z-14, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

NURSEMAID for 2 little boys, assist with household; Westchester, near church; Christian Scientist preferred; salary $55. State full particulars. Write Box R-18, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

LEGAL NOTICES

Notice to Contractors: Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Department of Public Works: sealed bids or proposals will be received by the Department of Public Works at its office, 4th Floor, 100 Nashua Street, Boston, Mass., until 12 o'clock noon D. S. T., Tuesday, September 16, 1941 and at that place and time will be publicly opened and read. The work to be done is the dredging of a channel and basin in Salem Harbor at Dions Boat Yard, Salem. It is estimated that about 58,000 cubic yards of material will be removed. Charge for specifications is $2.00, which amount is returnable only to bidders. Proposal guaranty shall consist of a certified check for $1,000 payable to the order of the Department of Public Works or other security satisfactory to the Department. A bid bond will not be accepted. Attention is called to the minimum rate of wages to be paid on the work as determined by the Commissioner of Labor and Industries under the provisions of Chapter 461 of the Acts of 1935. Complete information may be obtained from the office of the Department. Right reserved to waive any informality in or to reject any or all proposals. A proposal which includes for any item a bid that is abnormally low or high may be rejected as unbalanced. By: Herman A. MacDonald, Commissioner of Public Works. August 23, 1941.

ROOMS TO LET

N. Y. C. NEAR COLUMBIA & Seventh Church—Attractive single rooms $5.50-$4.50. Kitchen privileges. 506 W. 113th St., Apt. 6 B.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—AMBITIOUS MOTHER needing extra funds to supplement income and can give 5 hours daily, commission. Call AVON PRODUCTS, RE. 0793.

SEWING MACHINES

ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled, adjusted in home, $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic Rotaries. C. F. HOVEY, HAN. 9800, Boston.

MAINE

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(Continued)

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New Settings For Old Jewelry
Careful attention given to Repairing
J. A. MERRILL & CO.
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SOUTH PORTLAND

'blue coal'
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51 MAIN STREET
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CONCORD

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INSURANCE?
The Eastman & Merrill Agency
Stewart Nelson
60 North Main Street Phone 1008
Concord, N. H.

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from EDGERSTOUNE and CRYSTAL SPRING FARMS
PASTEURIZED
MILK — CREAM
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Hand-made Filet Lace Cloths
of unusual decorative beauty, are featured here!
HARRY G. EMMONS

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Oil Heat Marches On!
WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
Order Your Fuel Now for Winter
James K. Horne Tel. 933
56 Summer Street

F. W. NEAL & CO.
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Hardware, Paints, Oil, Mowing Machines, Garden Tools, Seeds for Vegetables and Flowers

Select your Back-to-School APPAREL at
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LOTHROPS FARNHAM CO.
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Service 24 Hours Daily

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Watches
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Latest models for both ladies and gents
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610 Main Street Laconia, N. H.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

LACONIA
(Continued)

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Northern New England's Great Furniture Store
We specialize in furnishing Summer Homes, Hotels, and Camps
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For the Best by Test
296—Phones—4567
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Beautiful Rooms
Papered With
Thibault or Thomas Strahan
WALLPAPERS
Sherwin-Williams and Other Fine Paints. Floor Sanders for Rent
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Diamond Gas and Oil Co.
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Phone 6880

DYER and CHIPMAN
DRUGGISTS
The Store you will enjoy trading in.
Soda Fountain, Candy, Magazines, Toilet Articles
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The Joy of Flowers is Yours by merely calling 4530-W
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MILK and CREAM
Pasteurized and Raw
Delivered to Your Door
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For Home Made Ice Cream and Cold Drinks
Stop at Our Roadside Stand
GREEN ACRE FARM DAIRY
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Permanent Waving a Specialty

All Branches of Beauty Work
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Easy Payments on washing machines, radios, cleaners, tires, furniture, etc.
SEARS, ROEBUCK and CO.
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You need our BAND BOX dry cleaning system. It cleans thoroughly, restores original finish, is odorless.
GATE CITY CLEANSING CO.
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CRAFTSMAN
Press Incorporated
We are equipped to do all jobs, large or small. Let us print your stationery, too.
357 PINE STREET

NASHUA

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Treat Some Special Friend or Relative
DINE at PRISCILLA'S
AIR-CONDITIONED RESTAURANT SERVICE
153 Main Street Tel. 272

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Quality Clothes at Popular Prices
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NEW HAMPSHIRE

PORTSMOUTH
(Continued)

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Soda Fountain Service
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MOULTON'S
"At Head of Square"

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NEWPORT

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Phone 4000
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Offices:
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"Say It With Flowers"
STEWART RITCHIE
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Member of the Florist Telegraph Delivery Association
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Hardware. Paints, Oils, Glass
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Sole Agents for Coldwell Lawn Mowers
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GULF GASOLINE
Broadway Service Station
Morton Park Service Station
Central Park Service Station
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DISTRIBUTORS FOR BURNING OILS
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VERMONT

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Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
High Grade Coal
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GAINES Variety Bedding
Specializing in
GOOD BEDDING and FURNITURE
J. C. GAINES, Owner and Manager
1225 KING STREET ALEX. 3583

FRANK MICHELBACH Fine Furniture PHONE—ALEX. 0405
RADIO REPAIR SERVICE
814-816 King Street

The Silhouette Shoppe
GEORGE MASON HOTEL
Washington and Prince Sts.
Greeting Cards—Unusual Gifts
NO. 1 HIGHWAY, ALEXANDRIA, VA.

Southern Dry Cleaning Co.
Store your valuable furs and other winter garments in our modern cold storage vault
Alex. 0060 Ivy 13000

NEWPORT NEWS

Save in the August Fur Event
NACHMAN'S
Washington Ave. and 32nd St.

PENINSULA DAIRY
Newport News, Va.
Milk, Butter, Eggs, Ice Cream
27th and Wickham Ave. Tel. 2872

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Crossword Quiz Answers

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	L	Y	L	Y			T	R	A	I	L			
F	I	R	E					I	S	L	E			
I	V	O	R	Y			M	O	T	O				
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789

VIRGINIA

NORFOLK
(Continued)

QUALITY FURNITURE at Popular Prices
Willis Furniture Company
Granby Street, Corner Main

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ROANOKE

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High Grade Coal
Martin & Owen Coal Co.
Successors to
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7 Wasena Avenue OLGA COAL Dial 2-6456

Thurman & Boone Co. Furniture Est. 1893
Dial 2-0678
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301 S. JEFFERSON STREET
Visit Our Store for the Latest Fashions for the College Girl
Our August Fur Sale
Is Now in Progress

MILK BUTTER ICE CREAM
Clover Creamery Co., Inc.
ROANOKE, VA.
For a well balanced meal
EAT
Michael's Bread
Dial 7726 317 1st Street, S. E.

WEST VIRGINIA

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DIXIE'S BEAUTY SHOPPE
Utmost Distinction in Permanent Waving
And every beauty aid.
26½ Capitol St. Phone Cap. 22-261

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2nd floor exclusively for
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The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.
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Phone 8112

Princess Shoppe
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear
Millinery
911 THIRD AVENUE

Bradshaw-Diehl
Corner 3 Ave. and 10 St. Phone 4111
Huntington's Modern Department Store

ONTARIO

HAMILTON
(Continued)

MORRIS
Gift & Leather Shop, Ltd.
LADIES' HAND BAGS and TRAVELLING GOODS, etc.
77 KING STREET EAST
Directly Opposite Connaught Hotel

Robinson's
Hamilton's Friendly Department Store
Remains open all day Saturday to 5 p. m. for your shopping convenience
DIAL 7-4411

OTTAWA

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PRODUCERS MILK

Cream, Butter, Ice Cream, Cheese, Chocolate Drink
Phone 2-4281

PARTICULAR PEOPLE EAT
Home Science Bread
made by
WALKER'S BREAD Ltd.
201 Evelyn Street

E. R. Fisher Ltd.
110-12 SPARKS STREET
Men's and Boys' Wear Specialists in Ottawa Since 1905

MUTUAL PRESS Ltd.
Printers and Publishers
A. S. BALFOUR, Manager
230 Laurier Ave. W. OTTAWA
MAUD R. A. MacARTHUR, Representative

The Evening Citizen
welcomes support from Ottawa readers of
The Christian Science Monitor

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO., LTD.

English Dinnerware
Spode, Wedgwood, Coalport, Royal Crown, Derby and other famous names.
McINTOSH & WATTS
245 Bank Street

TORONTO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Hargreave 3577. Hours: 9:30 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DIONNE QUINTUPLETS
are drinking
GOLDEN CREST
supplied by
CITY DAIRY
Ki. 6151

Miss Puritan Says: Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
PURITAN Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171
Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 Brunswick Avenue

Dunfield's
FASHION CRAFT CLOTHES
Quality Furnishings for Men
GORDON DUNFIELD LIMITED
146 YONGE ST.
Between Richmond and Temperance

STAR TAXI
ZONE RATES
RAndolph 5181

DONLANDS
DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
City-Wide Service
250 Donlands Ave. HArgrave 2167

The Hoodleigh
CAFETERIAS RESTAURANTS SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

Pictures and FRAMING
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
THE RIPPON ART
490 BLOOR STREET W.

Mademoiselle Mignon Beauty Salon
Lyndhurst 6962
256½ Runnymede Road

MANOR WOOL SHOP
MRS. E. REID, Manager
Ready-made Knitted Dresses Sweaters, Scarves, Etc.
Finest Wools—Free Instructions
Expert Washing and Blocking
2019 YONGE STREET HY 7463

ONTARIO

TORONTO
(Continued)

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk
Powdered Buttermilk
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT
London Toronto Hamilton Windsor
Kitchener St. Catharine's Peterborough
Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia
Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow
North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Cargill

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European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.
Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office

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Oakwood Court, Kensington
Within a few minutes of Kensington High Street, convenient to two Christian Science churches, quiet, spacious, unfurnished flats in countried surroundings, with central heating, constant hot water; efficient day and night portering services, air raid shelters designed and constructed under the supervision of the company's architects; containing 3-6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2-3 reception rooms, ample domestic offices; rentals £215, £415 per annum. Owned and managed by Associated London Properties Limited. Apply District Office, 5 Oakwood Court, London W 14. Telephone Western 0181.

LONDON, S. W.—Small unfurnished garage flat; 2 bedrooms, 1 sitting room, bathroom and kitchenette, £75 p. a. or £125 with two garages beneath (one could be reinforced as shelter at small extra cost to tenant). Or would let garages separately. Box W-1645, BCM/CSM, London.

LAUNDRIES

LET THE LAUNDRY brighten and lighten your black-out by sending all your soiled linen to us, silks and woollies special attention, small repairs free of charge. THE ROYALE FRENCH LAUNDRY, 55 Packington Road, Acton, London, W. 3.

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CARBONS, ribbons and all office stationery. BRITANNIC CARBON CO., 17, Bury St., London, E. C. 3. Avenue 1347 (3 lines).

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LONDON PRIVATE GUEST HOUSE. Quiet, sunny rooms. Single or double. (Hot and cold). 136, Lexham Gardens, W. 8. Western 4925.

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LONDON—Wanted, part time clerical work; at home or out. A. S., 26, Beverley Rd., W. 4. Tel. Chiswick 1885.

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LONDON, HAMPSTEAD, 124, Greencroft Gardens, N. W. 6. Furnished divan rooms; H. and C.; meals optional; restful and homelike; quiet house; board residence from 2 to 3 gns.; single night visitors catered for. Eccles Tel. MAI 2631.

LONDON, Mrs. Hodgson, "Sixty-Seven, Porchester Terrace, Bayswater, W. 2—Comfortably furnished rooms, H. and C., bed, bath, breakfast 6/6; permanent guests from 27/6, reduction sharing. LANcham 2679.

LONDON, Kensington—Furnished and unfurnished rooms in sunny, well-kept and attractive house. Garden. CLARK, 7, Russell Road, W. 14.

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The Ideal Laundry (HIGHGATE) LTD Highgate Village. N.6 MOUNTVIEW 1874
Serving Hampstead, Golders Green, Hendon, Mill Hill, Finchley, Barnet, Southgate, Hornsey and Wood Green
Would like to Serve you too!

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BOWEN & MALLON
(Est. 1905)
Let us help you to Furnish your home
We specialize in
DIVANS, CARPETS, LACE CURTAINS, BROCADES and OTHER FABRICS
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185-189, Finchley Rd.
Tel. Maida Vale 0071 N. W. 3

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Ladies' Hairdresser
29, High Street, Wanstead
'Phone Wanstead 3934

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The Noted Stores for GROCERY and PROVISIONS
8 Station Parade Snaresbrook Tel. Wanstead 4180
169 High Road Woodford Green Tel. BUCkhurst 0184
26 Broadway Woodford Green Tel. BUCkhurst 0053

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SHIPPING Days STORING
Modern Home Furnishers
WEST NORWOOD, LONDON, S. E. 27
Phone GIPsy Hill 1155

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Lowest Cash Prices

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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Did You Ever Wonder

How the "Cardiff Giant" Started an Industry?

In 1869 "Stub" Newell, a farmer near the town of Cardiff, in the state of New York, began to dig a well in his back yard. About three feet down, his spade struck stone Further digging disclosed, first, that the stone was shaped like a man's foot, and then that the foot was attached to the prone figure of a gigantic "man."

The "Cardiff Giant," as he was soon christened by people and press, measured over 10 feet from

top to toe, with shoulders a yard wide, and feet nearly 20 inches long. In no time, news of Newell's find spread to all corners of the United States. Writers, naturalists, geologists, newspapermen, and hordes of curiosity-seekers swarmed over the Newell farm. It is estimated that the farm had 50,000 visitors in less than a month and a half, and each paid 50 cents to see the Cardiff Giant.

As to who or what the giant was, opinion was divided. Some held it to be a prehistoric giant turned to stone—one of the ancient "sons of Anak" mentioned in the Bible Others thought it to be a prehistoric piece of sculpture, probably Phoenician. The great showman P. T. Barnum offered $150,000 for the giant, but Newell would not sell.

Finally, however, the Cardiff Giant was exposed as a huge hoax. It seems that Newell's brother-in-law, George Hull, and a man named Martin, bought a block of gypsum near Fort Dodge, Iowa. The five-ton block was shipped to Chicago, where the giant was carved from it by a stone-cutting works. When completed the figure was treated with acid and dirt to give the appearance of great age, and needle-studded leaden mallets were used to produce the myriad tiny punctures which later were thought to be skin pores, lending color to the theory that the giant was actually a petrified man. The completed gypsum figure was boxed and delivered at night to the Newell farm where it was buried, to be dug up "by accident" a year later.

But out of all the excitement caused by its "discovery" and exhibition, Fort Dodge gypsum gained so much publicity that in 1871 the first mill for its utilization on a commercial scale was built. This proved to be the beginning of one of Iowa's most important mineral industries and perhaps the only industry in the world to owe its founding to a giant.

W. P. Keasbey

In Lighter Vein

Confession

Judge, to Negro: "Have you a lawyer?"

Defendant: "Naw, suh. We has decided to tell de troof."—Atlanta Two Bells.

Vacation Joys

Friend: "Did you sleep well in the country?"

New Yorker: "Well, the first night I couldn't sleep at all. After that I hired the farmer's boy to sit in my automobile and blow the horn all night."

Explanation

"I can afford to look at the best—," said the shopper.

"How fortunate," interrupted her friend,

"When I'm just looking," continued the other.

"Maybe I should have gotten married—then I'd only have a wife to cook for."

First Bonded Warehouse

The first bonded warehouse began in a simple way in Salem, Massachusetts, in 1789. Its originator was Elias Haskett Derby, mariner, ship owner, merchant prince, who petitioned the government for the privilege of storing goods and paying duty as the merchandise was sold, or "taken out of bond."

Captain Derby owned many ships. He had learned navigation, selling in foreign ports, and freighting cargos by the hard method of working up from seaman to captaincy. As owner, he calculated tides, winds, and distances. He planned details of cargo and charted ports of call so that his ships might keep a regular schedule without overlapping one another.

In 1789 storms and business conditions in India and China upset his routine so that four of his great winged vessels sailed into their home port of Salem on the same day loaded with practically identical cargoes. Had Captain Derby attempted to sell this merchandise, it would have meant financial ruin for him. With the vast quantity of goods on hand, and so few people to purchase, even "give away" prices would not have consumed it.

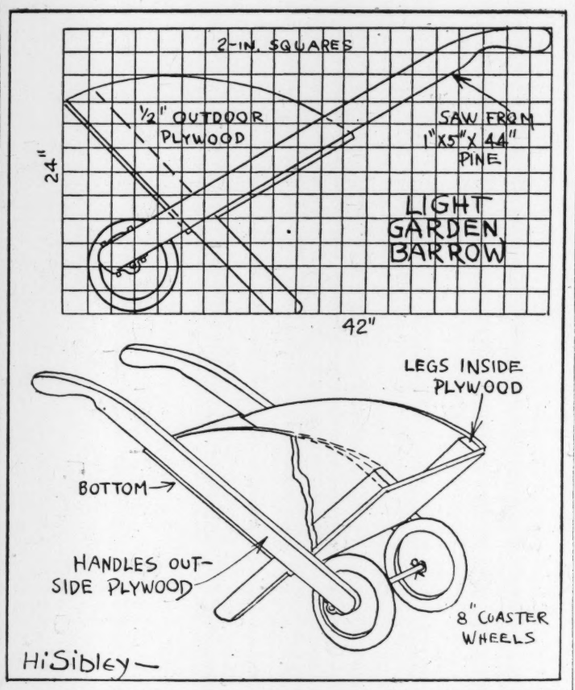
Employing his customary sagacity, Captain Derby petitioned the Federal Government, and was allowed to establish the first bonded warehouse in the United States.

Daily Quotation

When duty comes a-knocking at your gate,
Welcome him in; for if you bid him wait,
He will depart only to come once more
And bring seven other duties to your door.

—EDWIN MARKHAM

Make It Yourself



It Has Been Said of Purpose

There is no road to success but through a clear, strong purpose. A purpose underlies character, culture, position, attainment of whatever sort.—T. T. Munger.

The important thing in life is to have a great aim, and to possess aptitude and the perseverance to attain it.—Goethe.

Let a man have but an aim, a purpose, and opportunities to attain his end shall start forth like buds at the kiss of Spring.—John Lancaster Spalding.

In the long run a man becomes what he purposes, and gains for himself what he really desires.—Hamilton Wright Mabie.

If once a purpose pure and high
You form, for naught forego it,
"The mulberry-leaf to silk is changed
by Patience," says the poet.

—Frances S. Osgood

One unwavering aim. Don't dally with your purpose. Not many things indifferently, but one thing supremely.—O. S. Marden.

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Anders, Gen. Władysław (vlä-dĭs′-läf än′-dĕrs) — Commander-in-Chief of Polish Military Units in Russia.

Cáceres, Julián R. (hōō-lyän′ kä′-sâ-rās) — Minister from Honduras to the United States.

Franco, Caio Mello (kä′-yōō mĕ′-lōō frănng′-kōō)—Brazil's Minister to Ecuador.

Golikoff, Gen. Philip (fyĭ-lyĕp′ gô′-lyĭ-kôf)—Head of the Russian Military Mission in the United States.

Martínez, Castro (käs′-trō mär-tē′-nās)—War Minister of Colombia.

Matsusaka, Hiromasa (hĭ-rō-mä-sä mä-tsōō-sä-kä—even accent) — Japan's newly appointed Procurator General.

Noon, Sir Firozkhan (fē′-rōz-kän′ nōōn′) — High Commissioner for India in Britain.

Olavarría, Arturo (är-tōō′-rō ō′-lä-vär-rē′-ä) — Chile's Minister of the Interior.

Rieve, Emil (ā′-mĭl rē′-vē) —President of the Textile Workers Union of America.

Schnake, Oscar (ōs-kär′ shnä′-kä)—Production Minister of Chile.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Archangel (ärk′-ān′-jĕl)—Northern Russian seaport.

Bug (bōōg)—River in Russia.

Mogilev (mō′-gĕ-lyôf′)—Russian town.

Surabaya — Dutch Soerabaja —(sōō′-rä-bä′-yä)—Important Dutch naval base on the island of Java.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ärm, àsk, sofà; ēve, hĕre, èvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ĭll, charĭty; ōld, ôbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sôft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ûnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; ĸ=ch in G. ich, ach; boN; yet; zh=z in azure.

Population Trends

From 1790 to 1940 the proportion of people living in cities of 2,500 or more increased from 5.1 per cent to 56.5 per cent.

Camera Club

Peter Savary, London

"You've Been in Long Enough!"

A holiday incident snapped at Round Pond, Kensington Gardens, London.

Mary B. Hopkins, Randolph, Wis.

Comfort's the Thing!

The young man seems to have solved the hot-weather problem.

The Amusing Things We Say

Halcyon Days

The ancient Sicilians believed that the kingfisher, commonly called halcyon in Europe, laid and nested its eggs in floating seaweed on the sea's surface for fourteen days before the winter season. It was thought in those days that the birds knew from instinct that the waters of the sea were unusually calm at this time. Therefore, the ancients called all days of peace and restfulness, **halcyon days.**

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Real "Good Neighbors"

Blackwell (Okla.) Daily Journal

Clarence Morrill, who farms southwest of Blackwell, can testify that the "good neighbor" policy is something more than what South America hopes to get from the United States.

Mr. Morrill has known about it for a long time, but it is a fine thing for all of us to be reminded that mutual helpfulness, traditional since the building of Oklahoma, is still a vital trait.

It isn't something peculiar to people who live in the rural areas but there is a feeling that it is practiced there in the most consistent fashion.

All this is inspired by the fact that Mr. Morrill has been ill the last few months, unable to give personal attention to the exacting details of running his farm.

Harvest out of the way, comes plowing.

Unlike many things in town, which can be put off until we get good and ready, or anyway until we get ready, the farmer must keep up with the sun and the seasons and the soil, or he doesn't survive.

Mr. Morrill was worried over his plowing problem—but he need not have been.

Because the other day, 16 or his neighbors, aided by their wives who served lunch, mobilized tractors and plows and did the job.

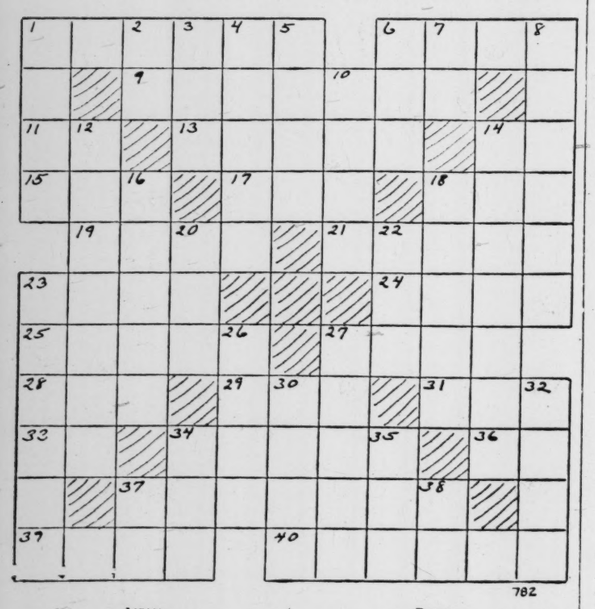
That's the "good neighbor" policy in action.

A Verse for Today . . .

Let the words of my mouth, and the meditation of my heart, be acceptable in thy sight, O LORD, *my strength, and my redeemer.*—Ps. 19:14.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



782

Across

1—If you walked along Calle de Alcala, in Spain, you would be in what city?
6—"If thou seek his monument, look about thee" refers to what architect?
9—Afternoon dramatic entertainment is called what?
11—What is symbol for terbium?
13—Domesticated.
14—If you were in 1 Across, in what direction would you travel to reach Cartagena (abbr.)?
15—Male ferret is what?
17—Grassy meadow.
18—What is another name for a writing tablet?
19—Who was the Euphuist?
21—To follow after.
23—What is said to be the test of gold?
24—Small island.
25—What is an important article of African trade?
27—Who is J. P. Marquand's Oriental hero?
cotton gin?
28—To blow or breathe upon.
29—What was first name of inventor of
31—Age.
33—What is a suffix forming nouns?
34—What is U-shaped section of tube in trumpet and trombone?
36—Solicitor at law (abbr.).
37—What is capital of Northern Ireland?
39—What is a soothsayer?
40—Who is a Biblical heroine?

Down

1—What is a parable or allegory?
2—Doctor of Music (abbr.).
3—Frog who went a-wooing met what creature?
4—What was John Cabot's native land?
5—What is a silver coin of U. S.?
6—Married.
7—Musical note.
8—In Mother Goose riddle, Old Mother Twitchett is what?
10—Tidy.
12—Who was famous Venezuelan patriot?
14—What men would stop when ordered to "avast"?
16—Newstead Abbey was home of what English poet?
18—What is an imitation gem?
20—Who is Irish god of the sea?
22—What is capital of Brazil?
23—Who often accompany drummers?
26—To shout.
27—Who chose Pan's music in preference to Apollo's?
30—Energy.
32—Pertaining to a wing.
34—What is a varying weight of India?
35—What suffix forms superlative of adjectives?
37—Exist.
38—Symbol for thorium is what?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

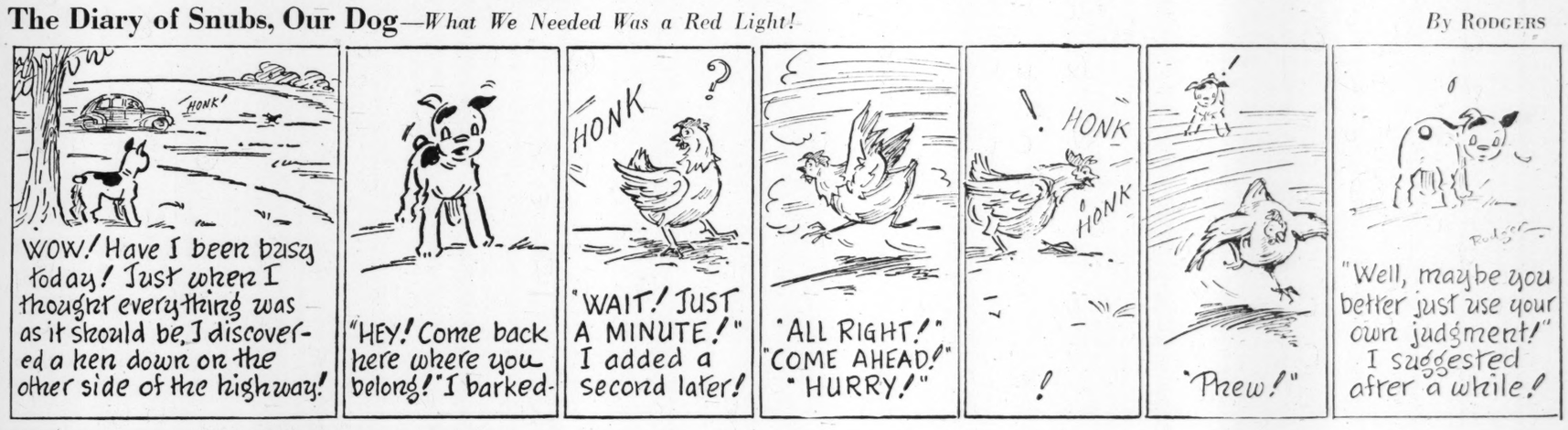
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Brave Men on Retreat*

By LE PELLEY

YOU GO UP AND KNOCK
FOR THE 500TH TIME — YOU'RE THE ONE THAT OUGHT TO KNOCK
HE-L-LO BOYS! WHAT ARE YOU DOING HERE IN WILLOWVILLE !?
WHAT A WONDERFUL COINCIDENCE — AND HOW NICE FOR ME! YOU MUST COME BACK AND SEE ME FIRST THING IN THE MORNING
I WAS JUST GOING UP TO KNOCK ON HER DOOR ANYWAY !!
SO WAS I — IN JUST ANOTHER MINUTE...

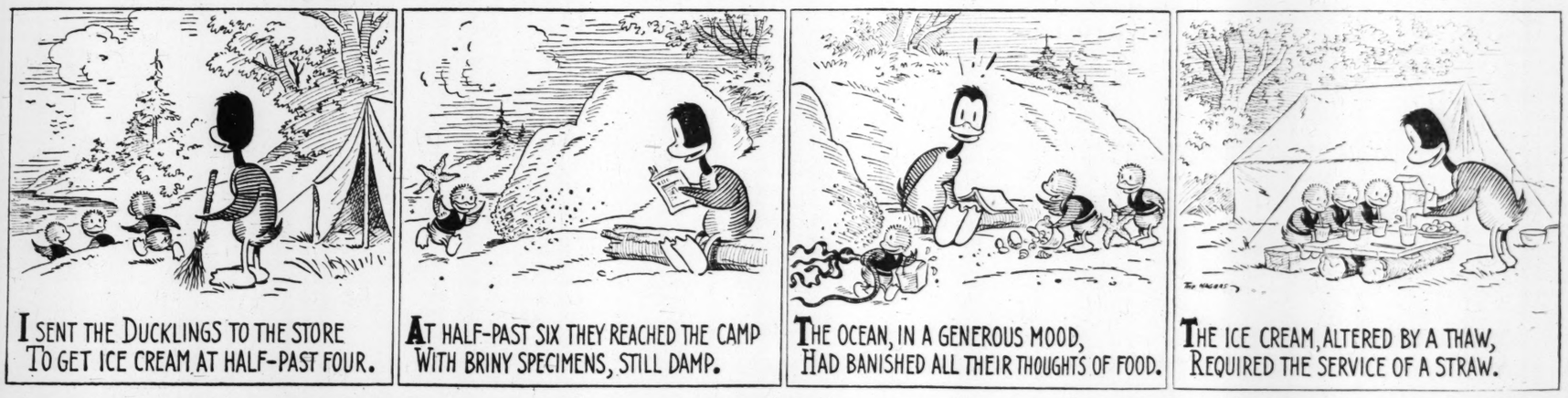
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*What We Needed Was a Red Light!*

By RODGERS


HONK!
WOW! Have I been busy today! Just when I thought everything was as it should be, I discovered a hen down on the other side of the highway!
"HEY! Come back here where you belong!" I barked-
HONK ?
"WAIT! JUST A MINUTE!" I added a second later!
"ALL RIGHT!" "COME AHEAD!" "HURRY!"
! HONK HONK
!
"Phew!"
"Well, maybe you better just use your own judgment!" I suggested after a while!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Solid or Liquid—It's Still Good*

By THE HAGERS


I SENT THE DUCKLINGS TO THE STORE TO GET ICE CREAM AT HALF-PAST FOUR.
AT HALF-PAST SIX THEY REACHED THE CAMP WITH BRINY SPECIMENS, STILL DAMP.
THE OCEAN, IN A GENEROUS MOOD, HAD BANISHED ALL THEIR THOUGHTS OF FOOD.
THE ICE CREAM, ALTERED BY A THAW, REQUIRED THE SERVICE OF A STRAW.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, AUGUST 25, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"*

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Keep 'Em Floating

Decision by the Government to take over the Federal Shipbuilding Corporation plant at Kearny, New Jersey, is a step compelled by the necessity of winning the Battle of the Atlantic. Ships are as vital as planes, tanks, or guns in the fight to curb dictator-aggressors.

The fifteen days already lost are a serious handicap to be overcome in a yard charged with the completion of two cruisers, six destroyers, three tankers, and two cargo vessels. This delay has taken place not over any dispute as to wages, hours, working conditions, or collective bargaining rights, but solely over a question of whether the employer should keep an employee from quitting the union once he had joined it.

This modified closed shop or "maintenance of membership" formula was recommended by the Defense Labor Mediation Board, and the rejection of this recommendation is made the basis of President Roosevelt's order taking possession of the plant. Yet up to the time of writing there is no indication in any official statement that the Government will assume the particular responsibility which the union asked of the company.

An OPM consultant says the wages and working conditions will be those agreed upon "as of the time when negotiations broke off"—which would be without the "maintenance of membership" provision.

For two reasons, the Federal Government cannot consistently install the modified closed shop which was demanded by the union. First, the Government does not require union membership as a condition of employment in its own Navy yards engaged in construction similar to that at Kearny. Second, the Government guarantees through the Wagner Act freedom of choice in a workman's joining a union, and this ought surely to carry the corollary of freedom of choice in leaving it.

It is difficult to see wherein the company is morally to blame or wherein the C. I. O. shipbuilders have gained anything by forcing Government seizure. Yet if the union is to call this a victory and to work for the Government without the special position which it asked of the corporation, there will be the satisfaction of seeing ships go down the ways to help defend freedom—including even the freedom to strike.

Practical Rural Co-operation

An excellent example of practical rural co-operation is the work of 430 farmers around Traer, Iowa, in holding in check the ravages of country fires.

The organization is a volunteer one. It has a power truck that throws 400 gallons of water a minute. All farms are carefully charted. When a call comes the men of the village sprint for the fire house. In two minutes on the average, a fully-manned truck is on the way.

This co-operation is further evidence of the realization that town and farm have common goals in community life. The men of the village depend on the farm trade; the town dwellers' prosperity depends on farm families.

Since farm fires cost more than $100,000,000 a year in the United States, the co-operation practiced by this Iowa community could be widely copied with great profit.

"One by One"

The British peoples after standing for two years as the main bastion of defense against the Nazi war machine were longing—almost as much as the subjugated nations—to hear from Winston Churchill some word of hope that the United States would soon take as active a part as Russia. Mr. Churchill couldn't give them that hope. The best he could offer as a result of his journey across the Atlantic to confer with President Roosevelt was reiteration of the Eight-Point promise of joint effort to achieve the "final destruction of Nazi tyranny."

He could not say: "The American people have decided that they are vitally interested in stopping anarchical aggression and will not leave the job to the Russians, Chinese, and ourselves. They are not satisfied merely to load the guns for us. They have heard the cry of the enslaved little countries and they will risk something to free them."

Mr. Churchill could not offer that hope to his embattled people or to the desperate Russians or to the subjugated millions of Europe. He could not tell them that the United States would hold aloft the light "at the end of the tunnel" of subjection and despair. He could only say that today Adolf Hitler is the only one who knows when the United States will fight. He could only intimate that the Nazis would try in keeping with their one-by-one tactics, "to keep America out of war" until it could be tackled alone.

Mr. Churchill might have said that Hitler is confident Japan, the Fifth Column and the isolationists can bemuse and confuse America until it stands alone. But he would not predict the defeat of Britain. He might have recalled the "Mein Kampf" estimate of the nations as so animal-like that their "herd instinct leads to mutual support only so long as a common danger makes it seem useful or unavoidable," comparing them with "horses, which try to defend themselves in unison against attack, and scatter again when danger is past." He might have said that Americans have partially gone to sleep again, since the most active fighting has gone East, thinking that Russia will win the war.

But Mr. Churchill was tactful. He merely said Britain would go to war with Japan should Washington and Tokyo come to blows. He left it to Americans to say whether they will even by all-out short-of-war support tip the scales toward a real peace.

More Than a Dollar Down

Restrictions on installment credit in the United States at this time will operate to protect the consumer against himself and the country against inflation.

The regulations which have been worked out by the Federal Reserve Board and announced for application beginning September 1 show consideration for the different types of credit and commodities affected.

The limitation to eighteen months as the maximum period over which installments may be spread is a wise one. Purchasers frequently begin to run into repair or maintenance bills on the equipment involved before the first cost is entirely paid if credit is extended even to more than a year. A requirement of down payments ranging from 10 per cent to one-third, according to the type of article purchased, is unquestionably sound. Thus the restrictions will eliminate only the loosest and least defensible extremes of credit selling.

Installment credit has become a big factor in the economic stability or instability of the Nation. Rolf Nugent, director of consumer credit studies for the Russell Sage Foundation, believes that the volume of installment buying has directly intensified the swings of the business cycle—the booms and depressions—of the last twenty years. Installment and small loan credit, according to the Department of Commerce, reached an all-time high of $4,700,000,000 in the United States in 1940 and has doubtless risen in 1941.

One public opinion poll found that more than two out of five of the persons questioned would approve a complete cessation of credit selling. This would be an unduly severe and disruptive step. But the moderate restrictions the Reserve Board has announced should win wide approval.

A Reason for Taxing Beer

Ordinarily it is a heart-wringing business to read the pleas advanced by spokesmen of various lines of enterprise, each explaining why his industry in particular should not be designated to bear an increased tax even in the interests of defense. Yet one of these sets of arguments, as presented the other day to the Senate Finance Committee in hearings on the new defense tax bill, seems to carry actually a glow of promise.

The tax on beer is one of the few excises in the list that has not been increased over last year in the bill which passed the House of Representatives. Clinton H. Hester, Washington counsel of the United States Brewers Association, contended that any increase would run into the law of diminishing returns by reducing the sales of beer. If a higher tax on this intoxicant will reduce its consumption—will leave more grain to be made into bread and will leave workmen's faculties undulled by alcohol—that is pretty good reason for enacting the increase.

Thinking Toward Peace: Proposing a Workable Substitute for War

This newspaper, convinced that no sound peace can be made with Hitlerism, and that constructive thinking toward genuine peace is the best answer to Nazi peace offensives, is presenting under this title some of the proposals for newer new orders. We shall have something to say about some of them and we hope readers will join the discussion. Today we present excerpts from "Proposals for a Just Peace," developed by the "Sane Social Order Study Group" of First Community Church, Columbus, Ohio.

1—The peace must be negotiated and not imposed by a victorious group. The victory must be "for the concept of substituting law for force" and not for the military might of any nation. . . .

2—There can be no fixing of responsibilities for the war on any one nation or any one group. All collectively, including the United States, have contributed to the conditions that led to war.

3—All expressions of hate must be curbed. The objective must be to remove the causes that created the war situation, not to blame the nations involved.

4—There can be no reparations. War debts are merely seeds for the next war.

5—First World War debt must be canceled. Civilization must go through a "receivership" and liquidate its excessive stupidity of the past. These peace negotiations must start from the present.

6—No secret treaty conditions can be considered. All relationships must be publicly announced.

7—All settlements must be built on the sound principle of mutual adjustment. . . .

8—Boundary changes, when made, must be made in the interests of the peoples involved. Such changes may be made, however, only by consent and not by superimposed force.

9—Germany is entitled to her rightful place among the nations. . . .

10—Future commerce must be conducted on the basis of service. This requires that in every sound business transaction both parties, buyer and seller, gain. . . .

11—All attempts to divide and label nations into "haves" and "have nots" must be repudiated. No one nation has all it needs within its own borders. All nations must get some things from other nations. All nations which by industry have created usable wealth within their own borders can trade such wealth for needed commodities in other nations.

12—Provision must be made for fair and equal access for all nations to needed natural resources.

13—Such international bones of contention, for example, as the four bottlenecks out of the Mediterranean—that is, the Bosporus, Dardanelles, Straits of Gibraltar, and Suez Canal—must be kept open to all nations on the basis of equality to all, as our Panama Canal is now operated.

New World Order Demanded

14—The interdependence of nations demands a new world order. In the words of Lord Halifax: "In many respects the world must be treated in the future as a single whole."

15—Provision must be made for the voluntary and orderly migration of peoples.

16—There must be an international Bill of Rights. Unrest or violence within a nation frequently tends to endanger the peace of other nations. . . . All nations that are to play an effective part in the creation of a Workable Substitute for War program must provide for rights and freedoms for their own citizens similar to those guaranteed by the United States Constitution. . . .

17—It must be recognized that democracy is the most difficult and restraint-requiring, living-together relationship that man has ever tried. People must be spiritually prepared to assume democracy's responsibilities. Democracy is not necessarily the best form of government for all peoples. Some peoples "may prosper better under regimes more adapted to their historical development."

18—The rights of minority groups and "subject" races must be respected. . . .

19—The rule of law must be substituted for war. . . .

20—Recognition must be given to the fact that absolute sovereignty—the right of a State to do as it pleases without regard to the rights of other nations—is anarchy. . . .

21—Permanent security must meet changing conditions. . . . To make security permanent, legal facilities must be available to meet international adjustments and thus remove frictions.

To Avoid Balance of Power

22—All consideration of the discredited "balance of power" thinking should be avoided. Instead, a community or a concert of Powers should be created.

23—Peace is not mere absence of violence. Such a concept may mean submissive slavery. Peace to be durable must rest on the consent and harmony of people free to express themselves. It can be founded only on law and government of laws, rather than government by the caprice of men or of one man.

24—To maintain these legal principles, the world must have international legal machinery that will be a Workable Substitute for War. This must embody four co-ordinated parts:

1—Parliament of a group of nations to make and define international law. This must include honest agreement of the parliament members to abide by the laws they have made.

2—Judiciary for applying the law to particular cases.

3—Police force of the combined nations to enforce the decrees of their parliament or judiciary.

4—International Commissions of Specialists must be created to gather facts and develop solutions for the many irritating social, economic, and industrial problems that increasing interdependence of nations has created.

25—No Workable Substitute for War program is possible unless the United States is a working member of such a group.

Ancient Groves Nurtured an Industry

An adaptation of an old Chinese print by Margaret Whittemore

Gathering Provender for Silkworms

"As We Go Round the Mulberry Bush"

Because it does not bud until cold weather is past, the mulberry was considered by the ancient Greeks the wisest of trees. If, as Shakespeare said, there are "tongues in trees," many a mulberry in America is now telling how it once nurtured silkworms in an attempt to forestall just such a silk shortage as faces the United States and Great Britain today. The story is a fascinating one.

It required thousands of years for the product of the Chinese silkworm to make its slow progress around the world. When, about 2600 B. C., the Empress Si-ling-chi conceived the idea of unwinding silk threads from a cocoon and weaving them into imperial garments, she charged her ladies-in-waiting to guard her secret vigilantly. So faithfully was this done that even Japan was ignorant of the process of silk culture until the third or fourth century A. D. The secret was carried to India by a Chinese princess, who, in marrying an Indian prince, smuggled a few silkworm eggs and mulberry seeds in the lining of a headdress. Later, about the middle of the sixth century, two monks were commissioned by the Emperor Justinian to bring from China the material necessary for the cultivation of silk. They returned to Constantinople, concealing in a bamboo cane the eggs and mulberry seeds which later proved a source of wealth to countries throughout the Western World.

* * *

All sorts of legends had sprung up as to the origin of silk. Some believed it came from sheep with silken wool or possibly from the hair of maidens. Others thought spiders and beetles were the source. Aristotle wondered if it were a special kind of earth combed out fine.

James I of England made a valiant effort to encourage the planting of mulberry trees and the raising of silkworms in the colonies. He hoped to utilize in English factories the raw silk from America, rather than that from China and Italy. Premiums and bounties were offered as a stimulus. Silk culture was the subject of learned essays and rhapsodical rhymes, such as the following:

> Where Wormes and Food doe naturally abound
> A gallant Silken Trade must there be found.
> Virginia excels the World in both—
> Envie nor malice can gaine say this troth!

In Williamsburg, Va., there remains today a row of ancient mulberry trees dating back to that early period. It was probably with the intention of furnishing food for silkworms that George Washington in March, 1765, grafted "fifteen English Mulberries on Wild Mulberry stocks" at Mount Vernon. Benjamin Franklin became interested in sericulture; and near New Haven, Conn., 50,000 mulberry trees were set out and a whole village was engaged in raising silkworms. Each settler in Georgia was required to plant 100 mulberry trees to every ten acres, in order to validate his land grant.

About 1838, Samuel Whitmarsh introduced into the United States a mulberry tree of the South Sea Islands, remarkable for its rapid growth and large leaves. A wild rush for plants sent the price soaring, and single trees brought as much as two or three dollars. In one Pennsylvania community $300,000 changed hands in one week. Other crops were removed to make room for plantations of the new species of mulberry. The climate proved unfavorable, however, and by 1840 this silk balloon had burst.

Interest in sericulture spread to other parts of the country. Bounties were offered in California, and a State Board of Silk Culture at San Francisco tried to stimulate activity. The Kansas State Silk Station at Peabody raised silkworm eggs and distributed them. In forty-six counties of Kansas silk of excellent quality was produced, leading Senator James J. Ingalls to declare that silk and wheat were the two products that would "make Kansas the most prosperous community on the continent." Farmers were told that by devoting six weeks to the raising of silkworms they could add from $300 to $500 to their annual income.

* * *

By the beginning of the twentieth century, 60,000 Mennonites had immigrated to Kansas from Russia, Germany, and Switzerland, bringing with them not only Turkey red wheat seed, but silkworm eggs and the seeds of the Russian mulberry. Eggs of the large Milanese variety of silkworm were distributed by the United States Department of Agriculture, which also established in 1886 a filature for the reeling of silk from American cocoons.

Most enthusiastic of all silk culturists in Kansas was a Frenchman, Ernest Valeton de Boissiere, who spent more than $100,000 in establishing a silk colony in Franklin County. A weather-beaten signboard bearing the faintly discernible word, "Silkville," still marks the site of what was said in 1880 to be "the only silk-velvet manufactory in the United States." Fifteen acres of mulberry trees and three stone buildings remain to tell the story of this remarkable enterprise, which, because of poor market facilities and a scarcity of reelers, was abandoned in 1888. De Boissiere had built a three-story colony house, accommodating forty families. The village included two churches, two lodge halls, and several buildings for the manufacture of silk and cheese. There was pasturage for 1,000 cattle, horses, and hogs, besides 500 acres under cultivation, twenty-five acres in orchards and forty acres of mulberry trees. The land was fenced in with fifteen miles of stone and twenty-five miles of barbed wire.

Living near Silkville today is a merchant who recalls seeing blue ribbon awards on both peaches and silk from de Boissiere's "Kansas Co-operative Farm" at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia in 1876. The Woman's Silk Culture Association of Philadelphia was founded at that time, with the expectation of arousing active interest in the industry. That these efforts were not all in vain is evident from the fact that it was not until 1927 that the Kansas law for encouraging silk culture was repealed. The task of caring for silkworms proved too tedious a process for the Anglo-Saxon, but the faithful old mulberry trees did what they could to help.

Except for such efforts as that at Henry Ford's Greenfield Village at Dearborn, Mich., the silkworm industry in the United States is practically nonexistent today.

MARGARET WHITTEMORE

Mirror of World Opinion

The Poison of Tyranny

The bad features in totalitarianism are an evil which cannot be removed merely by defeating the armies of dictators or depriving them of political power. The tyrant mentality is present in all countries and to a greater or lesser degree in most people and is due to fear; to the desire to dominate others (not necessarily always for selfish reasons); and to the determination to suppress and deny the right of criticism to those persons and organizations of whose views you disapprove.

The tyrant spirit unfortunately tends to spread rapidly in war even in those nations which are supposed to be fighting tyranny. The poison of the tyrant mind is, moreover, a very subtle poison, the person infected by it being usually unaware of his condition, since he always sees those over whom *he* desires to tyrannize as anti-social persons who need suppression in the public interest; it is only the victims of his opponents whom he is able to view as unoffending martyrs!—Excerpt from a letter from the Duke of Bedford to William H. Seed, published in *The Advocate*, American Jewish Journal.

The Wide Horizon

War's Strange Effects

By Harold Hobson

LONDON

In many ways the lives of ordinary people in Britain have been far more profoundly affected by this war than by the last. During 1914 and 1918 there was nothing comparable with the various evacuation schemes which have today moved thousands of women and children from one part of the country to another. Air raids—though I remember on more than one occasion crouching over a reluctant fire in the early hours of a winter morning listening to the threatening zoom of engines in the sky—were infrequent; and when they came they were on a scale far inferior to the vicious attacks which now kill hundreds and lay vast buildings and whole streets in ruins.

It would then have been impossible for me to have been stopped, as I was a few days ago by a notice at the side of the road ten miles or more from the East Coast. "This is a Defense Area. Entrance Forbidden without Permit." Movement about the country was then free and unrestricted; indeed, when I saw the poster announcing the execution of Sir Roger Casement for his complicity in the Easter rebellion, I was actually sitting undisturbed upon the sands of an East Coast resort.

* * *

Yet, in spite of all these things, it remains true, at least with me, and with most of those with whom I have discussed the matter, that the war of 1914-18 had a far deeper imaginative impact upon the mind than the present struggle, in which the issues involved are so much greater. It is easier to forget the worst of air raids, even while it is happening, than the daily casualty lists of 1916.

This is the case even with us who have been in London during nearly every one of the most ferocious night raids that the Germans have visited upon our capital city; and it is truer still, of course, of those whose lot places them in centers that are immune from night attack. Fortunately, among such centers, Oxford may be ranked unreservedly, while Cambridge has not been seriously threatened.

Life in both these great university towns continues with unimpaired vitality. In fact, one of the most agreeable features of the current war is the circumstance that, contrary to the ordinary experience of the population, university existence has been interfered with far less than it was a quarter of a century ago. Britain, locked in a deadlier struggle than then, has nevertheless managed to keep a tighter grip on cultural values.

* * *

Recently I have read for a few hours in the university libraries both at Oxford and Cambridge. I found the rhythm of study in both places undisturbed by the echo of war. The great reading hall of the Cambridge university library was full of young men and women bent over their volumes, and the seats in every alcove were also occupied. The Radcliffe Camera at Oxford, too, was crowded with gowned figures, and I discovered that the Bodleian, to which it serves as reading room, still preserves its ancient rules unaltered by the war. It would not modify them for Charles I, to whom it declined to give a book on loan: and what it would not do for an English king, it certainly will not perform for Adolf Hitler.

The library attendant with the greatest readiness handed me Hugh Walpole's book on Conrad, but, mistaking me for an undergraduate, utterly declined to surrender a volume of Conrad's short stories; for it is against the Bodleian's regulations to deal in fiction except with Masters of Arts. Only on proof of academic standing was the attendant's resolution shaken.

* * *

It would, of course, be quite untrue to suggest that the war has left Oxford and Cambridge unchanged. It has not. It has reduced the numbers of their undergraduates by more than half. It has introduced strange and alien organizations into some of their college halls, some of whose members, by the way, as the Provost of one famous college says, are more careful about litter than others. Into Oxford, at any rate, it has brought many thousands of evacuees. But lectures and tutorials and discussions and reading parties and debates and even games still go on. The tide of culture strongly flows. It will take more than Nazi Germany to stop it.

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